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At
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Gentleman's Magazine,

AND

Historical Chronicle:

VOLUME LIV.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXIV.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N:

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*;
and sold by E. NEWBERRY, the Corner of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*,
Ludgate-Street. 1784.

Dr. JOHNSON's Latin Ode to Mr. URBAN, in 1738,
(see the Back of Title to Part I.) translated.

URBAN, whom neither toil profound,
Fatigues, nor calumnies, o'erthrow,
The wreath, thy learned brows around,
Still grows, and will for ever grow.

Of Rivals let no cares infest,
Of what they threaten or prepare;
Blest in thyself, thy projects blest,
Thy hours let the Muses share.

The leaden shafts, which Folly throws,
In silent dignity despise:
Superior o'er opposing Foes
Thy vigorous diligence shall rise.

Exert thy strength, each vain design,
Each rival soon shalt thou disdain;
Arise, for see thy task to join,
Approach the Muses' fav'ring train.

How grateful to each Muse the page,
Where grave with sprightly themes are join'd;
And useful levities engage,
And recreate the wearied mind!

Thus the pale Violet to the rose,
Adds beauty 'midst the garland's dies;
And thus the changeful rainbow throws
Its varied splendours o'er the skies.

1784.

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Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol's papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2

Edinburgh 5
Dublin 5
Newcastle 5
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
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Aberdeen
Glasgow

For JULY, 1784.
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L V A N U S -U R B A N, Gent.

J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE

Observations.

at-Night

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 12, to July 17, 1784.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.											
London	6	3	3	4	2	1	2	6	3	1	Essex	6	3	0	0	3	4	2	8	3	9
COUNTIES INLAND.										Suffolk	5	11	3	3	2	10	2	5	3	2	
Middlesex	6	0	0	0	3	7	2	9	3	7	Norfolk	5	10	3	4	2	9	2	6	0	
Surry	6	7	0	0	3	8	2	8	4	3	Lincoln	5	8	3	4	3	3	2	1	2	11
Hertford	6	4	0	0	4	3	2	8	4	2	York	5	6	3	10	0	0	2	3	4	1
Bedford	6	2	4	2	3	8	2	5	3	10	Durham	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	2
Cambridge	5	10	3	5	0	0	2	2	3	5	Northumberland	5	5	3	11	3	4	2	5	3	11
Huntingdon	5	8	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	6	Cumberland	6	0	4	3	3	5	2	9	4	6
Northampton	6	3	4	1	3	9	2	2	3	6	Westmorland	6	3	4	6	3	7	2	5	0	0
Rutland	6	1	0	0	3	10	2	5	3	10	Lancashire	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	7	4	8
Leicester	6	2	4	10	4	0	2	1	3	11	Cheshire	6	9	5	4	3	10	2	3	0	0
Nottingham	5	7	3	11	3	3	2	4	3	10	Monmouth	6	6	0	0	3	7	2	1	0	0
Derby	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	5	Somerset	5	11	0	0	3	7	2	7	4	0
Stafford	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	3	Devon	6	5	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0
Salop	6	2	4	4	4	0	2	1	4	11	Cornwall	6	9	0	0	3	4	1	10	0	0
Hereford	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	Dorset	5	11	0	0	2	8	2	6	4	1
Worcester	5	10	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	9	Hampshire	5	10	0	0	3	1	2	7	3	9
Warwick	5	10	0	0	0	0	1	11	3	7	Sussex	6	1	0	0	3	4	2	5	0	0
Gloucester	5	10	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	11	Kent	6	5	3	0	3	8	2	6	3	6
Wilts	5	8	0	0	3	0	2	7	4	4	WALES, July 5, to July 10, 1784.										
Berks	6	1	0	0	3	7	2	7	3	7	North Wales	7	1	5	4	4	5	2	3	5	9
Oxford	6	4	0	0	3	6	2	6	4	1	South Wales	6	7	4	7	4	0	1	11	4	9
Bucks	6	4	0	0	3	9	2	6	3	8											

WALES, July 5, to July 10, 1784.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For JULY, 1784.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LIV. PART II.

MR. URBAN,

I gives me pleasure to be able to send you an early copy of a Medal lately struck to perpetuate the memory of Capt. COOK, the execution of which is equal to the subject. On one side is a bold relief of Capt. Cook, with this inscription, IAC. COOK OCEANI INVESTIGATOR ACERRIMVS: Immediately under the head is expressed, in lesser characters, REG. SOC. LOND. SOCIO SUO. On the reverse appears an erect figure of Britannia standing on a plain. The left arm rests upon an hieroglyphic pillar. Her spear is in her hand, and her shield placed at the foot of the pillar. Her right arm is projected over a globe, and contains a symbol, expressive of the celebrated circumnavigator's enterprising genius. The inscription round the reverse is, NIL INTENTATVM NOSTRI LIQVERE; and under the figure of Britannia, AUSPICIIS GEORGII III.

The medal was engraved by Pingo at the expence of the Royal Society. Six impressions have been struck in gold, and two hundred and fifty in silver. The gold medals are disposed of as follows: One to his Britannic Majesty, under whose auspices Capt. Cook proceeded on his discoveries; one to the King of France, for his great courtesy, in giving a specific charge to his naval commanders, to forbear shewing hostility to the Resolution and Discovery, the two sloops under Capt. Cook's command, and to afford him every succour in their power, in case they fell in with him; one to the

Empress of Russia, for her great hospitality to Capt. Cook when he touched at Kamtskatka; one to Mrs. Cook, the captain's relict; one to be deposited in the British Museum; and one to remain in the College of the Royal Society. The silver medals were distributed among the Members of the Royal Society, some particular Lords of the Admiralty, and a few other distinguished persons. Yours, &c.

CANOE of the SANDWICH ISLANDS described. (See the annexed PLATE.)

THESE canoes are in general about twenty-four feet long, and have the bottom, for the most part, formed of a single piece or log of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, or an inch and an half, and brought to a point at each end. The sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, and neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom part. The extremities, both at head and stern, are a little raised, and both are made sharp, somewhat like a wedge; but they flatten more abruptly; so that the two side-boards join each other, side by side, for more than a foot. But Mr Webber's drawing (says Capt. Cook) will explain their construction more accurately than my description in words. As they are not more than 15 or 18 inches broad, those that go single (for they sometimes join them, as at the other islands) have out-riggers, which are shaped and fitted with more judgment than any I had before seen. They are rowed by paddles, such as we had generally met with; and some of them have a light triangular sail, like those of

of the Friendly Islands, extended to a mast and boom. The ropes used for their boats, and the smaller cords for their fishing-tackle, are strong and well made.

MR. URBAN,

June 17:

YOUR correspondent D. A. B. in the Magazine for May, p. 343, speaking of *Biddings* at marriages in S. Wales, brings to my mind the account I have often heard given by some of my own relations of what they called *Penny Weddings* in Scotland, which seem to have been a custom something similar. When there was a marriage of two poor people who were esteemed by any of the neighbouring gentry, they agreed among themselves to meet and have a dance upon the occasion, the result of which was a handsome donation, in order to assist the new-married couple in their out-set in life.

In H. L. M.'s curious account of Roger Crabb, p. 351, col. 1, for *Ickman*, I should incline to read *Ickenham*, which is a little village very near Uxbridge.

You have dug deep to vindicate the claim of your noble President to the title of Earl of Leicester (see p. 352), and indeed it must be acknowledged that that title is, for the reasons you adduce, with the greatest propriety conferred upon him, though, as clearly appears by Crito's paper, it cannot be said to have been "unclaimed." As to what you say in the note, I find by a small but pretty accurate British Compendium of 1738, that the family of Sidney were earls of the county of Leicester.

P. 188. l. 1. for Countess Talbot, *r.* Lady Talbot. The earldom was extinct by the death of the late earl.

P. 201. col. 2. in the Epitaphium. Without entering into the consideration of the false quantities, of which perhaps more might be found, is not *debetur* a mistake for *dabatur*?

P. 236. col. 2. in the account of the wife of Prince Charles—II Re, as he was commonly styled in Italy—the Duke of Berwick and Liria there mentioned is, *as I called him in the paper I sent you*, grandson to K. James II. the son of his natural son.

P. 396. col. 1. read Mr. George Martin, surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Surely that fasciculus, the 2d article under the head of Ecclesiastical Preferences, p. 398. col. 1, are all in *Nottinghamshire*, not *Suffex*. E.

MR. URBAN,

IN the curious pedigree in your last, p. 408, Robert, the 4th Earl of Leicester, I apprehend, is omitted, as is his elder sister and co-heir, Amicia, married to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Montfort, and *in right of his wife Earl of Leicester*. His son Simon, also Earl of Leicester, married K. Henry III's sister, but being slain in rebellion at the battle of Evesham, 1265, the family of Montfort was totally disinherited, and the King conferred the Earldom of Leicester on his second son Edmund Plantagenet. Thus the Earldom having been in abeyance at the death of the 4th Earl between his two sisters, and granted by the King to the *elder*, it is presumed that no claim can legally be made by the descendants of the *younger*—not to mention that all claims are effectually barred by the above-mentioned attainder, and that Mr. Sidney's legal right to this title of modern creation was allowed on both sides in his late trial with Mrs. Perry (see vol. LII. p. 344.).

CRITO.

MR. URBAN,

IN p. 408, 409, of your volume for last year, you admitted a few strictures upon Mr. Pennant's journey to "Snowdon;" to which you will permit me now to add a remark or two on his "Continuation" of the Journey. It must first be observed, that in his "Advertisement" prefixed to "Snowdon," he promised a more general title page to the "Continuation;" and that this promise is not performed.

Page 227, line 19, we should read "opinatissimus." P. 239, l. 11, "disputant." The incorrectness of the passages from Tacitus, in p. 232 and 422, reminds me of a former observation on the errors to be found in almost every Latin quotation throughout his "Journey from Chester to London." A little more respect to the public is requisite from such a writer as Mr. Pennant.

P. 249, l. 20, we should read "Il-ding." The person mentioned in p. 306, l. 12, as also in p. 165 preceding, was John Caswell, of whom a short account is given in A. Wood's "Athen. Oxon." ii, 1103.

P. 316, l. 1, 2, should we not for "presented" read "instituted"? P. 317. l. 1, the Greek sigma should twice be substituted for the Roman S.—P. 322, l. 6, read "Antoniana." The illuminated M. S. described in p. 327, does not seem to have been known to the industrious

trious Mr. Strutt; in whose "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England" it deserves to be recorded.

P. 399, l. 17, we should read "quarta decima." The battle of Shrewsbury, mentioned in p. 407, was on July 21, 1403. **ANTIQUARIUS.**

MR. URBAN,

I send the following information for your Querist, in p. 349.

The *Duddery*, tho' I know not the square in question, is a place where rags were sold or hung out. Vide *Gal. Dict.*

Article *dud*. *Duds*, an old English word, and still used in Scotland, signifies rags, tatters. From the Celtic.

Talbooth is directly Galic, and signifies a *heap of cells or holes*, i. e. a prison.

Tolsey, or *tholsel*, is a Celtic or Galic word, compounded of *toll*, a hole, *sealbh*, or *scale*, to possess, hold, keep, confine. In Ireland they call it *tolcel*, but spell it *tholsel*. In proof of this etymology, see Shaw's Galic Dictionary, Articles *toll*, and *sealbhingham*, to possess, keep, &c.

Though I know not the street at Oxford called the *Turl*, I conceive that it may be of Celtic or Saxon origin; if Celtic, it signifies a *descent*; and if *Turl*-street be on a hill or declivity, it will be a proof of this circumstance; or it may be situated in the purlieus of Oxford, and denote the place where the country people used to alight at a ford or entrance to the town; and in either case become a denominative name, and all Celtic proper names are generally such.

Mull in the Galic, or Earse, or Irish, language, signifies a *cape*, *headland*, *promontory*; the Mull of Kintyre, of Galloway, &c. signify the headland or Cape of Galloway, Kintyre, &c. See Shaw's Gal. Dict. Article *maol*.

Surloin, is, I conceive, if not knighted by King James, as is reported, compounded of the French *sur*, upon, and the English *loin*, for the sake of euphony; our particles not easily submitting to composition. In proof of this, the piece of beef so called grows upon the *loin*, and behind the small ribs of the animal.

MR. URBAN,

July 22.

IT may be an acceptable information to many of your curious readers, to tell them, that the late learned Dr. Gifford's valuable collection of books, MSS. pictures, and curiosities, is bequeathed to the Baptist Academy of Messieurs Evans and Newton, at Bristol, there to be preserved for public use, in a room called

DR. GIFFORD'S MUSEUM. A catalogue of them, it is hoped, will be printed, to render the intention of the benevolent donor more extensively useful.

One curiosity, which I remember to have seen in the Doctor's apartment, is a stone found lately in digging the foundation of a Baptist meeting-house in Snows Fields, inscribed,

D. M.

IVL. VALIVS

MILLE CXXVV

AN. XL. H. S E.

C. A. FLAVIO

. ATTIO HER.

Dr. Gifford had also a good collection of portraits, particularly several eminent Baptist and other Dissenting Ministers (in collecting which the Doctor was indefatigable), and an original of Oliver Cromwell. The more valuable part of his coins, it seems, was purchased to enrich the collection of King George II.

Among the more valuable books is, a capital collection of various editions of the Bible, and parts of the Bible; particularly that rare edition of Tindal's Bible, which is described by Mr. Ames, p. 490. This copy, originally bought by one of the Earl of Oxford's collectors, was esteemed so valuable a purchase, that his Lordship settled 20l. a year for life on the person who bought it; and, at this rate, it cost 240l. as Dr. Gifford was informed by Mr. Lockwood, who had been valet to the Earl, and was afterwards 24 years messenger in and at the British Museum.

His lordship's library being afterwards purchased by Mr. Osborne, of Gray's-Inn, this Bible was marked in a printed catalogue at 15 shillings, for which price it was bought by Mr. Ames; after whose death, Mr. Jn. White purchased it, May 13, 1760, for 14 guineas and a half, and sold it again to Dr. Gifford for twenty guineas.—Many other valuable articles will be found in the bequest to the Academy at Bristol, which a slight inspection, with which your correspondent was indulged in the hurry of packing them up for Bristol, would not permit him to particularise. He recollects, however, a fine copy of the Nuremberg Chronicle; some early books of Caxton; two volumes of MSS. intitled, "A. and E. Gifford's Remains;" The Loyal Martyrology, 1665, (bound up with Leicester's Civil Wars of England), full of portraits; and copies of Ames on Printing, Folkes on Coins, and Lewis's History of the Translations of

formed to shine in, he will be ashamed to suppose himself qualified for sustaining the dignified inflexibility of a Cato; the rapid and ungovernable impetuosity of a Hotspur; the wavering, genteel perplexity of an amorous Mark Antony; or the sanguinary and disdainful subtleties which even his Richard the Third should be marked by.

So that I intreat you, Mr. Outis, (though we know how nearly you are concerned in the fame of this admired actor), give us up that unaccountable assertion, that he performs every part inimitably.

In one part, however, I must allow it an injustice, not to confess him inimitable. His New Year's Odes will, for ever, be matchless! And, though nobody delights more than I do in the repetition of his majesty's praises, it is impossible for the most loyal of his subjects not to be desirous that much less should be indulged us, by this great poet of the household, upon those anniversary occasions; so surprisingly does the laureat's genius confess the sack, and the salary!

I will freely and impartially close this paper with an honest character of your friend, Mr. Cibber. It may hereafter be a welcome and curious piece of antiquity, when the people of the present age shall become ancestors, and no such living testimony as yours, Mr. Outis, can be paid to the distinction of his qualities.

Mr. Cibber was a ludicrous and representatory personage, who, though he is said to have had works some time extant in his name, seems to have been memorable for nothing but his playing. As to his person, his shape was finely proportioned, yet not graceful; easy, but not striking. Though it was reported by his enemies, that he wanted a soul, yet it was visible enough that he had one, because he carried it in his countenance; for his features were narrowly earnest, and attentively insignificant. There was a peeping pertness in his eye, which would have been spirit had his heart been warmed with humanity, or his brain been stored with ideas. In his face was a contracted kind of passive, yet protruded, sharpness, like a pig half-roasted; and a voice not unlike his own might have been borrowed from the same suffering animal, while in a condition a little less desperate. With all these comick accomplishments of person, he had an air and a mind which compleated the risible talent, in-

so much that when he represented a ridiculous humour, he had a mouth in every nerve, and became eloquent without speaking. His attitudes were pointed and exquisite, and his expression was stronger than painting. He was beautifully absorbed by the character, and demanded and monopolised attention. His very extravagances were coloured with propriety; and affectation sat so easy about him, that it was in danger of appearing amiable. It had been in nobody's power but his own, to demonstrate him incapable of some parts he ought never to have appeared in: but while he forgot his own limits, he trespassed in the enclosures of others; and carrying his fool's coat into the council-chamber, made it observed there to his disadvantage, that he was unlike the rest of the company; and had mistaken the place he was dressed for.

The description of Mr. Wilks, in the character of Hamlet, shall be sent you, Mr. Urban, for next month. N. T. A.

MR. URBAN,

AS you have mentioned that a gentleman of Suffolk had purchased the library of the late Linnæus, I have now the satisfaction of being able to inform the lovers of natural history in this country, that the Linnæan library and museum, consisting of the books, manuscripts, and correspondence, the *herbarium*, insects, shells, corals, and minerals of this celebrated naturalist, are soon to be removed from Upsal to London.—This valuable collection having been offered for sale since the death of the younger Linnæus, has been purchased by Mr. Smith of Norwich, now a student of physic at Edinburgh, for the sum of 900 guineas. Z.

MR. URBAN;

July 13.

THE family of the late Mr. Samuel Richardson observing in your Magazine for November last, p. 924, that you have, by misinformation, been led into an error respecting that gentleman's birth and education, think it necessary (for *the present*) only to say, that though he was born in Derbyshire, his family were not originally of that county; that his father was not a farmer; and that Mr. Richardson had a private grammar-school education in the neighbourhood of the place of his birth, and was originally intended for the church.

Your early insertion of this will much oblige
Yours, &c. M. B.

MR.

July 3.
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1781.

" This wonderful man, born at Stendall, in the old Mark of Brandenburg, in the beginning of the year 1718, the son of a shoemaker, to all appearance destined by his birth to superintend a little school in an obscure town in Germany, raised himself to the office of president of antiquities in the Vatican. While engaged, as he tells us, in teaching some dirty boys their A B C, he aspired to a knowledge of the beautiful, and silently meditated on the comparisons of Homer's Greek with the Latin literature, and a critical acquaintance with the respective languages, which were more familiar to him than they had ever been to any former lover of antiquity, both by his application in studying them, and his public lectures as professor of them. His extensive reading was improved in the noble and large library which he afterwards superintended. The solitude and the beauty of the spot where he lived, and the Platonic reveries which he indulged, all served to prepare his mind for the enthusiasm which he felt at the sight of the master-pieces of art. His first steps in this career bespoke a man of genius; but what a concurrence of circumstances were necessary to develop his talents! The magnificent gallery of paintings and the cabinet of antiquities at Dresden, the conversation of artists and amateurs, his journey to Rome,

the friendship of his residence in the cardinal Albani, his visits to the Vatican, and that which procured him means to him the use of the collection of the designs of the great masters, all lived in a state of which is the true meaning himself with life, and knowing those which tended pursuit. An active man, though he as-

pired to conceal it by a stoicism. A lively imagination, an excellent memory, enabled him to derive great advantages from the study of the works of the ancients. His steady indefatigable zeal led him to new discoveries. He kindled the torch of sound studies in the works of the ancients. His acquaintance with them enabled him to throw greater certainty upon his own notions, and even upon his conclusions, and to overthrow many arbitrary principles and ancient prejudices. His merit is to have pointed out the source of the study of antiquity is the knowledge of art, to which a writer had before attended. He carried with him into Italy a taste for beauty and art, which led him to admire the master-pieces of the ancients and with which he began to flourish. He soon increased his knowledge of art, was not till after he had thus put to the test, and conceived an idea of beauty, which transported him into the secrets of art, that he began to the explanation of other monuments which his great learning could not distinguish him. At the same time another immortal scholar treated of antiquity in the same manner on this side the Alps. Count Caylus, profound and extensive knowledge of arts, was master of the mechanics and drew and engraved in a capital. W. was not endowed with these talents, but in point of classical erudition surpassed the Count; and while he employed himself in excellent collections of little objects, the most continually before him at Rome the greatest monuments of ancient art. His erudition enabled him to fill up the principal plan of writing the *History of Art*. He began with a little work on the Greek artists there. He is the description of the galleries of Rome, Italy, or of the statues of the British Museum, or a history of the corruption of art, the restoration of statues, the illustration of the obscure points of mythology. All these assisted him to his *History of Art*, and his *menti laudati*. It must however be confessed, that the first of these works was not all the clearness and precision might be expected in its general and division of its parts and but it has enlarged and en-

ideas both of antiquaries and collectors. The description of the gems and sulphurs of the Stosch cabinet contributed not a little to extend Mr. W's knowledge. Few persons have opportunities of contemplating such vast collections. The engravings of Lippert and C. Caylus are all that many can arrive at. Mr. W's *Monumenti Inediti* seem to have secured him the esteem of antiquaries. He there explained a number of monuments, and particularly bas reliefs, till then accounted inexplicable, with a parade of learning more in compliance with the Italian fashion than was necessary. Had he lived, we should have had a work long wished for, a complete collection of the bas reliefs discovered from the time of Bartoli to the present, the greater part of which are in the possession of Cardinal Albani. But however we may regret his tragical end, the intenseness of his application, and the eagerness of his pursuit after ancient monuments, had at last so bewildered him in conjectures, that from a commentator on the works of the ancients, he became a kind of seer or prophet. His warm imagination outran his judgment. As he proceeded in his knowledge of the characters of art in monuments, he exhausted his fund of observations drawn from the ancients, and particularly from the Greeks. He cited early editions, which are frequently not divided into chapters; and he was entirely unacquainted with the publications in the rest of Europe on the arts and antiquity. Hence his History of Art is full of anachronisms." Thus far from Heyne.

His letters (of which I am going to give you some extracts, interspersing his account of his learned contemporaries and acquaintances) are addressed to Count Bunau, author of an "History of the Empire," whose fine library at Rothenitz, since added to the public library of Dresden, and valued in 1749 at 15,000 English crowns, was under the care of Mr. W. 1748, who made a most methodical and intelligent catalogue of it, in 4 vols. The Count died 1762. In one of W's letters, dated 1754, he gives an account of his change of religion, which too plainly appears to have been guided by motives of interest to make his way to Rome, and gain a better livelihood. He went to Dresden 1754. In 1755 he published at Dresden, "Reflections on the Imitation of the Works of the Greeks," 4to. republished 1756, 4to. In 1756 he went to Rome, where he made an acquaintance with Mengs, first

painter to the king of Poland; soon got access to the library of Card. Passionei, where all who frequented it were forbid to take off their hats, or sit uncovered, when the owner appeared. Lenglet de Fresnoy, who fell into the fire, and was burnt to death for want of assistance, had by mistake asserted that the Cardinal bought the Campini library. In 1756 W. planned his "Restoration of Ancient Statues," and a larger work on the "Taste of the Greek Artists;" and designed an account of the Galleries of Rome and Italy, in the manner of Richardson, who only ran over Rome.

He describes the villa Hadriani at Tivoli as most surprising; the ruins extend 3 Italian miles, including 4 or 5 temples half entire. At the entrance are the *Cento camere*, or apartments of the prætorian guards; 100 vaults little injured by time, not communicating with each other formerly, as now, by breaches made in the walls, but probably by a gallery. The Jesuits and Count Fede possess the greatest part of these ruins; where the former make an excellent wine, and lodge it in an ancient temple. Almost all the steps of the theatre remain on the outside of these ruins.

The knowledge of Greek MSS. not much kept up at Rome.

Giacomelli, canon of St. Peter, &c. had published two tragedies of Æschylus and Sophocles, with an Italian translation and notes, and was about a new edition of Chrysostom de Sacerdotio; and W. had joined with him in an edition of an unprinted Greek Oration of Libanius, from two MSS. in the Vatican and Barberini libraries.

1757, he laments the calamities of his country, Saxony. He was going to Naples, with 100 crowns, part of a pension from the K. of Poland, for his travelling charges, and thence to Florence, at the invitation of Baron Stosch. Cardinal Archinto, secretary of state, employed him to take care of his library. Every thing cheap at Rome except cloaths. The conclave was building for the cardinals, and the pope designed to see the preparations.

Card. Passionei sent Count Bunau the pope's great work, "De Synodo Diocesana," with the new edition of his "Acta Apostol. Helvet." He is represented as a most catholic and respectable character, who only wanted ambition to be pope. His catalogue was making by an Italian, and the work was intended for Winkelmann.

W

W. "Reflections on the Imitation of the Works of the Greeks" was translated into French 1755.

"The winter at Rome is so very mild that you would think it was spring. I have seen no snow but on the mountains towards Naples. It has frozen a little for two nights at the end of January 1756, but at noon it is so hot as to promote perspiration. Oranges hang on the trees in many gardens. The flowers usually begin to appear towards the middle of February. All the gardens are full of laurels, orange-trees, cypresses, &c. There is a certain wine that grows round Genzano, which tastes and smells like amire and aromatic herbs*. What pleases me most is the *brocoli*, a kind of red cabbage as to colour, but shaped like a colliflower, and eaten boiled with oil and vinegar.

"I have formed the plan of a great work on the taste of the Greek artists, beginning with a volume on the Belvedere Statues. In the preface I shall mention the fate of these statues at the sacking of Rome 1527, when the soldiers made a fire in Raphael's lodge, which spoiled many things.

"To see a villa or palace, it costs always 12 *gros*.

"What writer has troubled himself about ancient statues? More attention has been paid to inscriptions. The most rare are those that have been printed. They are broken to pieces, and used for building. A certain restorer† of statues has bought above 100 family ones, found in a vault.

"Abbé Mariani, who wrote "*Etruria Metropoli*," is one of the few persons who understands Greek at Rome, and what is there called *Scriptor Græcus*. There are twelve such in the Vatican for different languages.

"Montfaucon says, there is not a copy of Pausanias in that library; but he has

* Thus the rich Maronean wine of Ulysses (*Odys. IX.*) breathed aromatic fragrances around; and thus Julian mentions "a sweet and fragrant wine," pressed from grapes that were "as odoriferous as roses." *Ep. XLVII.*

† This is supposed to be Cavaceppi, a Roman Statuary, with whom W. engaged some years after his unfortunate journey to Germany, and who afterwards published a magnificent "*Raccolta d'antiche Statue, Bassi Relievi, et altre Sculpture restituite da B. C. Roma, vol. I. 1768, vol. II. 1769,*" fol. with plates; of which M. Heyne says, he sought more to deceive the lovers of antiquity, than to give them exact notions of the same.

run over the Vatican, and every thing else like a true Frenchman. His "*Antiquity explained*" swarms with errors.

"Canon Mazzochi at Naples is 80 years old, and the most learned Grecian of our time. His Commentary on two bronze tables inscribed in the Doric dialect is a wonderful work.

"One of my friends here, 70 years old, is a painter and sculptor, and of great learning and experience, and a very amiable old man. This liveliness is not uncommon here in persons of this age, and Card. Passionei thinks himself still able to jump over a chair. Giacomelli is without dispute the greatest scholar in Rome, a great mathematician, naturalist, poet, and Grecian, as his works before mentioned shew. He reads and explains Dante with me. P. Bianchi, a Franciscan, vicar of his order, has a cabinet of medals collected chiefly in Egypt and Asia. M. Baldani is one of those geniuses so numerous in Italy who have no itch to write but contents himself with knowing his ability to do great things.

"Card. Albani is building his villa, which will be a master-piece of art. He is the greatest antiquary that ever lived: he brings things to light, and pays for them with the spirit of a prince. If we have a pope of this turn we shall by his care make still greater discoveries (for not being in orders he cannot be elected pope), and we know the proper spots. His palace is adorned with so many columns of porphyry, granite, and oriental alabaster, that they seemed a forest before they were arranged.

"Next to Card. Passionei's library is that of the Jesuits here, including the whole library of Antonio Mureti. P. Lazenì has published 3 volumes of anecdotes concerning it. P. Contucci, of the same convent, and director of their great museum of antiquities and natural curiosities, is the real author of Eicoroni's "*Maschere Sceniche*, Rom. 1736," 4to.

"The cabinet of Q. Christina described by Havercamp, which was thought to be at Rome in the Bracciani palace, has been sold into Spain.

"P. Corfini, general of the *Schola Pie*, is engaged in a collection of Greek Inscriptions found in Asia.

"I have sent to England for Sylburgius's Aristotle, *Francf. 1587*, in 5 vols. 4to. containing only the Greek text, which will cost me 3 ducats and $\frac{1}{2}$, or 7 Roman crowns. This edition was bought by C. Passionei for 2 crowns at Paris, but

is not in the library at Rothenitz. The reason of its being so scarce is that the volumes were printed separately. The electoral library at Dresden has a copy in 4 vols. the 7th part containing the Problems, which Clement, in his Biblioth. Cur. II. 97, says, are wanting both in the King's and Buneman's copies.

"They are printing in England an edition of Demosthenes in royal 4to. of which 3 volumes have been published: Four of the 9 volumes of the Glasgow Plato must be printed by this time, in characters like Bryan's Plutarch.

"I have just read Reinold's *"Historia Literaria, Græc. et Lat. Eton. 1762,"* 4to. of which only 250 copies were printed, and 50 of them were lost between Marseilles and Leghorn. This led me to examine the Apotheosis of Homer, which Schot and Cupar have explained; but, as the former did not sufficiently examine the inscription part of it, all who followed him have been misled, so that great part of these works falls to decay.

"The first volume of ancient paintings at Portici is published, with many indifferent plates. The first plate contains four figures, with the name of the artist.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ ΕΡΠΑΘΕΝ.

I think it should be ΕΡΠΑΥΕΝ. Bayardi has nothing now to do with this work, which is conducted by fifteen persons, at whose head is Mazzochi, and who meet weekly at the house of the Marquis Tanucci, minister and secretary of state, and formerly professor at Pisa, who has not his fellow in the world, and is the very man that Diogenes sought for.

"My *"Remarks on ancient Architecture"* are ready for a second edition. I am about a work, in Italian, to clear up some obscure points in mythology and antiquities, with above 50 plates; another in Latin, explanatory of the Greek medals that are least known; and I shall soon send to be printed in England, *"An Essay on the Style of Sculpture before Phidias."* I have read Caliri's Catalogue of the Arabian MSS in the Escorial; but there is not much of value in the collection *.

1762. "We are in great want of English books here; for the English who

travel seldom bring any but their favourite poet. The best books in that language I saw four years ago in the house of the Count de Firmian, when he was Ambassador at Naples: he brought at once from England as many boxes of books as weighed 100 hundred weight.

"A work in 4to. has just appeared at Zurich, addressed to Mr. W. by Mr. Mengs, but without his name. He is first painter to the Kings of Spain and Poland, and is gone to Madrid with an appointment of 10,000 crowns.

"It is intitled, *"Thoughts on Beauty and Taste in Painting,"* and was published by J. C. Fuchsli.

"It is said the magnificent library of the late Cardinal Passionei will be purchased for the small sum of 32,000 crowns by old Cardinal Colonna; but this did not take place. If it is to be united to the Vatican, it will be buried. Cardinal Albani succeeds to his place of Librarian of the Vatican, and is endeavouring to get me a place for the Hebrew language. I have refused a canonry, because I will not take the tonsure. I was born free, and I will die free.

"I know two English gentlemen who will make themselves talked of. Adam, a lover of architecture, and a man of large fortune, who pays an architect, an engraver, and several draughtsmen: he is publishing a magnificent work on the palace of Diocletian at Salona in Dalmatia, and intends to travel over Greece, the Levant, and Egypt. The other is the Chevalier Montagu, a gentleman about 47 years of age, who in his youth was at Constantinople, where his father was Ambassador to the Porte. He is well versed in the mathematics, natural history, and particularly in the eastern languages, and is going into Egypt and Arabia. Voltaire mentions him in his *"Letters on the English Nation."* Would you believe it, the English are the only wise people? what poor wretches are most of our German lords that travel, compared with them! I was strongly solicited at Naples by Lord Granville *, the English Ambassador, to accompany him to Constantinople. I have given up my desire to visit Greece: I grow old; I love my ease, and seek to enjoy it for the rest of my life.

1763. "I have been for some weeks past attending as Ciceroni on a certain Lord *Baltimore*, who is the most extra-

* The second volume appeared 1770; and a volume of Greek MSS. 1769. This catalogue was printed at the King's expense, and we believe not sold.

* The late Mr. Henry Granville.
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The electoral prince has given me, unsolicited, the place of counsellor Richter, the direction of the royal cabinet of medals at Dresden; but it cannot be filled up till after the war, which does not seem likely to end. Among the books sent me from Switzerland is "The Origin of Laws, Arts, and Sciences, Paris 1760," 6 vols. 8vo. one of the best works I have read. Upon the death of the Abbé Venuti I have been appointed president of the antiquities at Rome, notwithstanding many competitors. This is a post of honour, with an income of 150 scudi per annum, so that I am settled here for the rest of my life, and can live cheaper here than I could at Dresden with double that sum. I have a prospect of the place of president of antiquities in the Vatican, going to be created, at 16 scudi per month, and if I can obtain a writer's place in the Vatican, I would not change places with a German privy-counsellor. My patron Cardinal Spinelli died a few years ago, aged 69. I am named corresponding member of the Academy of Inscriptions. I shall endeavour to make a catalogue of Queen Christina's Greek MSS. The Duke of Parma has purchased Count Pertusati's library for 28,000 crowns, and they are sending it away. The Vatican may be compared to those misers who crave without enjoyment, and one may apply to it Plato's saying of Sparta, "All the treasures of Greece go thither, but not to come back again." Among the strangers at Rome is a young man of Zurich named Fuesli, about

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gini, who in a fit of melancholy shot himself in his 56th year. I may perhaps soon take a third journey to Naples, in the company of D. Camillo Paderno, keeper of the cabinet of Herou-lanum.

"The Duke of York has been six months at Geneva, and is expected here. The Pope intends to pay him all the honours that he wishes to receive, and I have orders to prepare some ancient works of art intended to be presented to him. Among others, a mosaic of the Barberini palace, representing Europa, which I think is indifferently engraved in Turnbull's wretched book of Ancient Painting.

1764. "I have long thought of publishing an "Essay on the Depravation of Taste in the Arts and Sciences." My picture has been drawn by a German lady born at Kottwitz, but carried when young into Italy by her father, who is a painter. She paints well in oil, and her lowest price is 30 sequins. She has drawn me half-length sitting. She has etched it in a 4to size, and another artist has done it in mezzotinto. This lady, whose name is Angelica Kauffmann, speaks Italian as familiarly as German, and also French and English with much ease. She draws all the English who come to Rome. She is handsome, and sings well.

"A head of Pallas has lately been found, so beautiful that it surpasses all the sublimest pieces, even Niobe herself; and the marble is so hard that nothing could damage it. I was lost in wonder when I first beheld it.

1765. "The King of Prussia has offered me, by Col. Quintus Icilius, the place of librarian and director of his cabinet of medals and antiquities, void by the death of M. Gautier de la Croze, with a handsome appointment. I made no scruple of accepting the offer, but, when it came to the Pope's ears, he added an appointment out of his own purse, and I shall remain where I am. Nothing gives me so much pleasure as to meet with, among the persons who travel hither, persons of reputation, and of a similar taste with my own. Of this sort is the young Duke de Rochefoucault, who travels with two scholars, one of whom is M. Desmaretz, a celebrated naturalist. While I attended on this nobleman at Cardinal Albani's villa at Castle Gondolfo, the Prince of Mecklenburg, brother to the Queen of England, who arrived at Rome the day before,

came

came to me. I obtained leave of the Cardinal to absent myself from the Vatican, to shew the city to this prince, who is about sixteen, and of an amiable character; and travels from England, through Spain and France, intending to spend a whole year here. Count Moltke has sent me by him a Greek Homer, printed at Glasgow, in two small folio volumes. Never was a more splendid Greek work printed.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent R. C. in your LIId volume, p. 675, mentions a statue of *Egidius Romanus* in the Pomfret Collection, but not engraved among the Oxford Marbles. A nameless correspondent in the same volume, p. 926, has thrown out some hints about the person represented by this statue. I have lately been at Oxford, and seen all the antique marbles and statues preserved there in two different rooms; but the statue in question escaped my most diligent search. I found indeed one or two whole figures of Roman emperors, whose originality is questioned in the printed Guides, but not the least trace of the inscription given by your correspondent, or of any other inscription.

I have been told that the accident of the centinel, mentioned in your Magazine for April, p. 252, occasioned the total removal of those men from the stage.

The seal engraved in your plate for May, No 3, belongs to the Benedictine priory of *Sela* in *Suffex*, founded in the end of the 11th century on land given by Wm. de Braiosa (1075) to the abbey of St. Florence at Salmur. This alien priory was made denison 19 Richard II. and at the suppression valued at 26*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* and annexed to Magdalen College, Oxford*. The inscription round it is,

Sigillum commune prioratus Sancti Petri de Sela.

The arms I could wish to see properly explained.

See a description of its ruins in Mr. Grose's Appendix.

No 4. belongs to St. John Baptist's hospital without the E. gate of Oxford, which subsisted in the reign of K. John, who was a benefactor to it. Henry III. rebuilt it, laying the first stone himself. Henry VI. gave the master and brethren

leave to convey it (about 1456) to Wm. Wainfleet, Bp. of Winchester, who on or near its site laid the foundation of his magnificent college of St. Mary Magdalen†.

The inscription is,

Sigillum commune domus hospitalis Sancti Johannis Baptiste extra portam orientalem Oxonie.

No 5. circumscribed

Sigillum hospitalis Sanctorum Jacobi et Johannis de Brakeley,

belongs to the hospital founded at Brackley, co. Northampton, in honour of St. James and St. John, by Robert earl of Leicester, and his son Robert, in the middle of the 12th century; as Leland† by Lord Lovel, or as Camden by Lord Zouch§. St. James is represented as a pilgrim, as St. James of Compostella; St. John has the nimbus, but what he holds in his left hand is not distinguishable. If the drawing is correct, it should seem there were three *tapers* burning before each saint.

I wish some of your correspondents would favour you with some particulars of John Seward, a poet of the reign of Henry IV. as I understand Mr. Camden, who, in his description of Monmouthshire, has preserved some lines of his in praise of that victorious monarch, and calls him, "*Poeta non infimi sub-
sellii illis temporibus.*" Mr. Warton|| says, he can assign only one poet to the reign of Henry IV. which is Johannes Capellanus, who translated Boethius, by which, I suppose, he means an *English* poet. Bp. Tanner says nothing of Seward.

From the words of Favorinus, cited by Aulus Gellius**, it should seem the dove of Archytas was a piece of clock-work. It flew about till it settled, and when once it settled it could not rise again. Επεινε περιετραν ζυλινην ωισμενην· ηλις· επολε καθισμενη ουκ εις ανιστασθαι· μιχρη γαρ τειλε. I suppose it required fresh winding up. Strada†† tells a story of one Janellus Turrianus, who made figures of armed men, horse and foot, who tilted at one another, beat drums, and sounded trumpets, to amuse Charles V. in his retirement. He sometimes let fly wooden sparrows, who flew backwards and forwards in the apartment, to the great astonishment of the emperor's chamberlain, who thought the devil was in

* See Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 552.

† See Wood's Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Ox. II. 187, 188. Tanner, 429.

‡ Itin. VII. f. 5.

§ See Tanner, p. 380.

|| Hist. of Eng. Poetry, II. 34.

** X. 12. see p. 329.

†† B. I.

them. This last piece of mechanism is not noticed by Dr. Robertson in his account of the last days of this great prince's amusements*. I have somewhere read of a fly or an eagle, or both, that by some such contrivance came out to meet the Emperor Maximilian on one of his public entries.

I am at a loss to find wherein consists Mr. Cole's *panegyric* on Mr. Piazza, p. 333. It seems a fair and candid narrative, and nothing more. It is pity as much cannot be said of his strictures on your valuable correspondent Mr. Pegge, who is so far from triumphing over Dr. Willis, that he merely points out his errors, which it was impossible for him to know he had corrected; so that if any one *triumphs before the victory*, it is Mr. Cole; and the best apology for his exultation on this subject must be his zeal for his friend and patron.

The custom of chusing a mayor at Randwic, co. Gloucester, p. 335, is thus described by Mr. Rudder, in his History of that county, p. 619. "At this place an annual revel is kept on the Monday after Low Sunday, probably the wake of the church, attended with much irregularity and intemperance, and many ridiculous circumstances in the choice of a *mayor*, who is yearly elected on that day from among the meanest of the people. They plead the prescriptive right of ancient custom for the licence of the day, and the authority of magistracy is not able to suppress it." There seems to be nothing else to distinguish this village, whose manor is first mentioned in the reign of Henry VI. The drift of the song is obviously a panegyric on the wool-len manufactory, drawn from the story of Hercules debasing himself to spin with Deianira, and a similar degradation of Apollo for a like reason. Many obscure places in England claim the privilege of *choosing* a mayor, which some of your correspondents may be able to account for. At present Pleshy in Essex, the residence of our high constables almost from the Conquest, and perhaps of eminence in the Roman times, may serve as one instance among others.

T. Row's quotation (LIII. 751) from the anonymous author *πρὸς ἀπρίαν*, published by Dr. Gale, explains away the ascent of Bellorophon into heaven, to be only a flight thither by astronomical contemplation.

The absurdity which your correspon-

dent, p. 336, apprehends, in supposing the address of Lucan to Nero to be written so short a time before the poet's death, will vanish if it be considered that Lucan died at a time of life and under circumstances which he could not have foreseen, and consequently had not put the last hand to his poem, which might possibly at one time have begun at the 67th line,

Fert animus causas tantarum exponere rerum.

a commencement not unlike that of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which must be fresh in every one's memory; and he might have at another time have added the preceding lines, and introduced the allusions assigned by either of your correspondents.

P. 338. col. 1. l. 11. *r. dicuntur*.

P. 345. Dr. N. Lancaster was possessed of those specious virtues which render men agreeable in a general view: a character which cannot be too much guarded against, when accompanied with that degree of imprudence (one can scarce refrain from giving it the name of assurance) that urged him to indecent applications for the supply of his necessities.

P. 349. Dr. Stukeley, in his History of Carausius, I. 207. explains the *Dudery* in *Stirbitch* Fair to be pure British, preserved here from the Romans leaving us through the provincial language. *Dod-reu*, household stuff, furniture there sold. The word *row* in *Garlic-row*, one name of a principal street, from 'the Welsh *rhodio*, to walk. Hence the rows of the city of Chester and others. Your readers will find much lively invention in this history about this fair, whose origin is dated from the making of the Cardike navigation by Carausius, and which flourished to a late period, till the introduction of riders diverted trade into a different channel, and that species of middle men gave place to their masters, who prefer doing their own business themselves.

Skinner explains *Tolsey* *Publicanorum sedes*, the *seat* where the collectors of *tolls* sat; and gives the same etymology of *Tolbooth*. At Bristol the Tolley and Exchange are different places, and, if I mistake not, at Liverpool. At Edinburgh there is only a *Tolbooth*. At Gloucester, the *Booth-hall* (vulgarly *Bootal* or *Botbal*) may have been of the like kind.

Trill or *Turl* gate at Oxford was so called from Peter *Thurold*, or *Thurald*,

or Edward *Torald*, who lived by it, and built it since the foundation of Exeter College, i. e. after 1316. It gave name to the narrow street leading to it*.

St. Lawrence's day is the last of the *Dog-days*; consequently when a labourer has been spent with the heat of the rest, he may be said to have finished his work, and received his wages, which ought to be high in proportion to his expence of strength.

The epitaph at Kirklees, in which Robin Hood is styled Earl of Huntingdon, is generally thought to be spurious. Dr. Stukeley † indeed supposed his true name was *Fitz-Oetb*, descended from a Norman of that name, lord of Kyme, co. Linc. and that his mother was daughter of Payne Beauchamp and Roisia de Vere, though he owns he was only *pretended* E. of Huntingdon. Bp. Percy ‡ says, the most ancient poems on R. H. make no mention of this earldom; though Sir J. Hawkins § says, there is extant a dramatic history of the death of Robin Hood, which gives him that title. Would it be thought too forced a conjecture, or too near a pun, to imagine that this title of Earl of Huntingdon was given to him as the Coryphæus of deer-stealers?

By the proceedings on the barony of Bergavenny ||, it should seem that only barons *by writ* were summoned to parliament, and that the first, or at least the first frequent use of barons by writ, was in the reign of Henry III. when, after the defeat of the E. of Leicester at Evesham, the king summoned all abbots, &c. which held not by barony, as well as others of the most worthy of the laity not holding by barony.

The best genealogists in Scotland know nothing of Colville of Preston. Among 12 or 15 of the Colvilles in their books, not one is designed of *Preston*. There is no other place of that name except that in East Lothian. A branch of the Hamiltons was long designed of Preston; another terminating in Fala of Little Preston, now Preston-Hall, which belonged to the old duchess of Gordon.

P. 350. In the ballad of Sir Guy of Warwick ** it seems evident that the dragon was slain in *Greece*.

P. 351. As it may be presumed the best portrait of Sir Paul Pindar is that

which still serves as a sign to his original mansion in Bishopsgate-street.

P. 417. The rare tract here mentioned by Mr. Greene, was first mentioned in Mr. Ames's History of Printing, p. 539. and from thence in the British Topography, II. 305. It was written by R. *Laneham*, or *Langham*, mercer, merchant adventurer, and clerk of the council-chamber door, and also keeper of the same. To this last office he alludes in the letter which you have printed. It is addressed to his good friend master Humfrey Martin, mercer; and gives a list of the romantic and humorous books and ballads used in this age, &c. &c. The late Mr. West's copy was bought by the duchess of Portland for 3l. 5s. The "*Princelie Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle*" are by Geo. Gascoyne, and printed among his works by Jeffes, 1587, 4to.

The inscription round the seal, p. 419, is *ar de Saliginac esc.* Richard Salegniac, escuyer. The arms are en faced. There is a noble family of that name or title now in France.

P. 409. Bp. Lacey was buried (1455) in the N. part of the presbytery at Exeter, as Leland ††, or in the N. wall of it, as Godwin ‡‡: perhaps we should read *panete* in the former as well as in the latter. Over what is shewn for his tomb is this inscription in black letters:

"Ista figura docet nos omnes premeditari,

"Qualiter ipsa nocet mors quando venire dominari;"

alluding to the skeleton. The bishop's figure is on the tomb in pontificals. On one side of the arch the coat, engraved in your plate, fig. 2, being the arms of the see of Exeter; on the other side 2 keys in saltire.

The arms on the tomb on the N. side of the altar in Clerkenwell church are, Erm. in chief, Az. 3 bezants; quartering A. 3 camels passant S. and belong to the family of *Weston*. The motto, ANY BORO. Dugdale, in his Antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 969, gives SANE BARO under a chevron ingrailed between 3 fermeaux in chief a Jerusalem cross, over the kitchen chimney at Balshall, where was a preceptory of Templars.

P. Q.

* Peshall's Hist. of Oxf. p. 199.

† Palæog. Brit. II. 115.

§ Hist. of Musc. III. 412.

** Percy's Reliques, III. 104.

†† De præf. ed Richardson, p. 413.

‡ Reliques of Ant. Eng. Poetry, I. 83.

|| See Collins on Baronies, p. 118.

Ritson's Songs, II. 298.

†† Itin. III. 32.

hands, soon appeared; and they had scarcely time to retire to their boats, and gain the opposite shore, when the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. As they had not gained the fort, even the American troops were ignorant of their being within the lines.

The actions at Trenton and Princeton, and the celebrated manœuvre of passing the rear of the British army by a night march, were the most remarkable events of the war, and turned the tide of American fortune, when at its lowest ebb.

In all these General Greene bore a very important share, and held a considerable command. At the battle of Brandywine, when the American army was totally defeated, he distinguished himself by supporting their right wing when it gave way, and judiciously covering the whole when routed and retreating in confusion. Their safety from utter ruin was generally ascribed to his skill and exertions on this occasion, which were well seconded by the troops under his command.

At German Town, when the Americans were again unsuccessful, he commanded the left wing of their army; and though the failure was at first imputed to him, as being too late in the attack, and not seasonably co-operating, the Commander in Chief is said to have very generously vindicated him from the censure. After this, General Greene continued in the line of the army, and rising in military reputation, when he was recommended by General Washington, and appointed by Congress, Quarter Master General. In this new capacity he fully answered the expectations formed of his abilities, restored order, regularity, and effect, to a department, which, by various means, was greatly deranged, and enabled the American army to move with a celerity and vigour never known before.

At the battle of Monmouth, Gen. Washington, being disgusted with the behaviour of Gen. Lee, displaced him in the field, and appointed Gen. Greene to the command of the right wing, where he greatly contributed to retrieve the errors of his predecessor, and to the subsequent event of the day.

Soon after this action, the French fleet and troops, under the command of the Count d'Estaing, arrived on the coast of America, and, in concert with a body of American troops under Gen.

Gen Sullivan, directed their operations against Newport, or Rhode Island, then garrisoned by a detachment from the army of Gen. Howe at New York. In this enterprize, in which his native state was so much concerned, and where his personal knowledge and influence were considerable, Gen. Greene was sent from the main army to assist.

In a short time every thing appeared favourable to the Americans and their allies, and the success certain; but the sudden appearance of Lord Howe with a British fleet, and a violent storm ensuing, a change of operations also ensued. An attack was concerted on the British lines, but this was also laid aside, in consequence of some disappointment: events which gave rise to misunderstandings between the commanding officers of the American army and their allies, and boded ill to their common interest.

It is difficult to say to what length resentments might have been carried, if the united efforts of Gen. Greene and the Marquis de Fayette had not obviated them. The Count d'Estaing soon after proceeded to the southward, and no farther consequences followed. This seems to be the only interruption of the harmony, which, contrary to all expectation, has subsisted between the Americans and their allies in the whole course of their united operations against the British army; and the Americans are fully sensible of the merit of these two celebrated officers on this occasion, as any dissensions at so early a period must have had fatal effects on their cause.

We now proceed to the more brilliant part of Gen. Greene's character; to form a proper idea of which, it is necessary to take a view of the state of the war in the southern parts of America, previous to his taking upon him the chief command.

The capture of Charlestown, the total defeat given by Lord Cornwallis to Gen. Gates at Camden, with the rapid successes of Col. Tarleton, had almost annihilated the American interests in that quarter. A general submission of the inhabitants, both of South and North Carolina, was reasonably expected. The utmost pains were taken to intimidate all who had espoused the American cause, and to encourage those of an opposite character. A British post had been established in North Carolina with little opposition; and the

well-affected to England were daily joining them. The remains of the American army seemed incapable of farther resistance, the militia discouraged, and the people desponding. Under these unpromising circumstances, the Congress referred the appointment of Gen. Gates's successor to Gen. Washington, who immediately selected the subject of these memoirs, and he instantly repaired to his command.

His first care was to collect the fragments of the American troops, re-animate the country, and procure supplies, in the mean time industriously avoiding his enemy, flushed with conquest and repeated success. In this line of conduct he persisted, and with admirable address eluded every effort of Lord Cornwallis to bring him to action. At the same time perceiving the great importance of cavalry, he set himself zealously to raise an effective corps, which was at length completed under the command of the Colonels Lee and Washington. The operations of this corps were soon felt, and those officers now stand high in the American line of military merit.

From this period the affairs of America changed their complexion. Occasional skirmishes gave confidence to the increasing troops, and animated the discouraged country; while the various marches and counter-marches, retreats, and advances, afforded an ample field for the display of the talents of the respective generals. At length the desired advantage gained over Colonel Tarleton by General Morgan, at the affair of the Cowpens, placed the two little armies more upon a level, and they soon after met at Guildford, where a severe conflict ensued, and a well-directed charge of the American cavalry under Colonel Washington had ruined the British army, if the seasonable interposition of a Hessian regiment had not prevented it. The British guards suffered exceedingly on the occasion. Upon the whole, the action was severe and bloody; and both sides, after great exertions, claimed the victory.

To which it belonged, we shall not presume to determine; but it had all the consequences of a defeat to Lord Cornwallis, as he was obliged to retreat in a few days, to procure supplies, and take care of his wounded. The remainder of the campaign was spent in manœuvring, until he formed his plan,

character in that country. He has married an amiable lady of his own country, by whom he has several children. He is about forty years of age middling size, but of a strong make, and halts a little with one leg, owing to some accident in his youth. He has an open manly countenance, pleasing aspect, and lively eye. His manners are engaging, and he has little reserve in his deportment the celebrated American Command Chief. Though he has not had a formal education, General Greene is allowed to possess a well-improved mind, a clear sound judgement, quick perception, and a great fund of good sense and observation.

This short Recapitulation of the principal Events of the American War can, we hope, displease no one.

MR. URBAN,

AS your Magazine is the common register of every thing memorable, the following account of the cost of the fifty new churches built in London by Sir Christopher Wren may perhaps to fill a corner.

	£.
ST. PAUL'S	736752
Allhallows the Great	5641
----- Bread-street	3348
----- Lombard-str.	8058
St. Alban's, Wood-street	3165
St. Anne and Agnes	2448
St. Andrew's, Wardrobe	7060
----- Holborn	9000
St. Antholin's	5685
St. Austin's	3145
St. Benet, Graiſchurch	3583
----- Paul's Wharf	3328
----- Fink	4129
St. Bride's	11430
St. Bartholomew's	5077
Christ Church	11778
St. Clement, Eastcheap	4365
----- Danes	8786
St. Dionis Back Church	5737
St. Edmund the King	5207
St. George, Botolph-lane	4509
St. James, Garlick-hill	5357
----- Westminster	8500
St. Lawrence, Jewry	11870
St. Michael, Basinghall	2822
----- Royal	7455
----- Queenhithe	4354
----- Wood-street	2554
----- Crooked lane	4041
----- Cornhill	4686
St. Martin, Ludgate	5378
St. Matthew, Friday-str.	301

MR. URBAN,

AS your excellent publication abounds with anecdotes of eminent persons, I have inclosed an account of a learned foreigner (Dr. Antonio Nunes Ribeiro Sanchés) lately deceased, which is copied from the fifth Volume of THE LONDON MEDICAL JOURNAL.

A. F.

This learned physician was born on the 7th of March, 1699, at Penna-Macor, in Portugal. His father, who was an opulent merchant, and intended him for the bar, gave him a liberal education; but, being displeased at finding him at the age of eighteen obstinately bent on the profession of physic, withdrew his protection, and he was indebted, it seems, to Dr. Nunes Ribeiro, his mother's brother, who was a physician of considerable repute at Lisbon, for the means of prosecuting his medical studies, which he did first at Coimbra, and afterwards at Salamanca, where he took the degree of Doctor in Physic in 1724; and the year following he procured the appointment of physician to the town of Benevente in Portugal, for which, as is the custom of that country, he had a small pension. His stay at this place, however, was but short. He was desirous of seeing more of the world, and of improving himself in his profession. With this view he came and passed two years in London, and had even an intention of fixing there, but a bad state of health, which he attributed to the climate, induced him to return to the continent. Soon after, we find him prosecuting his medical studies at Leyden under the celebrated Boerhaave, and it will be a sufficient proof of his diligence and merit to observe, that in 1731, when the Empress of Russia (Anne) requested Boerhaave to recommend to her three physicians, the professor immediately fixed upon Dr. Sanchés to be one of the number. Just as he was setting out for Russia, he was informed that his father was lately dead; and that his mother, in an unsuccessful law-suit with the Portuguese admiralty, had lost the greater part of her fortune. He immediately assigned over his own little claims and expectations in Portugal for her support. Soon after his arrival at St. Petersburg, Dr. Bidloo (son of the famous physician of that name), who was at that time first physician to the Empress, gave him an appointment in the hospital at Moscow, where he re-

mained till 1734, when he was employed as physician to the army, in which capacity he was present at the siege of Asoph, where he was attacked with a dangerous fever, and when he began to recover, found himself in a tent, abandoned by his attendants, and plundered of his papers and effects. In 1740 he was appointed one of the physicians to the court, and consulted by the Empress, who had for eight years been labouring under a disease, the cause of which had never been satisfactorily ascertained. Dr. Sanchés, in a conversation with the prime minister, gave it as his opinion that the complaint originated from a stone in one of the kidneys, and admitted only of palliation. At the end of six months the Empress died, and the truth of his opinion was confirmed by dissection. Soon after the death of the Empress, Dr. Sanchés was advanced by the regent to the office of first physician; but the revolution of 1742, which placed Elizabeth Petrowna on the throne, deprived him of all his appointments. Hardly a day passed that he did not hear of some of his friends perishing on the scaffold; and it was not without much difficulty that he obtained leave to retire from Russia. His library, which had cost him 1200 pounds sterling, he disposed of to the academy of St. Petersburg, of which he was an honorary member; and in return they agreed to give him a pension of forty pounds per annum. During his residence in Russia he had availed himself of his situation at court, to establish a correspondence with the Jesuits in China, who, in return for books of astronomy and other presents, sent him seeds and plants, together with other articles of natural history. It was from Dr. Sanchés that the late Mr. Peter Collinson first received the seeds of the true rhubarb, but the plants were destroyed by some accident; and it was not till several years afterwards that rhubarb was cultivated with success in this country from seeds sent over by the late Dr. Mounsey. In 1747, he went to reside at Paris, where he remained till his death. He enjoyed the friendship of the most celebrated physicians and philosophers of that capital, and at the institution of a Royal Medical Society he was chosen a foreign associate. He was likewise a member of the Royal Academy of Lisbon, to the establishment of which his advice had probably contributed, as he

drew

drew up, at the desire of the court of Portugal, several memorials on the plans necessary to be adopted for the encouragement of science. Some of these papers, relative to the establishment of an university, were printed during his life-time in Portuguese, and the rest have been found among his manuscripts. His services in Russia remained for sixteen years unnoticed; but when the present Empress ascended the throne, Dr. Sanchés was not forgotten. He had attended her in a dangerous illness when she was very young, and she now rewarded him with a pension of a thousand roubles, which was punctually paid till his death. He likewise received a pension from the court of Portugal, and another from Prince Gallitzin. A great part of this income he employed in acts of benevolence. Of the liberality with which he administered to the wants of his relations and friends, several striking instances, which the limits of our Journal will not permit us to insert, have been related to us by Mr. de Magellan. He was naturally of an infirm habit of body, and, during the last 30 years of his life, frequently voided small stones with his urine. The disposition to this disease increased as he advanced in years, and for a considerable time before his death he was confined to his apartments. The last visit he made was, in 1782, to the Grand Duke of Russia, who was then at Paris. In September 1783, he perceived that his end was approaching, and he died on the 14th of October following. His library, which was considerable, he has bequeathed to his brother, Dr. Marcello Sanchés, who was likewise a pupil of Boerhaave, and who resided at Naples. His manuscripts (among which, besides a considerable number of papers on medical subjects, are letters written to him by Boerhaave, Van Swieten, Gaubius, Haller, Werlhof, Pringle, Fothergill, and other learned men) are in the possession of Dr. Andry. His printed works, on the origin of the venereal disease and other subjects, are well known to medical readers; but his knowledge, it seems, was not confined to his own profession; he possessed a fund of general learning, and is said to have been profoundly versed in politics.

MR. URBAN,

June 15.

I Send inclosed a copy of the Highland address to George I. at his acces-

sion, which was delivered to me last summer by a gentleman, who had it from the Earl of Mar at Antwerp, a little before his death, with an injunction to deliver it as a piece *justificatif* to such of his family as should seem most likely to make a proper use of it at a proper time.

Yours, &c. BUCHAN.

Address of one hundred and two chief heritors and heads of Clans in the Highlands of Scotland to King George I. on his accession to the throne, which, by Court intrigue, was prevented from being delivered to his Majesty. The consequence was, that the Clans, in resentment of this supposed neglect, raised a rebellion in the following year 1715. Faithfully copied from the original preserved in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

May it please your Majesty,

WE of the chief heritors and others in the Highlands of Scotland under subscribing, beg leave to express the joy of our hearts at your Majesty's happy accession to the crown of Great Britain. Your Majesty has the blood of our ancient monarchs in your veins and in your family; may that royal race ever continue to reign over us! Your Majesty's princely virtues, and the happy prospect we have in your royal family, of an uninterrupted succession of Kings to sway the British scepter, must extinguish those divisions and contests which in former times too much prevailed, and unite all who have the happiness to live under your Majesty into a firm obedience and loyalty to your Majesty's person, family, and government; and as our predecessors have for many ages had the honour to distinguish themselves by their loyalty, so we do most humbly assure your Majesty, that we will reckon it our honour stedfastly to adhere to you, and with our lives and fortunes to support your crown and dignity against all opposers.

Permit us, great-Sir, to implore your royal protection against any who labour to misrepresent us, and who rather use their endeavours to create misunderstandings, than to engage the hearts of your subjects to that loyalty and cheerful affectionate obedience which we owe, and are ready to testify towards your Majesty. Under so excellent a King we are persuaded that we, and all your other peaceable faithful subjects, shall enjoy their just rights and liberties, and that our enemies shall not be

able to hurt us with your Majesty, for whose royal favour we presume humbly to hope, as our forefathers were honoured with that of your Majesty's ancestors. Our mountains, though undervalued by some, are nevertheless acknowledged to have, in all times, been fruitful in producing hardy and gallant men, and such, we hope, shall never be wanting amongst us, who shall be ready to undergo all dangers in defence of your Majesty's, and your royal posterity's, only rightful title to the crown of Great Britain. Our behaviour shall always witness for us, that, with unalterable firmness and zeal, we are, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most loyal, most obedient, and most dutiful subjects and servants. Signed,

Alex. M'Donnell of Glengarie, &c. &c.

MR. URBAN,

June 10.

YOUR Correspondent *Antiquarius* (p. 347) desires some account of the office filled in Ireland by Thomas Le Strange, Constabularius Regis in Hibernia; and I will gratify him as far as I can. The Chief Governors of Ireland were, in early times, distinguished by various appellations; as, "Custos or Keeper, Warden, Justiciary, Seneschall, Lord-Lieutenant, Deputy, Procurator, and Constable," and accordingly Alan de la Zouch, Justiciary in 1256, was commanded, "not to obey or give up his authority to any new Justiciary or Constable, who should come without letters patent." Such governors, in those days, seem to have taken one or other of the before-mentioned titles, according as their civil or military powers happened to predominate. However, one only of them assumed the title of Constabularius; and he was Sir Theobald de Vernon in 1314; and the name of Thomas Le Strange does not occur in the List of the Chief Governors of Ireland. He therefore seems to have been only Constable of some royal fortress; whereof there were then many of no small consequence: yet, of which in particular, no history, I know of, has recorded. But that it was not one of inferior note may be inferred from this: "That Sir Thomas Le Strange was in 1421 constituted Lord Treasurer of Ireland, in the place of John Swyft; and was, in the same year, succeeded by William Thinbegh; from your correspondent's account he appears to have died in about five years afterwards.

Many, however, of the name of Strange, yet remain in Ireland; and some of them, at this hour, Roman Catholics: whether descended from this Thomas Le Strange, I know not. A. M. T.

A Correspondent in Scotland informs us, they are now preparing for the press the first number of Transactions of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries; and there is established a branch of the Society at Perth for exploring Gaëlich antiquities, and making a parochial survey of the Highlands—the MSS. communications to be regularly transmitted to the Mother Society and to pass the review of the committee of Edinburgh for publication. A library for the classics, antiquities, and natural history, has been begun in that town, and it is proposed that all the clergy of the Synod and freeholders of Perthshire should give a small annual contribution for the purchase of books in those departments. The first meeting of the Society was held at Perth on the 12th of June, which day the gentlemen politely chose as being the birth-day of the founder of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

They have received lately from Mr. Thorkelin, Secretary of the Royal Society of the Danish Antiquaries, some very curious books relating to Danish and Icelandic antiquities, and expect the great publication of the Edda in August next. Mr. Johnstone, Chaplain of our Embassy, promises copies of several MSS. relating to Scotch connections with Norway and Denmark, and a copy of Coryneus by the next ships.

They are very lame in books relating to Northern antiquities, and the public libraries in Scotland do not buy many books in that line, which makes it of great consequence to them to receive communications of that sort, their funds being yet very inconsiderable.

The E. of Buchan's pursuits of late have, in the way of collecting, been confined to curious mistive letters elucidatory of Scottish biography, and in general characteristic letters of illustrious or learned persons; which we mention in hopes of facilitating his lordship's very laudable pursuits. His objects are, first, as leading to a Biographia Scotica; 2dly, Biography in general; and, 3dly, the printing of characteristic letters, by centuries, of the most eminent characters in the state or in literature, since the restoration of letters in Europe. X. Y.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

A Very judicious solution of *Observer's* query, in page 249, may be found in Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, Vol. I. p. 179.

The ridiculous controversy concerning the true spelling of Shakespeare's name has, perhaps, already taken up more room in your valuable collections than the subject deserves; but I must beg leave to add a very few words. In some monumental inscriptions, given us by Sir W. Dugdale, relating to his family, the name occurs variously spelt, viz. Shakespeare, Shakespere, Shakspeare; and I think, after all, we may relinquish the hopes of ascertaining which of these was the true spelling, when it is considered how exceedingly inattentive our ancestors were in this respect. Fuller informs us, "that the best gentlemen anciently were not the best scholars, and (minding matters of more moment) were somewhat too incurious in their names. Besides, writers ingrossing deeds were not over-critical in spelling of names, knowing well that, where the person appeared the same, the simplicity of that age would not fall out about misnomers. Hence it is, that the same name hath been so often disguised, unto the staggering of many who have mistaken it for different.

Idem non idem quarunt in nomine nomen. Thus I am informed, that "the honourable name of Villiers is written fourteen several ways in their own evidences; and the like, tho' not so many, variations may be observed in others." Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 51. And, indeed, there is no end to the examples of this nature, that might be adduced from old writers.

Lilly, in his "History of his Life and Times," endeavours to shew that the executioner of Charles I. was Colonel Joyce. This short explanation may perhaps be satisfactory to W. N. p. 255. See Lilly's *Life*, p. 90. edit. 1715.

The coins enquired after in p. 259, by the author of the very curious communication from Settle, are some of those common ones struck during the reign of Constantine the Great, and, if attentively examined, will be found to read on one side VRBS. ROMA. with the head of the city of Rome; the letters upon the exergue of the other side, with the figures of Romulus and Remus sucking the wolf, I should suspect not to be as described in the letter, but

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others denoting the place where the coins were minted; and these were exceedingly numerous, almost to a degree of incredibility to those not versed in these matters. Their varieties may be seen in Banduri's *Numism. Imperatorum, &c.* It is most natural to suppose, that the quarry wherein these coins were found bore the marks of having been heretofore worked, although this gentleman has not expressly said so.

Your correspondent in p. 344, seems to think that the ancients represented Death only under the symbol of a withered rose; but, in Spence's *Polymetis*, pl. 41, he will find a figure of Mors under the character of a human skeleton. The Romans were accustomed, at their great entertainments, to introduce a skeleton, made of bronze, upon the table, in order to remind them of their mortality, that they might enjoy life whilst they could. Of this we have a curious instance in Petronius, in the Feast of Trimalchio: and here I cannot help giving the christianlike reflection made upon this subject by Heidfeldius, in his "Sphinx theologico-philosophica," a work full of curious information: "Nos etiam quibus et ipsa Mors, et Mortis causa, et hominis post mortem conditio, exploratix est, memoriam Mortis, præsertim inter epulas, nunquam deponemus." A remarkable personification of death among the Eleans may also be found in *Natalis Comitum Mythologiae*, p. 230.

It is with extreme pleasure, Mr. Urban, that I take this opportunity of apologising to the Rev. Mr. Bentham, for my unintentional error in ascribing his remarks upon Gothic architecture to Mr. Gray; and I term this apology a pleasure, inasmuch as I regard the cause of it to have been the means of calling forth hidden genius, and of tracing merit to a source which I could ever wish to flow.

Yours,

S. E.

MR. URBAN, *Montrose, June 26.*

AMONG many other impediments to the progress of science, one is the different names which the same thing passes under, not only in different kingdoms, but in different parts of the same kingdom. Your correspondent, R. B. p. 106, observes, that Mr. D. Barrington, in his *Miscellanies*, has said that the *Mountain Ash* is not indigenous in the Southern counties, which mistake he fell into, from not knowing, that

that *Quickbeam* is the name commonly given to that tree in these parts. Many instances of similar mistakes have occurred to me. The writers of books on Natural History appear to me not to have been sufficiently careful to form a complete Nomenclature of the animals, birds, fishes, insects, plants, and trees, which they describe, so as to enable their readers, in different countries, to know what object in nature their descriptions refer to. To remedy these defects, and the perplexities which result from them, people in different parts of the country ought to furnish lists of the names of things in those parts where they reside. To excite some of your correspondents to do this, I shall subjoin a few articles, which have occurred to me, to shew the difference between names in Scotland and England.

The *Mountain-Asb*, or *Quickbeam*, is with us The *Rantry*, or *Roddan Tree*. The red berries it produces are called *Roddans*. Concerning this tree there are various superstitions.

The plant *Sorrel* we called *Sourrichs*. *Buttermilk*, called *Bladda*, from the Gaelic *Bladdach*.

The *Lark* is the *Laverock* or *Larick*.

The *Linnet* — the *Lintwhite*.

The *Thrush* — the *Mavis*, from the French *Mauvis*, a Thrush.

The *Magpye* — the *Pyot*.

The *Chaffinch* — the *Sbillfa*.

The *Tom-tit* — the *Oxeeye*.

The *Kite* — the *Gledd*, from the Saxon *Glidan* to glide, because this bird moves thro' long tracts of the air without shaking its wings.

The *Great Turn*, I suppose our *Pic-larney*.

The *Arctic Gull*, is the *Dirty Aulin*.

The *Land-rail* is the *Corn-craik*, from the noise it makes, by *oropalo-porai*.

The *Fox* is with us, the *Tod*.

The *Toad* — the *Tedd*.

The *Frog* — the *Paddock*.

The *Weasel*, I suppose the *Whitterit*.

The *Mole* — the *Maudawart*.

The *Crab* — the *Parlon*.

The *Periwinkle* — the *Wilk*.

The *Hollibut* — the *Turbot*.

The *Turbot* — the *Bannock-Flook*.

The *Flounder* — the *Flook*.

Small differences are easily got over, as the *Wran* for *Wren*, *Pertrick* for *Partridge*, &c. but I should be glad to see the English names corresponding to many other Scotch terms: thus of birds, the *Blucheret*, *Clocheret*, *Col-bod*, *Sandy-larick*, and *Hazour Crows*,

Hoody Crows and *Corbies*, correspond with the *English Crows*, *Ravens*, *Roy-ston Crows*, &c. I do not know what animal answers to our *Fumart**, and to several others. We have many droll names of insects, as the *Cloc*, *King-Colin*, *Hornogolach*, *Maggy with the money feet*, &c. Many of these names I conceive are derived from the northern languages, and from the Gaelic. The etymologies of some of them may be curious. Most of them are now used only by the vulgar, as the higher classes of people are daily adopting the language and manners of England.

P. S. We call the house spider *Eiter-cap*. In the Welsh, it is *Atyr-Cop*, i. e. the *Top Insect*, because it lodges near the roof.

T. C.

MR. URBAN,

June 18.

IN Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, are the following unnoticed monumental inscriptions, to characters which deserve to be perpetuated.

Yours, &c.

J. G.

On one of the pillars in the north aisle adjoining to the choir, round a bust on a medallion:

"Henricus Aldrich, S. T. P. *Ædis Christi Decanus, et grande totius Academiæ ornamentum.*"

On a scroll underneath:

"Vixit Vir clarissimus annos LXIII.

Ne cineres defuncti

Sine nomine et titulo

Diutius neglecti jacerent,

Georgius Clarke, qui vivum coluit et amavit, A. M. B. M. fecit, A. D. MDCCXXXII."

[The above in Roman capitals.]

Underneath on a grave-stone: [In Roman capitals.]

"Hic jacet

Quod mortale fuit

Henrici Aldrich, S. T. P.

Hujus *Ædis Decani,*

Doctrinæ ac Ingenii Fama

Immortalis.

Ob. XIV Decemb,

A. D. M. DCCX."

On another pillar:

"FRANCISCUS GASTRELL, S. T. P.

Episcopus Cestrensis,

Vir ingenii vividi,

Animi integerrimi,

Cui nihil erat pius, quam libere sentire et fari.

Non aliorum secutus vestigia,

Sed suo, ut plurimum, pennis fretus,

* The *weasel*, we believe; tho' a learned friend suggests the *polecat*. EDIT.

† These have been put up since 1730, when Browne Willis published his "Survey" of this Cathedral. EDIT.

Omnes

Omnes vires, omnia sua studia,
Christianam Religionem confirmandam
et promovendam
Potissimum intendit.

In argumentis inveniendis sagax,
In disponendis aptus,
Quæ acute excogitavit
Verbis dilucide expressit,
Non huc vi quadam et vehementia
Quæ in scriptis sæpe, in congressu sæpius,
emicit,

Facile ut intelligi possit
Nihil cum aliis suadere
Quod ipse non habeat persuasissimum.
Ob vindicata Academiarum jura,

Ab earum utraque,
Nec non a multis Cleri conventibus,
Gratias publicis literis testatas accepit.
E Collegio Westmonasteriensi evocatus,
Hujus Aedis Alumnus,

Ejusdem deinde Canonicus fuit.
Obiit anno ætatis 60, Dom. 1725, 15 Nov.
In hoc etiam sacello,

Atque eodem tumulo, conduntur cineres
ELIZABETHÆ dilectissimæ uxoris:

Quæ obiit 31 Jan. 1761."

On the pavement in the same aisle:

"Hic jacent

FRANCISCUS GASTRELL, S. T. P.

Episcopus Cestrensis,

Et ELIZABETHA Uxor ejus.

Adi marmor sepulchrale
in adverso hujus sacelli latere
Positum."

"M. S.

Fælici, pique memoriz

ROBERTI GASTRELL

Admodum Reverendi FRANCISCI

Episcopi Cestrensis et hujus

Ecclesiæ Canonici,

Filii unici

Pueruli Deo, suisque merito perchari

Optimeque in optimis, Cæleste

Scilicet regnum spectantibus, spei,

Qui placide in Domino obdormivit,

Et ab Angelis in Abrahami gremium

Ablatus est 5to. Decembris,

An. D. 1716, Æt. suæ 13to currente.

Non perijt, sed præ vit.

Δοξα το Θεο.

Dilectissimo Nepoti Avus

Invicem dilectus posuit,

Gratulabundo quam

Mærenti propior."

On the pavement underneath,

H. S. E.

ROBERTUS GASTRELL,

Puer optimæ spei,

Obiit Dec. 5to, An. D. 1716.

Æt. decimo tertio

Currente.

MR. URBAN,

THE following account of the origin
of the word *Punch* is in Dr. John
Perry's Travels to the East Indies, p.
167. Query if it is a true one, or whe-

ther any of your correspondents can
assign a better.

At Nerule (near Goa) is made the
best *Arach*, or *Nepa die Goa*, with which
the English on this coast make that
enervating liquor called *Punch* (which
is *Indostan* for five) from five ingredi-
ents; as the physicians name this com-
position *diapente*, or from four things
diateffaron. THERON.

On the effects of close hot rooms, late hours,
&c. from D. A. Fothergill's Hints on
ANIMATION.

THE following observations cannot
but be interesting to those who pur-
sue fashionable amusements in crowded
rooms at the expence of their health.

"If a healthy man contaminates a
complete gallon of air in a minute,
merely by repeatedly respiring it, we
may easily explain why the air of a
parlour is so considerably injured by
company sitting in it, and that of a bed-
chamber even by a person's only sleep-
ing in it, agreeable to the observations
of Dr. Priestley and Dr. White. Here
too we may regret that this unhealthy
tendency is not a little increased by
modern refinement. The mathematical
exactness with which the doors and
windows of elegant houses are now con-
trived to shut, exclude the necessary
ingress of fresh air. The diminutive
size of the bed-chambers is another
capital error, and this is generally ag-
gravated by sleeping with the curtains
close drawn. The air thus confined be-
comes replete with perspirable matter
exhaling from the lungs, and all the
invisible ducts of the skin, and in this
contaminated state is respired for several
hours: a circumstance strangely over-
looked in health, and but too much neg-
lected in sickness. In putrid and con-
tagious fevers, it renders the room not
only very offensive, but highly dange-
rous to the patient, the practitioner, and
the attendants. In close crowded rooms
deprived of ventilation, when the air
becomes phlogisticated to a certain de-
gree, the candles grow uncommonly
dim, and we begin to feel a disagreeable
sense of oppression, languor, and faint-
ness, till fresh air is re-admitted, when
these symptoms presently vanish. But
should this be neglected till the air is
completely contaminated, as in the
dreadful scene of Calcutta, the same
fatal catastrophe would naturally ensue.
Flame, and all burning bodies, con-
tamine air in the same manner as res-
piration.

piration. If a lighted taper is placed under a large glass receiver, its light gradually dwindles 'till at length it expires, rendering the air highly noxious. This shews the absurdity of attempting to purify pestilential air by lighting up large fires, which, instead of correcting its contagious principle, serve but to injure its respirable quality*. Hence also appears the glaring impropriety of that profusion of superfluous fires and candles, which modern luxury has introduced into ball-rooms, assemblies, and all places of splendid entertainments; since these, by adding to the impurity of the air already contaminated by respiration, cannot but prove very unfriendly to health. This evidently conspires with other circumstances in rendering the night air much less rare than that of the day. It may therefore serve to point out the pernicious tendency of that *rage* for late hours, which so entirely possesses the polite world, and which begins to pervade even the inferior ranks of society. The votaries of fashion in this country seem to vie with each other in converting day into night, and night into day, by reversing all the sober rules of their wiser ancestors, and in setting even nature at defiance.

A large portion of the time destined for repose is now spent in long visits over the card-table, or, if it can be spared from gaming, it is devoted to midnight revels, or sometimes perchance to books and serious lucubrations. During this solemn period, the animal, and even vegetable tribes, yield to the powerful impulse of sleep*. The latter, instead of breathing forth dephlogisticated air, now shed a baleful influence over the creation. While the external atmosphere is overspread with nocturnal fogs and exhalations, the hot air of the room shares the unwholesome effluvia, now superadded to the other contaminating causes. The night being thus consumed in watching, the fragrant and refreshing hours of morning, intended for invigorating exercises, are spent in relaxing slumbers, and thus

* e. g. Large fires, during the plague in 1666, were lighted one night in every great street in London; but during that night more died than in any other. EDITOR.

* "The sleep of plants in the night season is evident from the collapsed state of their leaves, and a visible change of their whole external habit. Nor do they resume their natural function of emitting pure air, till the returning influence of the solar rays again enables them to perform it."

from day to day is the same unnatural retrograde course of life uniformly repeated; an inconsistency certainly unworthy the wisdom of the superior orders of the community, and particularly of those who preside over the commonweal, and consider themselves as complete connoisseurs in the art of *savoir vivre*. Not only statesmen, and senators, but divines and philosophers, unite in thus deliberately yielding up their reason, and in becoming the willing slaves to this tyrannical custom. Above all, it is to be lamented that so unnatural a habit is so much countenanced by the British ladies, those arbiters of taste and elegance, who controul even custom, and from whose decision there is no appeal! otherwise I would beg leave to admonish the fair delinquents, that it is not only extremely injurious to their health and vivacity, but also to their beauty and loveliness. For surely it is our duty earnestly to remind them, that whatsoever is subversive of the former must ultimately prove destructive of the latter. Their still persisting in so pernicious a habit, which their cooler reason cannot but condemn, will then be considered as an impeachment of their prudence, as well as a reproach to their understanding. On the other hand, could they be prevailed upon to unite in opposing it, they would take the most effectual step towards reforming the age, and establishing their own empire on the firmest basis. They might then safely rely on their natural complexion, without having recourse to the wretched substitutes of art. Their native charms would render them infinitely more amiable than the whole tribe of boasted cosmetics. We should then have much less reason to regret the rapid decay of genuine beauty, and the total inefficacy of art to repair those ravages which it unavoidably undergoes in thus daily sacrificing to this goddess of folly!

MR. URBAN, June 6.
THE impartial recital of Biographical Anecdotes of great Persons contributes in no small degree to the value of your Magazine. In addition to those which you gave us very lately of Abp. Secker and Bp. Hoadly, the two following are at your service. They respect the same persons, and are of unquestionable authority.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR,
I. Upon the accession of his present Majesty

Majesty to the throne, all the bishops paid their congratulations to him in person, except Bps. Hoadly and Sherlock, who, on account of their great age and infirmities, wrote humble letters to his Majesty, pleading the same in excuse for not personally attending at court. The King, in return, charged Secker with his message to Hoadly, and which he accordingly delivered, signifying that his Majesty accepted of the excuse, and had a just value and esteem for his *character*. Hoadly, somewhat surprised at his *character* being particularly mentioned, enquired of the Archbishop whether that was the King's *express* message; to which Secker replied in the affirmative, with the addition, *that he could assure his Lordship the King did say so, and that his Majesty was no hypocrite*. A certain Dignitary soon after called upon Hoadly; and the Bishop told him of his late visitor and message, with this remark, *that he believed all that the Archbishop had told him; for no man, said he, understands hypocrisy better than Archbishop Secker*.

II. There was a friend of Bp. Hoadly's, who, asking a frank of him for some particular occasion, received for answer, *that if he would come and dine with him, he should have as many as he should chuse*. After some interval of time, the Bishop meeting with his friend, handsomely reminded him that he had not been to dine with him, to accept his proposals. *Indeed, my Lord, said the gentleman, I am ashamed of myself, but I was lately with the Bishop of Oxford (then Dr. Secker), and I got some franks from him. Sir, replied Hoadly, you were very much in the right of it; the Bishop of Oxford's hand will, at any time, go further than mine*.

MR. URBAN, *Lotbury, Feb. 13.*
I HAVE lately turned over the new edition of the "Anecdotes of Painting in England," from the former perusing of which I had received much pleasure and information. I need not expatiate here on the merit of a work which hath been so well received by the public. It appears now with the advantage of some additions and improvements; and if it be perhaps too much to say, that upon the whole it is superior to the lives of the painters which have been published in Italy and France; yet one may venture to assert, that the reading of it is more agreeable, being equally free from the trifling particulars which disgust you

so often in the works of Vasari, Malvasia, Ridolfi, and other Italian authors, and from the indiscriminate and exaggerated praises lavished with so liberal a hand by Felibien, Dargenville, and other French writers, upon many artists of no very great merit.

By this publication Mr. Walpole hath rendered us the same service which Vasari hath to Italy. He hath preserved sundry notices which in all probability would soon have been lost, and recorded many which would never have been known. The beginning of the history of the arts in Great Britain would have continued, without him, involved in darkness. We may hope, since the foundation of the Society of Artists, and of the Royal Academy, that those two bodies will be the means of transmitting the sequel of it to our posterity.

In my cursory reading of this useful and entertaining work, I took notice of some mistakes and some omissions; and, as I apprehended that rectifying the first, and supplying the others, might be of some service in a future edition, I wrote them down upon loose papers, with the intention of revising and improving the whole when more leisure should afford me the opportunity of doing it properly. But having by some accident mislaid those papers, and not having at present time to read over again the "Anecdotes of Painting," I shall transmit you two or three remarks which I have found, giving you the liberty to insert them in your useful Magazine, if you think them deserving the notice of the public, and worthy of a place in your valuable collection.

Mr. W. upon mentioning (vol. V. p. 40) a print of James I. with his arms supported by a lion and a griffin, makes this remark: "*As Crispin Pass executed this abraqad, it is not extraordinary that he should have continued Q. Elizabeth's griffin, not knowing that James on his accession had assumed the Scottish supporter*." This observation is true, generally speaking; but I believe that more instances might be given, where the griffin hath been used by James and his successors of the Stuart family. I shall only mention a remarkable one which may be seen at the hospital of St. Catherine by the Tower. There is, in the wall of that building which runs parallel to the church, a compartment in stone, wherein are carved the arms of King Charles II. impaled with those of his consort Queen Catherine of Portugal,

tugal, supported by the lion and griffin. It is in very good preservation, well executed, and on account of its being placed in a public edifice it claims our particular attention.

In vol. V. p. 194. a print is mentioned of Ld Chancellor Jefferies by Isaac Oliver, where he is styled Earl of Flint; *a title, says Mr. W. which none of our historians mention to have been given to or designed for him* *. The sagacity of our author might have pointed out to him, that this print hath preserved us this very curious anecdote, that the title of Earl of Flint was the reward intended by James II. for the cruelties committed by the bloody and merciless Jefferies, who, upon the promise of this new dignity, very probably bespoke this print with his new title, intending that it should appear in public at the same time with the patent of his creation. The temper of the times very likely prevented this last being published as soon as was intended; and events crowding fast one upon another, brought on the flight of the king, and the death of the minister.

I wonder that these reflections should not have occurred to Mr. W. when something of the same kind had before, upon a similar occasion; for in p. 116, after mentioning a print of Henry Somerset, marquis of Worcester, by Wm. Fairborne, he says, *this print bath the garter, though it never was given, and he adds very judiciously, probably it was promised*, which, I think, is very likely the case, by reflecting upon the history of those times.

I cannot help remarking here, as a corroborating proof of what is said above, that very lately a print of a noble Duke with the insignia of the garter hath been published so soon after his receiving it, as to make it evident, that the print was begun, if not finished, before the creation was known to the public at large; so that had a revolution in politics or death prevented the bestowing this mark of the royal favour, still the print would have remained to perplex posterity. One may further observe, that the noble Duke appears in the print with the star upon his breast, although, if I be not mistaken, the knights do not wear it till after their installation, and previous to it are only entitled to wear the blue ribbon.

In Vol. IV. Mr. W. giving some account of Bellucci an Italian painter, who

* Some have thought this a sarcasm, in allusion to the hardness of his heart. EDIT.

was employed at Cannons, the seat of the first Duke of Chandos, observes, that this palace *was pulled down as soon as he was dead, and, as if in mockery of sublunary grandeur, the site and materials were purchased by Hallet the cabinet-maker*. In the first edition this passage was expressed in a more contemptuous style, by using the expression of *an Hallet, cabinet-maker*. Ovid says somewhere, that literature *emollit mores, sed finit esse seros*. This is very true, but as there is no rule without exception, the author under our consideration affords us a very striking instance of the truth of this common proverb. I always wondered at the reason which could induce Mr. W. to speak in so familiar and disrespectful a manner of a gentleman, who by his ability, prudence, good management, oeconomy, and success in his business, had been placed in a situation which enabled him to purchase an estate from a family, who, in the care of its fortune, had followed a different line of conduct. If Mr. W. was so fond of morality, and of making reflections upon the changes of this world, he might have seen an instance of the instability of sublunary grandeur in his own family, an instance too which was connected with his work, and to which his subject ought to have naturally led him. Every body will perceive that I allude to the princely collection of pictures intended by the founder to be an everlasting useful ornament to England, and which in the lapse of a few years hath been sold by his successor, and removed to a country reputed not long ago unlettered and uncivilised*.

Yours, &c. ARISTARCHUS.

MR. URBAN,

June 14.

THE sheep depastured on certain lands in Shropshire are sometimes found to have their teeth incrustated with a yellow substance, which has the appearance of gold. These lands are perfectly sound and dry, and produce an abundance of wild thyme. The soil is

* Our correspondent should be informed, that it was not in the power of Mr. W. to prevent this unfortunate event, which would not have taken place had a certain lady of the family died a little sooner. How much is this calamity aggravated by the neglect of this noble collection ever since its arrival at St. Petersburg, where the pictures remain just as they were placed after unpacking, face to face, on a ground-floor liable to be, if not actually, flooded by the sudden rise of the river! EDIT.

a kind

prices have been exorbitant. The rich, it is true, may gratify their desires; but the industrious tradesman or labourer, the many of circumscribed incomes or fortunes, and particularly the poor, are debarred often or totally deprived of that plentiful store which Providence has laid up, and at proper seasons distributes all along the borders of the *ocean* which surrounds us, and in the many rivers which water this noble and delightful island. But those, who by arts best known to themselves, for their sole emolument and profit, keep up the prices of fish, say, that the poor will not live on such food; that when it has been given them they have refused it, and said, that the money which must buy sauce to the fish can be better laid out in a little meat which can make broth, and, with some roots, or thickened with meal or other ingredient, will feed a whole family. This is a plausible but not a valid excuse; it will only avail where fish cannot be eaten without sauce; but how many thousands never think of such addition, and either salted, or with salt when dressed, are contented. There is, moreover, a sort of fish which requires no addition, which are nourishing, strengthening, easily prepared where dressing is necessary, and to be multiplied and preserved all along the German ocean, and in the several channels; and this supply consists of all sorts of shell-fish. The encouragement of the oyster fishery is an object very well deserving the attention of legislature; and now that negotiations are on foot with the Dutch, the pernicious monopoly carried on with them on the Eastern coast should have an end, and never be suffered any more. Let them as neighbours buy oysters, but in the same manner they buy coals in the north, without prejudice to the natives, and depriving the very inhabitants of the neighbouring oyster-beds from having their share of the produce of their native country. Those whose concern this may be will easily understand the necessity of this observation, and will best know how to correct such an abuse, but as no malevolent intention to any individual, but merely an anxious wish to be useful to community, has suggested these remarks, it is needless to give offence by pointing out any place. It will be sufficient to remark, that through the monopoly of the contract with the Dutch, and that for supplying the *Flemish* oyster-pens at *Ostend*, both those foreign

foreign countries are supplied with the best oysters, which are sold there *fifty per cent.* cheaper than in *England*; and the neighbouring towns in this country to the oyster beds are totally denied, or have a very scanty supply of that sort of shell-fish which an open market could supply them with.

The abuse of this monopoly being abolished, great advantage will accrue from following the example set by our industrious neighbours the *Flemish*. The oyster-pens at *Ostend* not only serve the country thereabouts, but supply many parts of *Austrian*, *Dutch*, and *French Flanders*, and several parts of *Germany* as far up as *Vienna*, with what are called in *England* *Native Milton*, *Colchester*, and *Pyfleet* oysters, carefully barreled up. The pens are divided in two parts, are paved, and the oysters brought in the smacks from *England* are laid in those pens, and removed from the outward to the inward in succession, where they lie a certain time to fatten. The pens are fed each tide by the sea filling them through the sluices well contrived for the purpose. The pens are situated at the upper part of the harbour, and at times are cleansed from the mud and slimy filth which collects there. The time for supplying these pens with oysters, and carrying on that trade, is from *September* the 15th to the 15th of *May*; and from *May* to *September* the persons who have the management of these pens are careful to have them and the sluices well repaired against the next winter season, and also in having a quantity of barrels of various sizes made in a large workshop built for that use next to the pens, and piled up in a very extensive warehouse in great quantities ready for packing up the oysters. Within the boundaries which contain the necessary buildings for this trade, are decent houses for the abode of the several persons concerned in the several branches of this lucrative trade. At *Blanchenberg* the fishermen chiefly bring *lobsters*, *crabs*, and the largest *brown shrimps* seen on the coast, and sell them to a great distance. The poor people, who are at no other expence than a penny for a bowlful which may hold two quarts, and the trouble of boiling them, are very desirous of *shrimps*, and also of *crabs* and *lobsters* when plenty. The fishermen say, that these *shrimps* have been in greater quantities on that coast since the memorable earthquake at *Lisbon* in 1755, and that they frequently shift

their station on the coast, whether it be owing to the alteration in the sea-water, or to certain winds which may occasion a foulness in the sea-water, they do not pretend to determine. But they are of opinion, that on the shores, where similar ground is to be met with, at a proper spawning season, were a cargo of those large *brown shrimps* quickly deposited after taking up, the sort could be preserved and increased. Surely the coasts of the *German Ocean* and the *Channel* offer many places where the propagation of shell-fish may be encouraged, and different shores afford different produce calculated for their support; the ouzy slimy borders of the *German Ocean* may feed *shrimps*, while the chalky soil of the cliffs may furnish the sea with calcareous food for the *lobsters*, the *crabs*, the *oreilles de mer*, commonly called in the islands in the *Channel* the *ormers*; and as for pens or reservoirs to fatten oysters in season, or to preserve the constant increase of the lobsters and crabs, certainly the borders of the *Isles* of *Shepey* and *Tbanet*, of *East Kent*, and all along the *Channel*, and many others round the kingdom, are well conditioned, and could easily be adapted to such purposes, under the direction and management of intelligent and industrious persons. Nature has pointed out one port, which shall be mentioned, in the hope of attention with advantage, and of emulation in other places, should the effort to assist all ranks of persons succeed by this hint. It is the port of *DOVER*. Besides the harbour, as well known as it is useful, there are within the limits of that town and port two inclosed pieces of water, filled each tide by the sea, and lying at the upper end of the harbour, from which they are both divided by sluices; the larger, called emphatically the *PEN*, extends from the upper part of the haven northwards, is capable of admitting large vessels, and in it several have been and are both built and repaired; this piece of water is sheltered by the cliffs from the westerly and south west winds, bordered by the town, and surrounded with all the offices and magazines necessary for the supplying shipping, and probably could answer every requisite for the establishing a small dock-yard. But the lesser, called the *Paradise Pen*, lying at the top, and facing the mouth of the harbour close under the cliffs to the westward, is too small for the purposes just mentioned, and yet having the

the advantage as the *Larger Pen*, receiving every tide the sea in full, there seems every requisite for these suitable and useful pens, *reservoirs* for every sort of shell-fish, and even for every kind of sea-fish: small boats stand round this pen, as if already constructed for the fishermen and their families; nor are there more expert and industrious men than the seafaring men of DOVER, and, to their honour be it known, none more industrious and civil; indeed the same may be observed all along this coast.

As a small river empties itself in the *larger pen* at the north-west end of the town, it may not be an unworthy consideration, whether the *reservoirs* or *flews* could not also be constructed at that end of the town to keep fresh-water fish, which is excellent in that county.

Whether these thoughts come under the description of objects cognizable by the lord warden, the barons, and commissioners of the cinque ports, and particularly of the harbour; or by the mayor, justices, and common council of the town of DOVER, separately or collectively; they are submitted to the corporate body to whose department they may belong, with no other view but to lay before them well-meant and intended, though perhaps crude thoughts, and undeserving their notice. Yet should fortunately these gentlemen, whoever they may be, think their time not totally mis-spent in attending to these notions, and form such resolutions towards a plan for making them of public utility, it is most earnestly wished, that suitable persons may offer themselves to carry it into immediate execution, since, independently of their own emolument, they may have the unspeakable satisfaction of affording both food and raiment to many, and at least support a maintenance to some. And among other necessary articles to be provided for this undertaking, one among the rest may not be the least beneficial to the poor of both sexes and of different ages, the fishing-nets, making of which, it is well known, employs various hands. And here it may not be improper to add an observation lately made; that our neighbours the French are observed in the *mackarel* and *berring* fishery to take a greater number of large and sizeable fish than any other nation, and the reason assigned for this advantage is, that they make use of such nets the meshes of which are wider and more open

than the other, whereby the small fish escape, and they only fill their nets with fish of such dimensions as they prefer. The great shoals of fish which appear regularly twice a year, and continue some months on our several coasts, afford another consideration, whether a number of hands could not be employed in catching, curing, packing, and conveying such fish to all parts of the kingdom, and also to foreign countries, where the *cod*, the *berring*, the *mackarel*, are mercantile commodities, and, like the *Flemish*, in the intermediate space of time in making the nets, the barrels, and repairing their vessels. Thus both sailors and soldiers, and their families, might get a constant livelihood; and now that many industrious American loyalists, well acquainted with what belong to fisheries, are seeking for a peaceable retirement to settle in, they may find out in *Great Britain* several eligible places, where they may quietly earn and eat their bread, under the best-constituted government on earth, which they know how to prize, and amidst their brethren and fellow-subjects, who are willing to assist and encourage them, as a due reward for their unshaken loyalty and attachment.

MR. URBAN,

June 30.

IN the short memoir of Dr. Robertson (see Magazine for September last, p. 748.), written by himself, and faithfully published from his own MS. he has stated "that the Earl of Ilay and other visitors, called Mr. Sterling, Principal of the College of Glasgow, to a severe account for the public money that he had embezzled, which amounted to so much as to erect many stately edifices for the use of the university."

I am glad to have cause to suspect the truth of this imputation, upon such good authority as that of Dr. Leechman, the present principal of the college there; and think it no more than justice to the character of Mr. Sterling to say, that Dr. Leechman, in a very handsome letter which I lately received from him, writes to me as follows:

"(1) That himself and the Professors there never heard that Principal Sterling was accused before the Visitors of having embezzled the public money, and there is no order for refunding it in the regulations which they delivered to the college subscribed by all their names.

"(2) That it appears from the college

lege

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“lege records, that in the year 1722
“ (four years before the visitation) cer-
“tain specified college funds were ap-
“propriated for building dwelling-
“houses for the professors; and it fur-
“ther appears from subsequent college
“accounts, that the funds, thus set a-
“part, were applied to the purpose of
“building six dwelling-houses.

“(3) That, considering Principal Ster-
“ling’s acknowledged character, even by
“those who opposed his measures in
“college politics, it is highly improba-
“ble that any such charge would be ex-
“hibited against him. I never saw
“Principal Sterling, he was dead many
“years before I was a member of the
“college; but I have had opportunities
“for many years since I came into the
“college to converse with his contem-
“porary professors, and with those of
“them who had been generally of op-
“posite sentiments to him as to national
“and college politics, and therefore can-
“not be suspected of partiality to him.
“But I never heard any of them (though
“they blamed particular steps of his
“conduct) so much as insinuate that he
“was a selfish interested man, who did
“not scruple to enrich himself at the
“expence of the public. On the con-
“trary, they acknowledged, that he was
“a zealous friend of the society, accord-
“ing to his views; and that he was so
“far from being disposed to embezzle
“the college revenue, that he was ex-
“tremely careful to save it, and to ap-
“ply the savings to the public purposes
“of promoting literature, and such
“things as might be useful or orna-
“mental. And, indeed, there still re-
“main incontestible proofs of this from
“our college records; for, during the
“time of his being Principal, partly by
“savings of the revenue, and chiefly by
“the interest of his great friends at
“court, he obtained new grants from
“the crown, by which he doubled the
“number of professors with settled sa-
“laries.”

I profess to have equal esteem for the
candour and probity both of Dr. Robert-
son and Dr. Leechman; and am satisfied
that the one would not wilfully exculpate
a guilty character, and that the other
would not criminate an innocent one.
From this representation of Dr. Leech-
man’s, I am inclined to think that Dr.
Robertson has made a mistake in the ge-
neral recollection of events so long ago
as 1726, or that he may have been wrong
informed as to the conclusion of those

differences which, about that time, sub-
sisted in the College of Glasgow: but I
have not the least suspicion of his writing
a wilful falsehood, which, I will venture
to say, he was utterly incapable of; nor
can I impute it to the operation of any
resentment, notwithstanding the hard
treatment he received, while I am per-
suaded he was a worthy man, of great
candour and good temper, of much ge-
nerosity and openness of mind. Nor is
Dr. Leechman backward to bear the
same testimony to the character of Dr.
Robertson.

As I communicated to the publick the
account of Dr. Robertson, in which his
own manuscript was literally adhered to;
so I wish not to suppress, as I have leave
to publish, the counter evidence of Dr.
Leechman, in respect to Principal Ster-
ling’s supposed *embezzlement* of any part
of the revenues of the College of Glasgow.

JOHN DISNEY.

MR. URBAN, July 3.
THE internal government of nations
has been in a state of progressive
improvement for several ages past; and
it is, perhaps, in the present arrived as
near to perfection, in most respects, as
the nature of things will permit. There
is, however, one respect in which great
room still remains for improvement: the
method of punishing heinous offenders
against the laws, so as most effectually to
answer the end of punishment, does not
seem to have been yet discovered. The
number of capital punishments which oc-
cur in our own nation in particular, is a
circumstance that alarms the feelings of
humanity; we enjoy the protection, which
the laws afford us, with an imperfect sa-
tisfaction, when we reflect, that it is pur-
chased with the violent and premature
death of so many of our fellow-creatures.
Did the *cruelty* of our laws give them
additional force in deterring men from
incurring the penalties of them, their
cruelty might perhaps admit of defence;
but this does not seem to be the case. In
fact, their being in a legislative view too
severe and indiscriminate, has occasioned
a great relaxation in the execution of
them; and this relaxation, though com-
mendable with respect to the spirit it pro-
ceeds from, has been found to produce
the most pernicious consequences. The
threats of punishment, in order to have
the full effect of which they are capable,
must be rendered as little liable to eva-
sion as possible.

The most profligate persons reason, in
some

ed? Let houses be erected in different parts of the kingdom, to the number of two or three in each circuit, for the purposes of labour and confinement, under the name of *Felons Workhouses*. Let the first of these be put under a severer discipline than the second, and so on (if there be more than two to a circuit), that the *kind*, as well as the *duration*, of punishment may be suited to the offence. To a residence in these workhouses for the space of one, two, three, four, &c. years, according to the malignity of their crimes, I propose that convicts be sentenced; and that this punishment be the *express penalty* of the laws, and not a *mitigation* of that which they have appointed. None but the officers set over them should have access to them; as they ought to have no communication, not even by letter, with persons out of the house, and as little as possible with each other. Perhaps it may be necessary to let them labour together; but, if they are kept in small parties, the presence of overseers may prevent irregularities. At night they should be confined in separate cells. It would be advisable, if it could be managed, that their condition should be made to depend in some measure on their conduct, and to improve in proportion to the amendment of their behaviour. The degrees of punishment would by these means be greatly varied, and the mixture of solitude and social labour would tend to bring these unhappy creatures to a proper recollection. Confinement and an obligation to labour is, to those whose crimes arise from idleness and dissipation, a punishment as severe as can well be imagined; the dread of it therefore will have a powerful influence in deterring men from incurring it; and as to those who may incur it, the *forced* submission to a temperate and regular method of life will, no doubt, have a happy effect in bringing them to a *voluntary* sobriety. That difficulties would arise in the execution of such a plan, with respect to the nature of the employment, and to many other circumstances, the failure of a somewhat similar one gives us sufficient reason to apprehend; but, notwithstanding this, I doubt not, that by a proper exertion of skill and authority these difficulties might be surmounted. My purpose at present is only to give a hint of what appears to me a practicable scheme of great importance, and as such worthy the attention of the legislature.

But I despair of ever seeing the very desirable end of *preventing crimes* attained,

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tained, to the degree which I think possible, till some method for the *better education of the children of the poor* be universally adopted. Whether the general establishment of *Houses of Industry* would effect this I am not fully satisfied; but I think that, under proper regulation and with some improvements, they are more likely to do it than any other practicable plan that has yet been suggested,

Yours, &c. E. P.

MR. URBAN,

IT was with very great satisfaction that I saw in your last Magazine some particulars of the late Rev. Henry Edwards* Davis of Windsor, whose merit and abilities have been acknowledged by some of the first men in literature; and whose many amiable qualities in private life cannot be more strongly marked than by the regret with which his intimate friends look back upon those days, when his presence contributed to their comfort and happiness. I observe too, with infinite pleasure, in the circumstances of that account, the regard for his memory, and the friendly attention, of a gentleman highly eminent for character and abilities, and who was by Mr. Davis particularly esteemed and loved. There does not remain much for me to add. But I may observe that, before his publication of the "Examination of some Parts of Mr. Gibbon's History," he had given several proofs of an early genius; and as in this he resembled some eminent men, so he did also in another respect, being from his infancy of a very tender and delicate constitution. His apprehension was quick, and his judgement correct; and in his application he was indefatigable. Among other virtues may be reckoned his earnest desire of reconciliation, where any difference separated a person from him, and the greatest eagerness to assist by good offices even his severest opponents. At the university he was called forth to preach upon some public occasions. His destination for the church was followed by these happy consequences, a zeal for religion, and sufficient knowledge to defend it. Of this there remains a convincing proof in his "Examination," an attack ingenious, spirited, and successful, against a writer of great popularity, whose work, however deservedly admired for much valuable matter, was calculated to propagate some very dangerous and insidious notions in

the reader. I know not what can give greater credit to Mr. Davis's publication, than the laboured and artful "Vindication" in answer to it; which, however, though powerfully recommended by the beauties of the style, leaves full conviction on the mind of the attentive and impartial reader of the necessity and utility of the "Examination." It should be remembered, that Mr. Davis's "Reply" to the "Vindication" exhibits a strong instance, as was mentioned in the other account, of his candour and firmness. The "Examination" attracted the notice of very many learned men, who expressed to the author the most flattering marks of approbation. And, moreover, a Great Personage was pleased to testify his sense of it by a very considerable present; which was given in a manner particularly honourable to Mr. Davis.

This account cannot be useless of a person, who by his studies and example contributed to the support of those principles, which alone could sustain him in some of the most afflicting and trying situations of life. Yours, &c. * * H.

MR. URBAN,

I WISH to know whether and when the little book printed by Mr. Raikes and given by him to the children of the Sunday schools at Gloucester (see p. 41) is to be had?

The Charter-house, p. 429, certainly is not an exception to the foundation of Guy's Hospital being a larger sum than ever was before left in this kingdom to one single person to charitable uses; for the endowment of the Charter-house, we take the present improved value to be 6000*l.* per ann. at 30 years purchase, will be 180,000*l.*, to which add 20,000*l.* at purchase, and the whole will make 200,000*l.*; whereas the erecting and endowment of Guy's Hospital amounted to the sum of 238,292*l.* 16*s.*

At the Commemoration of Handel, 1757, the archbishop and bishops were "in purple robes." Several tickets were bought the day before the performance. The first day's performance consisted of the Overture to Esther, Funeral Anthem "Gloria Patri" from the Jubilate, and them "O sing unto the Lord," and "The Lord shall reign," the Coronation Anthem, Dettingen Te Deum and Overture with the Dead March in Saul. The second day's performance in the abbey was the Messiah. Total receipt, 11,852 guineas. Total amount of the produce, also 13,500*l.*

B.

* Not Edward.

62. *Memoirs of the Life of Voltaire. Written by Himself. Translated from the French. 8vo.*

"THIS volume," says the Preface, "is a sort of malignant spirit, who came upon earth only to embitter the cup of life, and afterwards laugh at our wry faces." How "a volume" can be "a spirit," and "come upon earth," and "laugh," we do not well conceive. But that Voltaire was frequently "malignant," all will allow. This work might with as much (or more) propriety have been styled *Memoirs of the Kings of Prussia, as of Voltaire*.—Of that "Vandal" (as he styles him) Frederick-William, he says, p. 17,

"The monarch used to walk from his palace clothed in an old blue coat, with copper buttons, half way down his thighs, and when he bought a new one, these buttons were made to serve again. It was in this dress that his majesty, armed with a huge serjeant's cane, marched forth every day to review his regiment of giants. These giants were his greatest delight, and the things for which he went to the heaviest expence....

"After Frederick-William had reviewed his giants, he used to walk through the town, and every body fled before him full speed. If he happened to meet a woman, he demanded why she staid idling her time in the streets, and exclaim, 'Go, get home [with you] you lazy hussy; an honest woman has no business over the threshold of her own door;' which remonstrance he would accompany with a hearty box on the ear, a kick in the groin, or a few well-applied strokes on the shoulders with his cane.

"The holy ministers of the gospel were treated also exactly in the same style, if they happened to take a fancy to come on the parade."

We have then an account of the prince's intended escape in 1730; the arrest and imprisonment of him and his friend Kat; the execution of the latter; the whipping-bout of the prince's "lort of mistrels" (both these in his presence); and the kicking of his sister, "by which she received a contusion on her left breast, which remained with her during life, and which she did the author the honour to shew him."

Our poet's first interview with the present king, the "Solomon of the North," as he calls him, is thus described:

"I was conducted into his majesty's apartment, where I found nothing but four bare walls. By the light of a *baugie**, I per-

ceived a small truckle-bed, of two feet and a half wide, in a closet, upon which lay a little man, wrapped up in a morning gown of blue cloth. It was his majesty, who lay sweating and shaking beneath a beggarly coverlet, in a violent ague-fit. I made my bow, and began by feeling his pulse, as if I had been his first physician. The fit left him, and he rose, and sat down to table with Algarotti, Keiserling, Maupertuis, the Ambassador to the States General, and myself. While we were at supper, we treated most profoundly on the immortality of the soul, natural liberty, and the *Androgines* of Plato."

His invasion of Silesia, his first victory, but personal flight, at Molwitz, &c. are then recounted, intermixed with many bitter sarcasms, at which, the Preface says, "the king is highly irritated," and is "writing an answer." The first is very probable, the latter not.

The following was the manner of the king's life at Potsdam:

"He rose at five in summer, and six in winter. If you wish to know the royal ceremonies, what they were on great and what on common occasions, the functions of his high almoner, his great chamberlain, the first gentleman of his bed-chamber, and his gentlemen-ushers, I answer, a single lacquey came to light his fire, dress, and shave him, though he partly dressed himself alone. His chamber was rather beautiful; a rich balustrade of silver, ornamented with little Loves, of exceedingly good sculpture, seemed to form the alcove of the state-bed, the curtains of which were seen; but behind those curtains, instead of a bed, there was a library; and as to the real bed, it was a kind of folding-couch, of straw, with a slight mattress, and hidden from the view. Marcus Aurelius and Julian, the two greatest men among the Romans, and Apostles of the Stoic, lay not on a harder bed. About eleven o'clock, the king, booted, reviewed in his garden his regiment of guards. The prince his brothers, the general-officers, and one or two of his chamberlains, eat [ate] at his table. When dinner was over, he retired to his cabinet, and writ verses till five or six o'clock, when a young man, of the name of Darget*, came and read to him. At seven he had a little concert, at which he played the flute, and as well as the best performers. They supped in a little hall, the most singular ornament of which was a picture, the design of which he himself gave to Perie, his painter, and one of our best colourists. The subject was totally Priapian. Neither women nor priests ever entered the palace; and, in a word,

* This "Darget" was a Frenchman, and, in the "Works of the Philosopher of Sans-Souci," Epist. XIX, *Apologie des Rois*, is addressed to him. EDIT.

* Why not "wax-candle?"

Fr derick lived without religion, without a council, and without a court."

From the author's acquaintance with Lewis XV's mistress, Poisson, [afterwards Mad. Pompadour], in 1746, "I obtained (says he) rewards which had never been granted to my works or my services. I was deemed worthy to be one of the forty *useless* members of the Academy, was appointed historiographer of France, and created by the king one of the gentlemen-in ordinary of his chamber. From this I concluded it was better, in order to make the most trifling fortune, to speak four words to a king's mistress, than to write 100 volumes."

That the good old king, Stanislaus, had the Marchioness de Boufflers for his mistress, and his confessor, a Jesuit, for his pimp, who invited Mad. du Châtelet to his court to supply her place—*credat Judæus!* This aspersion is confuted, in a note, by "M. de St. Lambert, author of a poem on the Seasons."—Mad. du Châtelet died at Luneville, in 1749. After her death, our poet was again invited to Potzdam. "Who *might* [rather 'could'] resist a monarch, a hero, a poet, a musician, a philosopher, who pretended too to love me, and whom I also loved?—I sat out once more for Potzdam, in June 1750. Astolphus [Astolpho] did not meet a kinder reception in the palace of Alcina." [He afterwards calls him his 'Frederick-Alcina.'] "To be lodged in the same apartments that Marshal Saxe had occupied, to have the royal cooks at my command, when I chose to dine alone, and the royal coachmen, when I had an inclination to ride, were trifling favours. Our suppers were very agreeable. If I am not deceived, I think we had much wit. The king was witty, and gave occasion of wit to others" [like our Falstaff]; "and, what is still more extraordinary, I never found myself so much at my ease. I worked two hours a day with his majesty, corrected his works, and never failed highly to praise whatever was worthy of praise, though I rejected the dross. I gave him details of all that was necessary in rhetoric and criticism, for his use; he profited by my advice, and his genius assisted him more effectually than my lessons."

His leaving Potzdam he ascribes to this incident:—"One La Metrie, a

physician, an atheist, and the king's reader, told his majesty, one day, after the lecture, that there were persons exceedingly jealous of my favour and fortune. 'Be quiet a while,' said Frederick, 'we squeeze the orange, and throw it away when we have swallowed the juice.' La Metrie did not forget to repeat to me this fine apophthegm, worthy Dionysius of Syracuse! From that time I determined to take all possible care of the orange-peel.—I had about 12,000 guineas [rather *louis*] to place out at interest, but was determined it should not be in the territories of my Alcina. I found an advantageous opportunity of lending them upon the estates which the Duke of Wirtemberg possessed in France." This, by the way, is a very different story from that, which has been told and believed, of Voltaire's saying that "he had been employed in washing and mending the king's foul linen."

"The king, who opened all my letters, did not doubt my intention to quit his service. The furor of rhyming, however, still possessing him, as it did Dionysius, I was obliged continually to pore, and again revise, his History of Brandenburg, and all the rest of his works. . . . Maupertuis, who knew the anecdote of the orange-peel, spread a report, that I had said 'the place of king's atheist was vacant' [by the death of La Metrie]. "This calumny did not succeed; but he afterwards added, I had also said, 'the king's poetry was bad' [see above]; and this answered his purpose. From this time forward, I found the king's suppers were no longer so merry; I had fewer verses to correct, and my disgrace was complete. . . . I once more, however, supped, at his desire, like Damocles; after which I parted, with a promise to return, but with a firm design never to see him more." True courtier! True Voltaire! . . . "All society," he adds, "has its laws, except that of the Lion and the Lamb." But this French "lamb" is not one that is dumb. . . . After his subsequent arrest at Franckfort by one Freitag, the king's agent (which, with other particulars of Voltaire's life, may be seen in our last Mag. p. 432), the king's poems, printed at his own expence, and given to our author, being at Leipzig, "Freitag signed the following curious quittance: 'Montseer, so
' soon

‘soon as shawl dey great pack come ouf
 ‘Leipfic, mit de vurks ouf poesly be
 ‘given mit me, you shawl go ouf vere
 ‘you do please. Given at Franckfort,
 ‘de vurst of June, 1753. — Freitag,
 ‘Resident, ouf de King mine Master.’
 At the bottom of which I signed :
 ‘Good, vor dey vurks ouf poesly ouf
 ‘de king your master;’ with which the
 Resident was well satisfied.” Qu. in
 what language was the original?
 After this, however, he and his niece
 “were held prisoners of war (he says)
 “twelve days,” at the expence of “17
 “pounds ten shillings a day; four sol-
 “diers, with fixed bayonets, served her
 “instead of curtains and chamber-
 “maids,” &c. And so much for Dio-
 nyhus and Damocles, Astolpho, and
 Alcina.—A satire follows on Lewis the
 XVth, signed “Frederick,” another, in
 return, on Frederick, by the Duke de
 Choiseul.—After the above extracts,
 the authenticity of these Memoirs will
 scarcely be doubted. We can say no-
 thing in praise of the translation.

63. *The History of Ayder Ali Khan, Nabob-
 Babader: or, New Memoirs concerning The
 East Indies. With Historical Notes. By
 M. M. D. L. F. General of 10,000 Men
 in the Army of the Mogul Empire, and
 formerly Commander in Chief of the Artillery
 of Ayder Ali, and of a Body of European
 Troops in the Service of that Nabob. In
 Two Volumes.*

THE author of these Memoirs, a
 Frenchman, professes to speak with cer-
 tainty of the things which he had seen
 himself, but does not pretend to vouch
 for the facts which he could only learn
 from the information of others.

Certain it is, that many transactions
 are very differently told from what we
 have been accustomed to hear. We
 shall select, from the first volume, an
 event which, we believe, has never been
 publicly known in England, though it
 seems to have been the means of defeat-
 ing the most important enterprize that
 was ever formed to accomplish the down-
 fall of Ayder.—It may be necessary just
 to premise, that Ayder (as the writer is
 pleased to write his name) was in the
 height of conquest when he projected
 an expedition against Travancour.

“The English had no sooner heard of
 Ayder’s preparations than they grew jealous
 of them. In their uncertainty respecting his
 intentions, they resolved to dispatch his on-
 agail, or resident, from Madras, with dis-
 patches announcing a solemn embassy, com-

posed of the chief men of the settlement.—
 Ayder, foreseeing that this embassy could
 only mean to divert him from his intended
 purpose, thought it necessary to elude receiv-
 ing it, alledging, that Coilmoutour, where
 he was encamped, being only a military sta-
 tion, and by no means proper for the recep-
 tion of ambassadors, he could not conveni-
 ently receive the embassy till he should ar-
 rive at Seringapatam, a royal city, to which
 he proposed to return in a short time.—Ay-
 der (says the writer) was too well acquaint-
 ed with English policy to suffer himself to
 be seduced by the pompous honours with
 which they hoped to dazzle his sight; and,
 far from being flattered with this embassy,
 he was determined no longer to defer his ex-
 pedition against Travancour.

“There was at this time an Irish officer
 in his army, named Turner, who had been
 admitted into his service by the recommen-
 dation of Governor Boschier [*Beacher*], and
 who, possessing all the talents of a good of-
 ficer, had in a very short time gained the
 affections of Ayder. To this gentleman
 Ayder had committed the execution of his
 most important operations, and had advanced
 him to the command of the first battalion of
 Topass Grenadiers; and in this quality he
 was regarded as General of that body, which
 forms a reconnoitring party of 5000 men.

“It must be allowed that an officer, re-
 commended by an English Governor, ought
 to have been treated with less confidence;
 but this man had behaved so well in the war
 on the coast of Malabar, that, far from hav-
 ing any mistrust of him, he had acquired the
 full confidence of his Generals. Taking the
 advantage of the good opinion they had of
 him, he waited till the time of payment,
 which was every lunar month; and when he
 had received his appointments, and the pay
 of his men, he made his escape by the road
 that leads to Cochin.

“His quarters were a short league from
 Coilmoutour. His officers waited on him,
 as usual, to receive their pay; but, under the
 plausible pretence of the absence of his se-
 cretary, he begged them to wait till the
 next day. In the evening, to put his project
 in execution, he mounted his horse, accom-
 panied only by a young Swedish officer, to
 whom he had communicated his design, and,
 telling his domestics that he was going to
 sup with the Commandant General at Coil-
 moutour, he disappeared, carrying every
 thing he had of value with him.

“The intensity [intenseness] of the heat in
 the day, and the beauty and coolness of the
 night in India, induce people of distinction to
 sit up sometimes very late, more especially as
 they have the custom of sleeping in the day
 from three till six. Some officers, who were
 in this habitude, happened to call upon Tur-
 ner, and were astonished when they heard
 he was gone to Coilmoutour to supper, in
 the absence of his secretary; but, far from
 harbouring

harbouring any suspicion of his flight, they concluded he was gone somewhere to a gaming party, knowing him to be fond of play. The night being fine, they resolved to discover his haunt; and, thinking to surprise him agreeably, they hastily repaired to Coilmoutour, where they arrived about midnight. Their suspicions began to awake, when they found every body in bed and fast asleep, except the guards; and, upon enquiry, were told that no officer had been there since sun-set.

"They every where questioned the guards concerning the commandant of the Topass Grenadiers, and were every where answered that he had been seen in the morning, but not since. Finding no satisfactory intelligence, and consulting together what was best to be done, they concluded, at last, to call upon the Commandant General, and impart to him their suspicions, who instantly dispatched messengers to all the posts that guarded the passes, to enquire if any officer of distinction had passed them in the night. One of these messengers brought word back, that two European officers had passed some hours before, seemingly in great haste. The officer next in command in Turner's corps had already been sent for, and he, with great zeal and animation, proposed instantly, with a party of 50 men, to go in pursuit of them. His offer was accepted, and he departed about day-break, and about eight in the evening the horses of the deserters were discovered grazing on the frontiers of Cochin, where their riders had stopped to repose, and where they thought themselves safe out of the reach of the pursuers, whom they expected to follow them. The house where they lay was immediately surrounded, and they were found fast asleep. Their persons were secured, and they were reconducted to Coilmoutour.

"Ayder, being informed of the escape of Turner and the Swedish officer, and of their recapture, gave orders to judge them as in similar cases in Europe. The consequence was, a court-martial was called, at which the two criminals were tried and convicted, one for carrying off the public money, the other for departing without leave; and sentence was accordingly pronounced against them: Turner to be hanged and gibbeted, the other to be imprisoned till the sovereign's pleasure should be known. The Court, in compassion to the youth of the Swedish officer, and because there was reason to believe he was seduced by the other, thought proper to intercede with the Nabob in his favour, who was pleased to remit his sentence for the present, and afterwards to pardon him. As to Turner, he was conducted to the place of execution, where he confessed himself a spy, employed by the Government of Madras, begged pardon of his sovereign for having so long abused his confidence, and made a full discovery of all that was plotting

against him. He told him, what he could scarcely believe, that the English, by means of the Diva (or chief ministers), had determined Nizam Dowla, Suba of Decan, to carry the war into the Mayssour; that all his friends had in vain endeavoured to dissuade him from it, but that, having given himself up entirely to the suggestions of his Diva, he had bestowed the command of his army on Gen. Smith, who had brought a considerable body of Europeans and Seapoys from Madras, and was already in the field to oppose his [Ayder's] progress. On the receipt of this advice, Ayder determined to defer his expedition against Travancour, and to march to Seringapatnam, the capital of Mayssour, to be in readiness to meet his enemies. All that the criminal requested, in reward for this discovery, was, to have his sentence changed from being ignominiously hanged, to that of being permitted to die the death of a soldier. Life he did not expect; and his request was granted him.

"Ayder proceeded to the capital with all the parade of Eastern magnificence, under little or no apprehension from the war that was likely to take place with the Suba of the Decan; but when he came to receive a confirmation of what Turner had confessed, and besides that the Mahrattas were in motion, and that they had joined Mirza Ali Khan, Ayder's brother-in-law and cousin (a young prince whom he had brought up from his infancy, had trained him to the art of war, and had entrusted him with a powerful army, and with a special commission to make peace with the Mahrattas); when he received these advices, and that the army on which he depended for succour was turned against him, he could not conceal his disquietude; his projects of conquest were all at once blasted, and he had now only to provide for his own safety.

"In the situation he then stood, his country being laid open by the treason of Mirza, he could neither venture to meet the Mahrattas nor the combined armies of the Suba and English. He was therefore of necessity obliged to fortify himself in his present post, and wait the formidable attack of the confederated armies, or abandon Seringapatnam and the kingdom of Mayssour to his enemies.

"The genius of Ayder, fertile in resources, and formed to shine on great occasions, suggested to him one expedient, and, though a desperate one, he caused it to be carried into execution with a degree of celerity that is hardly to be credited in an European country. His whole cavalry was divided into little parties, and dispersed every where to burn and lay waste the country, and the inhabitants were ordered either to retire, with their provisions and effects, beyond the mountains, or bring them to Seringapatnam, where they should find protection. This order was rigidly put in execution, and for

for 26 leagues round Seringapatnam, the finest and most beautiful country in the whole world was converted into a desert, where hardly a house was to be seen standing.

"In the mean time, while the cavalry were employed on this service, the utmost diligence was used, by the rest of the army, in completing the fortifications, which were rendered almost impregnable, both by art and nature.

"All these preparations were made with such secrecy and dispatch, that the enemy were totally ignorant of what was doing; and Gen. Smith and the Suba of Decan being apprized of the defection of Mirza, and his junction with the Mahrattas, announced it to Mirza, as the certain presage of the ruin of Ayder. . . . Whether (says our historian) the hopes of the English were rational or not, certain it is, that when they learned that the Mahrattas had declared war against Ayder, and that Mirza, his brother-in-law, had joined them, their expectations were unbounded, and they devoured, by anticipation, the treasures of Ayder. The Council of Madras, who till then had envied the brilliant fortune of the Calcutta Government in the enjoyment of an immense territorial revenue, flattered themselves in a short time to realize their chimerical hopes, and to equal them in splendor and importance. Their letters to the Court of Directors were filled with brilliant projects, that promised no less than the possession of all the coast from Cape Roma to Cape Comorin. The Court of Directors were thrown into a kind of delirium by their admiration of the profound policy of their servants; and every one being anxious to possess a large share of the Company's stock, it rose to 275 per cent. in the year

"A treatise of this kind was therefore much wanted (he adds), in our language in particular."—In the ensuing work he traces the rise and progress of this study; shews, in various instances, its utility to ancient history, geography, to natural history, to the illustration of ancient writers, to architecture, and to the knowledge of a connoisseur; its connection with the fine arts of poetry, painting, sculpture, and architecture; and the various sources of delight and amusement that it affords. He then treats on the metals used in the fabrication of coins and medals; the different sizes and former value of ancient coins; the conservation of medals; the portraits to be found on them, of which different serieses may be arranged; their reverses; the symbols observable on them; and their legends: on medallions; the medals called *contorniatæ*; the Greek, Roman, and other ancient medals; modern coins and medals, and particularly those of Great Britain and Ireland; with 'Observations on the progress of the British Coinage, the rarity of some ancient and modern coins, counterfeit medals, and the arts of distinguishing them from the true, directions for forming cabinets, and the present prices of medals.—In the Appendix, the more common abbreviations occurring on Roman medals are explained; English coins since William the Conqueror are valued; the Scottish acts of parliament which relate to the coins of that kingdom are briefly noticed; and an account given of the rarity of Scottish coins, an estimate of the rarity of all the coins of Roman emperors, and their prices.

From this brief abstract the medalist, or collector, will see that this Essay contains *multum in parvo*, the pith or marrow of many folios, and will therefore deem it a necessary *Vade-mecum*, hitherto much wanted in our language. As immediately relating to our own times and country, and therefore peculiarly interesting to readers of every class, we shall select some of our author's "Observations on the British Coinage," to which we should rejoice to see due attention paid.

"The whole coinage of Queen Anne, and part of George 1, which is of Mr. Croker's, chief engraver at the Mint (to whom we are

* "It is a pity that the works of this great artist, with some account of him, are not

are indebted for many excellent medals and pattern-pieces, which rank his name next to that of Simon), is entitled to praise. It afterwards continued, in a tolerable condition, till the commencement of the present reign, when it fell into the deplorable state in which we now view it. In the first gold coinage of this reign, the face was quite a model, destitute of all feature and character: and another portrait has been given since 1770, or a year or two before or after, with such gross faults as to make our coinage a matter of laughter. For the head, being most sweetly and languishingly screwed about to the left, so that a great part of it should appear, yet, to our astonishment, no head is to be seen; so that the malicious joke of Foote might jump into any one's mouth.—Instead of the due proportion of head and hair, we only perceive the face cut off from the head, and a few rude lines scratched where the junction must have been, evidently put there that ladies might not be shocked with the study of anatomy.

“Our gold coin can only be rivalled by our copper. The first halfpence present such a face as human creature never wore, jutting out something in the likeness of a macaw. The latter ones are improved a little; and in this our copper coin has a preference over our gold.”

“The state of coinage in any kingdom is commonly a barometer of its power, always of the state of its arts. Hence it is matter of national glory, that the coin be well executed; and the decline of the money is justly esteemed a sure symptom of the decline of the state. Some grey-haired medallists, from this circumstance, foretold the loss of America, and all the calamities which, during this reign, have hastened the decline of Britain.—Jesting apart, whatever may be the case with our glory, our coin may rank with that of the lowest times of the Roman empire.

“It is not therefore surprising to hear that a noble lord has projected a wonderful improvement upon our money, and has actually got pattern pieces struck upon this new plan. The intent of this project is, that all our coin shall be in *caméo*, not *intaglio*; cut hollow, not in relief. Were it to take effect, what would be the *nummi bractati*, or all the efforts of the politer Goths of antiquity, to our currency? May the noble lord appear upon one of the first hollow coins, in all his glory!

“But surely the whole plan of coinage is yet susceptible of real and most important

not given to the public in the same way with those of Simon. Dyes of medals, &c. engraved by Croker, to the amount of 150, with several of the punchcons, are now in the possession of Mr. Martin, of King Street, Covent Garden.”

* “The pattern shilling of 1778 exceeds all our coinage. It is perfection itself—in the *parbos* of art.”

improvements. A far higher relief might be given to the impression, so as to rival the ancient in this grand criterion of good coin*; and this relief might with ease be protected by a circle of equal height around the rim of the piece. This circle would not only serve to preserve the coin, but might, in the whole coinage, bear a legend upon the edge; an operation so simple as to appear upon the tin halfpence, when they were in use. This circular legend, now used only upon the crown and half-crown, ought to adorn and protect every coin, from the five-guinea piece down to the farthing; for there cannot be so easy and so effectual a guard against forgery. The legends ought to be placed within the circle, and that on the edge might extend over the whole surface, so as nothing could be taken from the coin without appearance. The copper coinage of 1717, and gold coinage of 1728, are something in the general style of this proposed, but not of sufficient relief, and without the circular legends. Such as they are, however, these coinages ought to be recommended, as of the very best form which has ever yet appeared.

“As to the obverse, the decorating a modern prince with a crown of laurel, an ornament never now used, is truly childish; as is the Roman armour, and every circumstance not belonging to real life. Want of genius is the only plea an artist can offer for the stupid practice of following models at the expence of nature.

“On the reverse, the poor presentation of the arms of a country may be considered as a proof that Europe wants yet some centuries of eloping from barbarism. Of all possible reverses this must be allowed the most Gothic, and empty of all thought or design. Room for the highest elegance ought to be given upon the reverses of coin, and objects of delight and instruction delineated.

“The legends ought always to be in the language of the country where the coin is struck; for the money is made for it, and not for foreign nations; and every inhabitant ought to be enabled to read the legends of the coin which is made for him, and every day passes through his hands. It is surprising that, when the scripture was given in English, the coin was not likewise translated; but the night of ignorance drops at once; while it is with many a long and arduous struggle that even the dawn of science appears.

“Supposing, for the sake of a reverie, an alteration in the British coin upon these principles, the obverse might throughout, at present, contain the king's portrait, but without armour or laurel crown, till he wears

* “To give more relief to our coinage would take more time, and employ more artists; but what are a few hundred pounds to a nation when its perpetual glory is interested?”

them.

them. Around would run the illustrious title, GEORGE III. KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; the other titles, of which the initials cut so awkward a figure upon the reverse of our gold and silver, might be left out of the coin without inconvenience.

"But the reverses, if historical events are not allowed, in imitation of the Roman, should be varied, in every species, something in this way. The guinea might present a figure of Liberty, as the most precious of our possessions, and worthy of the analogy of gold; the legend might be, THE GUARDIAN OF BRITAIN. On the half-guinea, suppose an image of Fortitude, THE GUARDIAN OF LIBERTY. The crown-piece might bear Liberty, Agriculture, and Commerce, UNITED TO BLESS: the half-crown, the king, a peer, and a commoner, emblematic of our happy constitution, with the legend, UNITED TO PROTECT. The shilling might be charged with a ship of warconvoying a merchant vessel, WEALTH AND POWER: the six-pence with an oak in a storm, STRONGER FROM THE TEMPEST. The halfpenny may remain as it is, with regard to the impression, only doubling the size of the coin; the Britannia should hold a trident in her right hand, and let the other recline upon the helm of a ship, instead of holding both aloft, with impertinent articles in each, a posture very Gothic, and unknown to the ancients. What is the meaning of her long spear? What of her olive branch, with which she sits, like an old lady in a Gothic picture with a flower in her hand? The farthing, of the size of the present halfpenny, might present an husbandman sowing, with this legend, BY INDUSTRY SMALL THINGS GROW GREAT.

"But any effectual improvement in our

may plausibly allege, that his intention was not to deceive, but to excite his utmost power by an attempt to rival the ancient masters.— But no possible apology can be made for forging the rude money of former modern times. The crime is certainly greater than that which leads the common coiner to the gallows, inasmuch as it is committed with more ease, and the profit is incomparably larger. The person above hinted at may therefore rest assured that, when his death shall have rendered the mention of his name safe and free from cruelty, not all his good qualities will prevent its being delivered to posterity with perpetual contempt and obloquy."

65. *Lord Melcombe's Diary.*

(Continued from p. 364.)

BEFORE we give farther extracts from this work, it may be proper to mention the stages through which, the editor says, it came into his possession.

"Lord Melcombe died in the year 1762, and bequeathed his whole property (a few legacies excepted) to his cousin, the late Thomas Wyndham, of Hammersmith.

"Mr. Thomas Wyndham, who died in the year 1777, left, among other kind remembrances, a clause in his will, in the following words: 'I give to Henry Penruddocke Wyndham all my books, and all the late Lord Melcombe's political papers, letters, and poems, requesting of him not to print or publish any of them but those that are proper to be made public, and such only as may, in some degree, do honour to his memory.'

"The latter part of this clause has, hitherto, made me hesitate on the propriety of making his Lordship's Diary public; for, although it may reflect a considerable degree of honour on his Lordship's abilities, yet, in my opinion, it shews his political conduct (however palliated by the ingenuity of his own pen) to have been wholly directed by the base motives of avarice, vanity, and selfishness.

"But it is now time to answer a very natural question, How could I, with such sentiments of the Diary, venture to publish it, consistent with the clause in the will?

"To what I have said before, that the Diary was written by Lord Melcombe, I shall add, that every part of it was carefully copied from rough draughts, and that scarcely a blot or correction is to be seen through the whole. The month also, and each day of the week, is accurately inscribed on the margin, in printing characters.

"From these circumstances I conclude, that Lord Melcombe wrote for the publick, and that he intended his Diary should, in a future season, be produced to light. It is also manifest that his Lordship meant it as

an apology for his political conduct, and that he could not write it merely for amusement, or solely for his retrospection, or for the private perusal only of his heirs.

"But, notwithstanding, if I thought that any part of the Diary would tend to make one worthy character unhappy, or cause the smallest injury to the common good, I should, without hesitation, suppress it. Nay, I would instantly commit it to the flames, lest it might hereafter be productive of those consequences.

"If, on the contrary, by unveiling the mysterious intrigues of the Court, and by exposing the latent causes of opposition, the Diary teaches us that both one and the other may act from the same interested and corrupt principle*, it may then make us cautiously diffident of the motives of either; and the country gentlemen, in particular, may learn from it, that they have as much to dread from those who are in pursuit of power as from those who are in actual possession of it; from those who are hopefully working in the cold climate of disappointment, as from those who are luxuriously basking in the sunshine of enjoyment."

Mr. Dodington had been long attached to the late King and Sir Robert Walpole, to whom he wrote, we remember, some adulatory verses; and for his courtly accomplishments he was more than once lashed by our great satirist, under the name of *Bubo*, his family name being *Bub*. But afterwards (in the words of the Editor) he "quitted the service of George II. and preferred the protection of Frederick prince of Wales to that of his old master;" and, "after the death of the prince, he courted the Pelhams with the most abject and fawning servility, and at the same time in opposition to his great patroness the princess dowager."

We will now resume the extracts.

"May 27. I was with the princess, by her order. We had much conversation, both in the morning and evening, in which, I think, all was said that my memory could suggest to me upon the present state of affairs—the weakness, meanness, cowardice, and baseness of the Duke of Newcastle—to all which she echoed in the strongest terms—the impossibility of his standing without a new system—of this too, she declared, she was fully convinced; and that she was so persuaded of his falseness and low cunning, that, if she designed to go into the next room, she would not trust him with it, if she meant it should not be known. I laid before her the necessity of a new system, for

that I found people would not bear the present:—that I believe no new one was formed, but that I saw there was such a disposition as must end in one, of some sort or another:—that what retarded it most was, that people were guessing at *her*, and were tender of pushing any thing that she might be disoblged by, and resent another day:—that I myself had entered into no engagements with any body, and was not fond of doing it, but that I was upon such a foot with the most efficient, that they would scarcely come to any fixed plan without acquainting me with it:—that I thought it absolutely necessary to attempt a settlement, not only for the present, but which might, with small alterations, last, when a *certain event* took place; for it would be a melancholy thing if, under a young king, and the pressure of a war, when efficiency and immediate action was required, instead of consulting *what* was to be done, we must be struggling *who* should do it:—that, therefore, it was to be wished, that some system, so mixed as not to be disagreeable to her, should be conveyed to the Duke of Newcastle, with intimation that, if he would embrace it, he might not only be supported *now*, but find protection *another day*; if he refused it, he must be left to his enemies, and expect no support either now or then:—that my meaning was, to lead the king into it, without his knowing it, and make him consent under the idea of making his own affairs easy, and that he should not know from whence it arose, or the extent of it:—that I wished to avoid all disturbances; and it was that, and that alone, which made me think of any thing that was to continue such a creature as the Duke of Newcastle at the head of affairs, even for an hour, either now or then. She signified her entire approbation of all I had said by several short interruptions; and then said that she was, and long had been, much affected with the melancholy prospect of her own and her son's affairs:—that such a settlement as I mentioned was doubtless much to be desired; but how was it to be obtained? There were a hundred good reasons that tied her hands from interfering with the King; those of her children were obvious enough; and if she was to stir, it would make things worse; she saw no way to extricate herself. I replied, that the case was extremely delicate; that whenever I thought of it, I laid it down, that something must be done, and yet that she must neither be seen nor heard in it:—that, upon so delicate a foundation, such a sort of confidence was required to act that was above my capacity, and such a one that I did not aspire to:—that I thought men were wanting:—that, I was satisfied, the nation had still great resources, and that even parts were not wanting, but character and experience in business was:—that the Duke of Newcastle had the ball at his foot, when his brother died, and he might have made

* "Tout pour la Trippie" is Mr. Wyndham's emphatic motto.

made a lasting and advantageous settlement for himself and the country, but he had not endeavoured to oblige one efficient man, besides his known enemies:—that there was no violence, no oppression, no particular complaint, and yet the nation was sinking by degrees, and there was a general indisposition, proceeding from the weakness and worthlessness of the minister, who would embrace every thing, and was fit for nothing. She answered, that she was glad to hear me say that the nation had still great resources—for people told her it was undone—but she did not think so; yet, if there were both resources and parts too, and they could not both be exerted, what would they avail? She saw, and much lamented the consuming state of the nation, which I mentioned: it was of infinite consequence how a young reign began, and it made her very uneasy. She was highly sensible how necessary it was that the Prince should keep company with men: she well knew that women could not inform him; but if it was in her power absolutely, to whom could she address him? What company could she wish him to keep? What friendships desire he should contract? Such was the universal profligacy, such the character and conduct of the young people of distinction, that she was really afraid to have them near her children. She should even be in more pain for her daughters than for her sons, if they were private persons; for the behaviour of the women was indecent, low, and much against their own interest, by making themselves so very cheap. This and much more (with no very high opinion of the King) took up above two hours. About six, after drinking coffee with Lady Charlotte Edwin, we were sent for, to walk. The ceremony of the day seemed to be, to leave the Princess to me, for the young princesses and the company always kept before or behind us. Having made the tour of the ground, and being shewn the improvements, she proposed going into the King's gardens; there she again renewed the same subjects. We talked of several private characters; the general indisposition; the danger of the war; and then of the inability of the Duke of Newcastle; her dislike and contempt, of him; the impossibility of his standing, as he was now circumstanced. Something should be thought of, and soon—the summer was the time; the winter was not so proper for concerting measures. I replied that, indeed, in summer, people's steps were not so much observed, and particularly in this summer, as the King was abroad. She again expressed her astonishment at the Duke of Newcastle's conduct, and said she could not conceive who were, really and truly, the persons whose advice he chiefly depended upon. I replied, I had never heard of any body, but those whom public fame had made notorious, who were Mess. Murray

and Stone. She said, if it was so, they were very bad politicians, unless it was true that they were at bottom the Jacobites they were so strongly represented to be, and gave their advice to carry on the consuming system. I said, it was impossible; for their understanding, their actions, and, above all, their interest, made it so. She answered, that nobody but God could judge of the heart; and that, for her part, she did not give any credit to those reports. She spoke in favour of Murray's abilities, but nothing, one way or the other, of Stone. She mentioned two things, which were remarkable from the inferences: the first, talking of what the Duke of Newcastle ought to do; but then, says she, he will say, the party will not come into it; the party this; and the party that; but I could never understand what the party was. I have endeavoured to learn, and I could never find, that the party was any thing else but the Duke of Devonshire and his son, and old Horace Walpole. The Duke of Devonshire was the cause of the Duke of Cumberland's being in the regency this time; and he insisted upon his being left sole regent at a meeting where were the Duke of Newcastle, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Waldegrave, and old Horace Walpole. The second was, on my commending the Prince's figure, and saying he was much taller than the King; she replied, yes, he was taller than his uncle. I said, in height it might be so; but if they measured round, the Duke had the advantage of him. She answered, it was true; but she hoped it was the only advantage he ever would have of him."

66. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XXII. *Containing Mr. Essex's Observations on Croyland Abbey and Bridge; and other Additions to the History of that Abbey.* 4^{to}. (See vol. LIII. p. 772.)

MR. ESSEX describes the famous triangular bridge (which he supposes to have been built in the beginning of Edward the First's reign) scientifically, and compares it with one of the same kind, but much superior, built in France in 1752, between St. Omer's and Calais, and justly called the *Pont sans pareil*. He has also given a short extract from the history of the fabrick of the church from the time of Ethelbald, its founder, to the dissolution of the abbey by Henry VIII, and the final desolation of the church under the usurpation of Cromwell. And, by comparing this account with what remains of the building itself, he has not only formed some judgment of its extent, but has also traced very nearly the original form, in a plan and section annexed, affirming it to have been, "when re-
duced

“duced to its simple state, the finest specimen of the early Norman architecture in England.” He has also drawn, from the history of the abbey, a general plan of the situations of its principal apartments and offices; and recommends the taking like “plans of other great monasteries, where any considerable ruins remain, before they are quite destroyed,” particularly of the convent of Christ Church, and the monastery of St. Augustin, Canterbury, “there being considerable remains in both, of great antiquity, though intermixed with others of various ages.”

We have only to regret that Mr. Effex has not had the same opportunities of surveying and planning every monastic ruin in this kingdom.

67. *Plays of Three Acts, written for a private Theatre.* By William Hayley, Esq. 4to.

(Continued from p. 355.)

HAVING given a short extract from one of the comedies, we shall now lay before our readers the following affecting scene from the tragedy of Lord Ruffel, in the last interview of Lady Ruffel with her unhappy Lord.

Lady Ruffel. Dear Ruffel, I renounce illusive hope!

And now must teach my weakness to sustain
The heaviest load of misery that ever
Fell on the bleeding heart of helpless woman!
The king denies thee, what the basest felon
Asks not in vain, the respite of a day.
Could'st thou believe it? he and savage York
Are now, like blood-hounds, come to hunt
thee hence,
And drive thee to thy death!—they but
allow me

A few short minutes, in a last embrace
To clasp, to bless, and part with thee for ever!

Ruffel. Then may we part as we have liv'd,
my Rachel,

In the pure dignity of perfect love,
Unstain'd by weakness!

L. Ruffel. Do not dread my tears;
They cannot fall to melt thy manly firmness,
For heaven has steel'd me for this awful hour.

Ruffel. Thou dear angelic spirit! 'tis from
thee

That I have learnt the truest fortitude;
A courage built upon a heavenly basis.—
O gracious Being, who has guided us
Thro' fourteen years of pure domestic bliss,
The best and rarest of thy gifts to man;
Accept, as tribute for thy blessings past,
Our meek submission in this trying hour
Of thy more dreadful pleasure!—at thy call
I yield my guiltless life, nor would decline
To die for having struggled to preserve

Thy purest worship in my native land.
O that my blood might quench that fatal torch
Of barbarous Superstition, which begins
To shed once more its sanguinary glare
Over this frightened isle! Might Ruffel prove
The last to perish by oppressive power,
And the base sentence of perverted law!—
Fall not my blood on the misguided men
Whose fury sheds it!—As I truly pardon
My ruthless enemies, so, Heaven, mayst thou
Take to the charge of thy heart-healing
mercy

This my chief care, this dearest, last concern
Of my departing soul, this spotless woman!

L. Ruffel. Let not thy fears for me, my
generous Ruffel!

Too fondly agitate thy feeling mind;
The gracious Power who blest us in each
other,

Will not, I know, abandon utterly
An unoffending, weak, afflicted woman;
Dear to so pure a spirit, sanctified
By the kind prayers of an expiring martyr!

Ruffel. My love! I will not to thy care
commend

Thy little orphans; for an angel's sight
Cannot in tender vigilance surpass
The anxious mother, who survives to shield
The infant pledges of our chaste affection!
No, let me press a charge upon thy memory,
Where I most fear thy failure, thy dear self:
Regard thy precious health, as the possession
That I enjoin thee to preserve and cherish.

L. Ruffel. Thou guide and guardian of thy
Rachel's life!

Though the dark grave must hide thee from
my eyes,

Thy gentleness, thy love, thy truth, thy
virtues,

Will still, like faithful and protecting spirits,
Be ever present to my thought, and give
My grief-dejected mind new power to rear
The little idols of my widow'd heart.

Ruffel. They will have all, that youth re-
quires, in thee;

The gentle friend, the fond, yet firm director,
Whose steady kindness and rever'd perfection
Makes discipline delight; their minds from
thine

May copy all the virtues; chiefly too,
Of prime distinction, Truth and Fortitude,
The pillars of all human excellence!—
I bless thee now for many years of fondness;
But most for that sublimity of love
Which has disdain'd to make my fate more
bitter

By abject, vain complaints, and weakening
tears.

L. Ruffel. Refrain, I pray you, from this
tender praise;

It will o'erthrow the firmness you commend,
And 'waken all the woman in my bosom.

Ruffel. Dear Rachel! as my boy approaches
manhood,

Teach him to look upon his father's death
Rather as noble than unfortunate!

Tell him, that, dying by no just decree,

I deem'd

I deem'd it still a happiness that Heaven
Made me a native of this generous isle;
Which, though now darken'd by a transient
cloud,
Is doom'd, I trust, to be the radiant throne
Of settled Liberty and steadfast Faith.
Early infuse into his youthful spirit,
As the sure ground-work of all manly virtue,
A sense of civil and religious freedom;
Give to his pliant mind true English temper;
Teach him to fear no being but his God,
And to love nothing earthly more than
England.

Enter an Attendant.

Attend. My Lord, the officers!

Ruffel. They shall not wait.

L. Ruffel. Inhuman haste! — Do thou,
great God! proportion

The patience of thy servants in distress
To the infernal malice of their foes!
Since thy unquestionable will permits
Such innocence to perish on the scaffold,
Send the most soothing of thy heavenly spirits
To wait unseen upon the dying martyr!
Take from this hideous form of violent death
His horrible attendants, Pain and Anguish!

Ruffel. O my kind love! that quick un-
dreaded stroke,

So soon to sever this frail mortal frame,
Is but a feather's printless touch, compar'd
To this my deepest wound, which now I feel
In searing thus my faithful heart from thine!
Each moment that we linger but increases
Our mutual pangs; then take, in this em-
brace,

My latest benediction!

L. Ruffel. O, farewell!

Ruffel. Yet a last kiss! — and for our little
ones

Bear thou to each this legacy of love!

Now we must part! Farewell!

L. Ruffel. Farewell for ever! [Exit.]

68. RUNNAMED. A Tragedy.

By the Rev. Mr. Logan. 8vo.

THIS tragedy has never appeared
on the stage, though by no means unfit
for it. — The principal subject, the
grant of Magna Charta, must necessa-
rily be highly interesting; but there are
also other situations which are more pe-
culiarly affecting, and more generally
attractive. The play opens with the
reconciliation, or rather coalition, of the
Norman and Saxon Lords, who are ad-
dressed as

“ — — — — high Lords of parliament,
“ Hereditary guardians of the kingdom.”

The price of this coalition is Elvina,
the daughter of a Saxon, already be-
trothed to Elvine. He is at that time
in the camp of the Dauphin, who is re-
presented, perhaps with truth, as de-

signing, under the appearance of an
ally, to take advantage of the domestic
feuds, and become the conqueror of
England. Elvina writes to her lover,
requesting him to return; and the Am-
bassador, by whom the letter is to be
conveyed, addresses it to the Dauphin.
The letter is intercepted, and Elvina
condemned to die as a traitress. Hence
the principal business and distress of the
scene. It is only necessary to add, that
she is rescued by Elvine, who assumes
the character of her champion, and kills
his rival.

The following scene may serve as a
specimen.

Edgar, Elvina, Emma.

Edgar. Unhappy maid! she comes from
death. She looks

As she indeed were risen from the grave
A saint in glory! let me kneel before her.

Most noble Lady! graciously permit
An old domestic of your father's house
To kiss your garment, at your feet to fall
With flowing tears. I hope your goodness still
Remembers me.

Elvina. I've not forgot you, Edgar;
Nor will I e'er forget you. Rise, my friend.

Edgar. Lovely and gentle! you ~~was~~ [were]
ever thus.

Your face still shone upon your father's house,
The face of a good angel. O what men,
What murderers could doom that beauteous
form

To such a death! —

Elvina. I have forgiven them, Edgar.

Edgar. But Heaven will not forgive them —

Elvina. Where is Elvine?

Where has my father with the barons gone?
Thy colour changes. Ah! my heart forebodes
The fear'd event. Is this the appointed hour
For mortal combat? —

Edgar. 'Tis indeed the time.

Elvina. [Trumpets heard] The trumpets
sound. The dreadful signal's given.
Now life or death. Help, help me, powers of
Heaven!

Support me, Emma! —

Emma. Angels hover o'er him,
And guard the hero with the shield of heaven!

Elvina. Run, Edgar, to the lists, and bring
us tidings.

Fain would I look — I dare not look that way.
Hush! hark! O Emma! didst thou hear a
groan?

Emma. 'Tis midnight silence!

Elvina. Let me look again.

Yonder they meet. Behold the flash of arms!
And lo the sword that shall be dyed in blood!
Whose blood? O heavens! turn, Emma, to
the field;

I'll look no more.

Emma. Heavens! how I tremble! ha!
A mortal stroke! there rose the shriek of
death!

Elvina.

Elvina. Now all is over, and my fate is
fix'd.

I'm destin'd now to rapture or despair,
For ever and for ever! [*A loud shout heard.*]

O my heart!

The army triumphs in their General's joy.
My hero's fallen. I'm gone again.

My God! twice in one day!—

Edmund. I hear the sound
Of feet approaching fast.

Elvina. Let us begone. [*As they go out.*]

Enter Elvina.

Elvina. Where is my love? my life?

Where dost thou fly,

Thou first of women? fairer to my sight
Than e'er thou wast, and dearer to my soul!
Return and bless my arms, that stretch to
strain thee—

Elvina. Alive! O God!—

Elvina. Thou hast no foe. Thy cause,
The cause of beauty, innocence, and love,
Has made thy knight victorious in the field.

Elvina. How shall I thank the favour of
my life?—

'Tis thus! 'tis thus! my Elvina!—

[*Running from the side scene into his arms.*]

Elvina. My Elvina!

At last we meet in joy.

Elvina. To part no more.

Oh, Elvina! but for thee, my love, for thee,
Alas! this day—O how shall I repay
Thy matchless truth, thy tenderness, thy
love!

Elvina. In this embrace 'tis more than all
repaid.

The following speech of the father of
Elvina is a faithful picture of the hu-
man heart; and, though the determi-
nation be Roman, it by no means par-
takes of the stoical apathy, which was
the pride of that stern nation.

Albemarle. [*On the front.*] Am I the
judge? my country, at thy voice,

This old grey head shall wear the helm again.
Bare in the field these scars shall bleed anew.
O powerful Nature! I'm a father still—
Thou bleeding innocence! ah! should the
sword

Just aim to touch that tender trembling
bosom,

'Tis mine to ward the blow.—Shall I direct
The dagger to the bosom of my child,
And stop the dearest current of my blood?

But justice, truth, imperious honour, call...
Forgive me, O my country, if I stain
A Roman's virtue with unmanly drops!

'Tis done. The irrevocable doom is seal'd.

Where am I? ha! the shades of death
surround me,

And graves, and monuments, and ghastly
forms—

That path leads down to blood—Thou faint-
ed shade,

Who gav'st a blooming cherub to my arms,
O turn thy tender eyes from this sad scene,

Nor look upon the deed!—ah! piteous sight!
Stretch'd on the block the trembling victim's
laid;

The pale hand waves that should have clos'd
my eyes.

That was the sign of death!—What do I see!
A headless trunk; a mangled corpse—oh! oh!

Barons, the dreadful sacrifice is made:

But spare me! spare a father the sad sight!

—Yet ah! before I go let me behold her,

To take a long, last look of my Elvina,

Before she dies—before we part for ever!

—I hear her step. The trembler comes.

She looks

As she were innocent. Her face is woeful;
Yet it is lovely; I could look for ever.

My daughter—thou art doom'd—these tears
will tell thee—

My child! my child!—

[*Looking earnestly upon her as he goes out.*]

69. *A concise History of Knighthood. Contain-
ing the Religious and Military Orders which
have been instituted in Europe. With De-
scriptions of their Mantles, Caps, Collars,
Stars, Ribbons, and Mottoes. Also Accounts
of the Installations of the Garter, Bath,
Tibstle, and St. Patrick; and correct Lists
of the Knights of each. To which is added,
the ancient Ceremonies used at Duels, Combats,
Jousts, and Tournaments. The Whole embel-
lished with 82 Copper-plates, accurately drawn
and neatly engraved. Being the completest
Collection ever published in Great Britain.
In Two Volumes. Collected from the best and
most approved Prints and Manuscripts. With
a correct Index to the Whole. By Hugh
Clark, Heraldic Engraver. 8vo.*

THIS work is the production of an
ingenious engraver, who, having met
with great success in two former at-
tempts to introduce a more general
knowledge of the heraldic science, by
“The short and easy introduction to
“Heraldry,” and “The Pocket Peer-
“age of England, Scotland, and Ire-
“land,” is now induced to offer to the
publick a third, on the different Orders
of Knighthood, extracted from manu-
scripts and printed books of the best
authority.

“This work,” to use the author's own
words, “contains, beside articles of enter-
tainment to the historian, much information
to all lovers of antiquities; many ancient
monuments may from hence be explained (if
the person was of any old or extinct Order of
Knighthood), by comparing the ornaments
with the engraved plates of collars and
badges. It may likewise afford assistance to
the connoisseur, in ascertaining the persons
represented in old portraits or historical
pieces, when decorated with any of the above
badges.—This collection will be a great ad-
vantage to many artists, viz. historical, por-
trait,

AR

and heraldic painters, statuary, medals, engravers, chasers, enamellers, jewellers, embroiderers, &c. who have frequent occasion to refer to works on this subject for collars, stars, badges, and mottoes, which are here collected and accurately represented, being the most extensive collection of the Orders of Knighthood ever engraved or published in Great Britain."

We have selected, in one of our plates for the present month, the very beautiful star and collar of St. Patrick, as a specimen of the execution of the work, which we recommend to the attention of the curious.

70. Mr. Coxe's *Travels through Poland, Russia, &c.* (Continued from p. 452.)

WE have already conducted our agreeable traveller to the gardens of Prince Poniatowski, the King of Poland's brother.

"We were scarcely assembled in this delightful spot," says Mr. Coxe, "when the king made his appearance. We rose up to meet him; the usual compliments being passed, we attended his majesty about the grounds, and then returned to the grotto, round which we ranged ourselves, upon a bank covered with moss. The moon was now risen, and added greatly to the beauty of the scene. I happened to be seated next to the king (for all form and ceremony were banished), who talked with me as usual, in English, on the arts and sciences, literature and history. In the course of this conversation I ventured to ask, whether there was any good poetry in the Polish language. His majesty told me, 'We have some lighter pieces of poetry, by no means contemptible, and an indifferent epic poem; but the work of chief poetical excellence in our tongue is a fine translation of the *Gerusalemme Liberata* of Tasso, far superior to any translations of that admirable poem in other languages: some Italians of taste and judgment have esteemed it not much inferior to the original performance.'—I then took the liberty of enquiring about the historical productions of Poland; when the king informed me, that they had no good history of their country in Polish, which he looked upon as a national reflection, though he flattered himself it would soon be removed, as a person of genius and erudition, admirably calculated for the undertaking, was now employed in that work. Upon expressing my surprize at a circumstance almost peculiar to Poland, that they had no history in their native tongue, his majesty condescended to acquaint me, that they had several excellent historians, all of whom, however, had written in Latin. 'The knowledge of this language,' his majesty

GRANT. M.A. July, 1784.

remarked, 'is very general among the Poles'; the earliest laws are all drawn up in Latin, until the reign of Sigismund Augustus, when they began to be composed in the vernacular language; the older *Polish Constitutions* are all in Latin; those of Ladislaus IV. being the first that appeared in Polish.' This conversation, in which I was at a loss whether to admire most the knowledge or condescension of the king, was interrupted by the prince, who proposed a turn in the garden before supper. His highness led the way, and the company followed. We passed through a subterraneous passage, long and winding, with here and there a single lamp, which shed a glimmering light. We came at length to a wooden door, which seemed the entrance into some hovel. It opened, and we found ourselves, to our great astonishment, in a superb saloon, illuminated with innumerable lamps. It was a rotunda, with an elegant dome, of the most beautiful symmetry: in the circumference were four open recesses, between pillars of artificial marble†: in the recesses were sofas, with paintings *in fresco*, representing the triumphs of Bacchus, Silenus, Love, and the victory of the Empress of Russia over the Turks. As we were all admiring the beauty and elegance of the rotunda, our ears were on a sudden regaled with a concert of exquisite music from an invisible band. While we were listening to this agreeable performance, and conjecturing from what quarter it came, a magnificent table was suddenly spread in the midst of the saloon, with such expedition as to resemble the effects of enchantment. We immediately sat down to supper, with the king, the prince, and a chosen company. Our spirits were elevated by the beauty of the saloon, by the hospitality of the prince, and by the affability of the king, who, so far from being a constraint to the society, greatly enlivened it by his vivacity, and seemed the soul of the party. I never passed a more agreeable evening. The conversation was animated and rational; while the social ease and freedom, which diffused itself through every part of the company, realized this beautiful convivial picture:

'*La Liberté convive aimable*

'*Met les deux coudes sur la table ‡.*'

Even without the lustre of a crown, which is

* "I had several opportunities of remarking the prevalence of the Latin tongue in Poland. When I visited the prisons, I conversed in that language with a common soldier, who stood guard at the entrance. He spoke it with great fluency."

† "These pillars are of the same composition and colour with those of the Pantheon in Oxford Street."

‡ "Voltaire."

apt

apt to dazzle our judgements, the king of Poland could not fail of being esteemed one of the most agreeable and polite gentlemen in Europe. He has a surprising fund of interesting conversation; and I never yet had the honour of access to his company without being both informed and delighted. His majesty did not retire until one o'clock, when the company separated, and we returned to Warsaw, highly pleased with our evening's entertainment."

Mr. Coxe next speaks, in the highest terms, of the hospitality and politeness of the Polish nobility; "of which," he says, "we every day experienced the agreeable effects; but by none were so elegantly regaled as by the princess Zatoriska." This delightful entertainment continued till past two in the morning.

"We seemed," adds Mr. Coxe, "as if we could stay for ever; but, as there must be an end of all sublunary joys, we took our leave, expressing our thanks and gratitude in language far unequal to our feelings. I can scarce form to myself a *fête champêtre* so elegant; and I am satisfied that it will seldom fall to the lot of the same person to partake of such a pleasing entertainment twice in his life.

"The day before our departure from this town [Warsaw] we dined with the bishop of Płotsko, the king's brother, at his palace of Jabloniska, about eight miles from hence.—In the evening we accompanied prince Stanislaus to his majesty's villa, secure of passing an interesting evening; but it was now embittered with the idea that it would never again be repeated, and that this was the last time of our being admitted to the company of so amiable a monarch. In the following conversation I had an additional proof of his humanity and condescension: 'You have been to the prisons, and I am afraid you found them in a wretched condition.' To have mentioned all their abuses, when I knew that his majesty could not alter them, would only have been an insult. I endeavoured therefore to palliate my answer, by remarking, what is but too true, that, in several instances, they were not so badly regulated as in England. 'I am surprised,' returned the king, 'that a nation, who so justly piques itself for its humanity, should be deficient in so essential an article of police.' I then ventured, with as much delicacy as possible, to point out one material abuse in the prisons of Warsaw, which I thought might probably be in his majesty's power to alleviate at least, if not to remedy. The circumstance which I alluded to was, that there is no separate room for the accommodation of sick prisoners; at the same time I begged pardon for this instance of presumption, which nothing but my compassion for the unfortunate could have ex-

torted from me. 'He who pleads the cause of the unhappy,' replied his majesty, 'is always listened to with pleasure; an expression I shall never forget, and which convinced me, by the pathetic manner in which it was uttered, that it was the real sentiments of his heart. The turn of the conversation led the king to enlarge upon the code of laws preparing for the inspection of the approaching diet; when his majesty expatiated, with peculiar satisfaction, upon several beneficial regulations calculated to promote the impartial administration of justice. 'Happy Englishmen!' exclaimed the king, 'your house is raised, and mine is yet to build.' Every part of this conference impressed me with the highest opinion of the king's benevolence, patriotism, and legislative abilities. After supper, which passed off no less agreeably than the preceding entertainments, we were presented to take leave, when the king condescended to enquire of us the route we intended to take, and to point out what was most likely to occur worthy of observation. 'Your majesty,' I ventured to observe, 'has omitted the manufactures which you have established at Grodno.' 'An Englishman,' replied the king, 'after having seen the manufactures of his own country, will find little deserving his curiosity in any other, and particularly in this kingdom, where there is such a settled aversion to commerce. The establishment at Grodno is but a beginning. I consider it only as a pledge of my future intentions.' I then mentioned the new regulations in the university of Vilna, and the foundation of a physic-garden at Grodno. 'You are deceived by the similarity of names. An English university is as much superior to foreign seminaries as your nation excels all others in the cultivation of literature, and the encouragement given to genius and abilities. The academy at Vilna is more the image of what it was, and of what it ought to be, than an object of a traveller's curiosity.' He then graciously expressed his regret at our departing so soon from Warsaw, and, wishing us a good journey, retired."

We will venture to pronounce, that our intelligent traveller will not be thought too minute in relating these interesting circumstances.

"The familiar incidents of domestic life," as he judiciously observes, "place the character of a sovereign in a truer point of view than the more splendid occurrences of public grandeur, where the real disposition is often disguised by form, or sacrificed to policy."

In a future number, we shall introduce Mr. Coxe to other honours by accompanying him in his visits to other sovereigns.

71. *A Letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to the Commissioners of Public Accounts, relative to some Observations in their Second Report, which may be judged to imply Censure on the late Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Army in North America.* 8vo.

TO exculpate himself from a censure conveyed in this report, after having in vain solicited to be examined before the Commissioners on oath, in regard to the extraordinary expences of the army late under his command, Sir Henry Clinton here lays his letter to them before the publick; and, after complaining of their opinion being seemingly given on *ex parte* evidence, endeavours to account for "the expences increasing, though the number of the forces decreased every year from 1778" (as alleged in the Report), and to shew, by original documents, that the order relative to the commissary-general's department, and the appointment of commissaries of captures, originated not with Earl Cornwallis (as they suppose) but with him. If these gentlemen have been mistaken, and are convinced by what is here alleged, their candour and impartiality will, we doubt not, induce them to retract their opinion, *Tros, Rotasus suat.*

72. *Interesting Historical Events relative to the Province of Bengal and the Empire of Indostan.* By J. Z. Holwell, Esq.

THOUGH this book has been published several years, and in our 35th and 36th volumes the reader will find an interesting account of it, yet, on a casual perusal, we cannot forbear laying before the publick the following short remark:

"Notwithstanding," says this writer, "the plausible face of success our officers in Bengal may wear at present, it is as demonstrable as any problem in Euclid, that they cannot produce the great and essential end aimed at, viz. a lasting peace and settled government, without which the Company must sink under the pressure of a long expensive war, which not only swallows up their newly-acquired revenues, but impedes and shackles their trade in every instance, shape, and form. In the prosecution of war, the heads of their servants abroad are turned and bewildered, and their mercantile business, which only can supply the Company in the end, must suffer unavoidable neglects and abuses. The gentlemen at home, in the direction of affairs, must labour under heavy embarrassments in conducting the two branches of war and trade, either of which would fully employ their whole time and attention."

"A trading and a fighting Company is a two-headed monster in nature, that cannot exist long, as the expence and inexperience of the latter must exceed, confound, and destroy every profit or advantage gained by the former. Now, temporary victories stimulate and push us on to grasp at new acquisitions of territory; these call for a large increase of military force to defend them; and thus we shall go on grasping and expending until we cram our hands so full that they become vamp'd and numb'd, and we shall be obliged to quit and relinquish even that part which we might have held fast, if bounds had been set to our progress, which, upon the present system, we see now utterly impossible; therefore a total change in our politics becomes indispensably necessary."

Such was the prediction of an intelligent observer 18 years ago, by whose advice, had it been attended to in proper time, the Company's territorial acquisitions, instead of embarrassing the hands of Government, might have been so managed as, before now, to have nearly discharged the national debt.—Mr. Holwell computed the revenues of the two provinces of Bengal and Orissa only at £. 13,000,000 sterling annually.

73. *The Royal Rake, or, The Cabinet of Wit and Humour.* 8vo.

THE very trite name of Florizel is here made subservient to the publication of such gross ribaldry as would disgrace even a Joe Miller.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

- July 1. Spanish Barber—Son-in-Law.
2. The Fox—Agreeable Surprise.
3. Young Quaker—Ditto.
5. Spanish Barber—Ditto.
6. Fatal Curiosity—*A Mogul Tale.*
7. Love in a Village—Ditto.
8. Two to One—The Citizen.
9. English Merchant—*A Mogul Tale.*
10. Two to One—Who's the Dupe?
12. Tancred and Sigismunda—The Guardian
13. Spanish Barber—*A Mogul Tale.*
14. Tancred and Sigismunda—The Guardian
15. Two to One—Son-in-Law.
16. Young Quaker—*A Mogul Tale.*
17. Two to One—Son-in-Law.
19. Tancred and Sigismunda—Genius of Nonsense.
20. Chapt. of Accidents—*A Mogul Tale.*
21. Two to One—Ditto.
22. Spanish Barber—Son-in-Law.
23. Two to One—*A Mogul Tale.*
24. Tancred and Sigismunda—Midas.
26. Two to One—Midas.
27. Young Quaker—Flitch of Bacon.
28. Manag. in Distress—Span. Barb.—Comus
29. The Fox—Son-in-Law.
30. Summer Amusement—Genius of Nonsense.

To Miss HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS:

On her Poem of PERU*.

ACCEPT, fair Helen, from a grateful heart,

The willing praise which sympathy bestows;
And let my feeble pen those thanks impart,
With which delighted fancy warmly glows.

While others waste their smiling youthful hours

In dissipation's light fantastic maze,
You in a bright display of mental powers
Burst on our reason, and command our praise.

Your polish'd verse with ev'ry beauty shines
Which just design and harmony can give;

While brilliant fancy decorates your lines,
And in your sentiment doth feeling live.

A country ravag'd yields a theme of woe
For all that can affect the human soul,
Where each fond tie must force the tear to flow,
And griefs to rise, which cannot bear controul.

Your hoary fires our veneration claim;
Your youthful heroes with their ardor charm;

Your nymphs on virtue build a lasting name;
Your matrons with the tenderest feelings warm!

When soft description at your call draws nigh,

For love you can command what dress you please;

While ardent hope, and ev'ry trembling sigh,

Aided by you, full on our passions seize.

And when Alzira mourns a father slain,
Or frantic gazes on a slaughter'd lord,
With her we feel each agonising pain,
With her we snatch the ready-reeking sword.

Or when the priest before the altar falls,
And pity in a child's despair would plead;
How loud the impious deed for vengeance calls,
And Ziba's misery makes our bosom's bleed!

But as a mother when thy Cora mourns,
When on her breast the languid babe reclines,

What various passions seize the heart by turns!

What tender sympathy the soul refines!

You, who so well sharp misery can paint;
You, who so sweetly can the passions lead;
May all your hours be kept from keen complaint,

And from love's griefs your gentle breast be freed!

But should misfortune, that intrusive guest,
E'er cloud so fair, so bright a morning sun;

Should you with sad affliction be oppress'd,
Ere yet you finish life, so well begun;

May some Las Casas, child of heaven, be near,

To sooth with piety thy soul refin'd;
To blend with thine the sympathetic tear,
And pour soft consolation o'er thy mind!

Woolwich, June 25.

ELIZA.

SONNET to a FRIEND.

By T. WARWICK, LL.B.

FILL high the glass, nor lose in vain debate

(Alike to us whatever party sway)

The few, the fleeting hours, assign'd by fate
To love and wine with social freedom gay:

Let Fox or Shelburne rule their little day;
Not ours, thank heaven! to mend a crazy state,

Doom'd, like ourselves, to perish soon or late,

But when, dear Charles, let older statesmen say.

Thee sprightly Chloe's artless smiles provoke,
Whole from the spur, unconscious of the yoke,

And skittish still to every touch but thine.
Me three long months in silken bonds en-
snare

The starry tresses of Emilia's hair,
And snowy limbs of symmetry divine.

AN HORATIAN EPISTLE:

Being an Answer from one Friend to another,
who desired him to recommend a worthy
Clergyman as Successor to a vacant
Benefice. From the Praxis.

Imitated from Vol. LIII. p. 784.

OFT have you, Lælius, importun'd your friend,

A worthy parish-priest to recommend:

One now I trust to your peculiar care;

A man of sense and piety sincere:

One whom you'll find most worthy your regard:

'Tis yours, my friend, his merit to reward:
His manner pleasing, and his taste refin'd,
His heart for friendship form'd, for converse
sweet his mind;

The powers of eloquence he well displays,
Whene'er he speaks in his Creator's praise:

A man so good can scarcely fail to please;

In him politeness joins with artless ease.

When circling years the festal day bring round,

When nought but mirth and jollity is found,
On such occasions he his soul unbends,

And by his sweet complacence charms his friends.

* The OTHER valuable Poem to Miss W. is unluckily mislaid. May we beg another copy?

* Nondum subacta, &c.

HOR.

In disputation quick,—to him 'tis one
Which side th' opponent takes, or *pro* or *con*.
Oft have I seen him at a *Christening* fir,
And charm the listening rustics with his wit;
Oft have I seen him take a *sober* glass,
Oft in a bumper toast some favourite lass;
No blab, when mellow; wine can never wrest
"A secret, once intrusted, from his breast:"
Besides, well knowing in th' historic page,
He tells what happen'd in each former age;
How many various climes he travell'd thro',
And that he kiss'd his Holiness's toe.
A wife he has most exquisitely fair,
And three sweet girls, the objects of their
care;
Another yet unborn, and, what is worse,
My friend is not o'erloaded in the purse:
'Tis true three churches are his constant care;
And what his pay?—scarce forty pounds a
year:

His worth entitles him to fill a stall,
But your fat rectory contents them all.
I've said enough; not one word more I send:
Live, and be happy, and esteem my friend.
Herne, Kent, June 24, 1784. T. W.

MR. URBAN,
THE following lines relate to a circum-
stance which happened at the Pantheon
during the concert in memory of Handel:
they have been handed about at Bath and
the Hot-well with some approbation. If you
think proper to rescue them from oblivion,
by inserting them in your Magazine, they
are at your service. Z.

ETERNAL prater! R—TH—Y, say,
What demon hurried thee away,
(Foe to thy peace and quiet)
Ambitious to enroll thy name,
To add a wreath to Handel's fame,
And join th' harmonic riot?

Whilst ev'ry ear in rapture hung
On Handel's notes, on Mara's tongue,
Melodious, soft, and swelling;
Whilst ev'ry eye was charm'd to view
Bevies of beauties, didst thou sp—w,
To d—n our sense of smelling.

Methinks I see Duncannon fair;
And, beauteous Devon! thou wast there;
And Derby—how they titter!
—Otto of roses for her grace—
A filthy Levite from Duke's-place
Has made this horrid litter.

In wonder fix'd, Sir William * swore,
When first he heard thy stomach roar,
And saw the filth come from it,
'Twas like the lava that ran down
When old Vesuvius from his crown
Discharg'd a fiery vomit.

Hadst thou no sense of shame or fear?
Why was not Master Shepen there?
He might have sav'd thy credit;

* Sir W. Hamilton, who sat near him.

Cough'd, and cried hem—or held his hat,
Or lent his pocket, and all that,
Or swore 'twas he that did it.

Couldst thou not decently retire?—
Sit like a pig in thy own mire,
In spite of all decorum;
When Majesty itself was nigh,
And lords and ladies hurried by
With handkerchiefs before 'em.

Why thrust that Israelitish face
Betwixt his lordship and her grace?
Why counteract thy nature?
Form'd of a coarser kind of clay,
Thy very looks thy soul display,
A Jew in ev'ry feature.

By the Pantheon's gods I swear,
Had I my will, aloft in air
From blanket thou shouldst caper.
But what I can, I will,—thy name
Shall, by the Muse held up to fame,
Be gibbeted on paper. Z.

MR. URBAN, *Harborough, July.*
THE following little poem is the pro-
duction of a poor weaver, who wrote it
twelve or fourteen years ago. About three
months since, I was accidentally at the place
where he then lived (a few miles from
hence), and it was put into my hands by a
neighbour, who assured me the author never
had had a school education, or received any
advantages for improvement, but what he
himself had acquired from his own natural
genius, and an intense application to read-
ing, study, &c.
Yours, &c. H. Y. CHARBONNIER.

A SUMMER'S DAY.

WHEN fair Aurora, daughter of the
dawn, [morn,
Draws back the curtain, and lets down the
The soaring lark attunes her warbling lyre,
Whose thrilling accents wake the sleeping
choir;
The feather'd tribes resume the tender spray,
And songs harmonious usher in the day:
While the blue vault repeats the cheerful
strains, [plains.
And list'ning hills rehearse them o'er the
Thus earth and skies with gen'ral joy a-
bound, [sound;
While nature leaps, and echoes back the
Now golden Phoebus from his burning throne
Darts forth his rays to warm the northern
zone;
Now more intense the fervor of his rays;
Now, panting under the meridian blaze,
The bleating flocks traverse the fruitful
mead,
And seek retirement in each cooling shade;
There rest supinely 'midst the blaze of day,
Or sportive gambols pass the time away.
Now groves and gardens glow with living
scenes,
And nought of winter's barrenness remains;
Here

Here twining woodbines amorous branches
spread,
And blushing roses fragrant odours shed:
There sumptuous pride in cloves and tulips
glow,
Whose beautiful tints from nature's pencil
flow.

O'er thirsty plains the cloudy cistern pours
Its liquid treasures in descending showers;
The verdant plains a pleasing prospect yield,
The waving corn adorns the fertile field;
The hills bring forth, the barren deserts
smile,

And yield a produce without human toil.
Now shouting rustics, in promiscuous throngs,
Shake the vast concave with their jovial
songs,

With arduous toil collect the ripen'd store
Which bounteous heaven spontaneously does
pour.

But see! with speed the radiant orb retires,
Abates his fervor, languid grow his fires;
The fiery couriers lash the yielding air,
And down the western steep the chariot bears:
Thus lovely Phœbus speeds his downward
flight,

And yields his empire to revolving night.
Now tepid breezes, and soft balmy gales,
Sport thro' the trees, and fan the blooming
vales;

While dews distilling, like ambrosial showers,
With pearly drops refresh the drooping
flowers;

Now Philomela warbles thro' the grove,
And airs melodious undulated rove;
Officious zephyrs aid the languid song,
And echoing vales the pleasing sound pro-
long:

Now humid mists and noxious damps arise;
Now silence reigns, and clouds obscure the
skies,

The sportive lambs their wanton gambols
cease,

And nature's hush'd in universal peace.
W. W.

V E R S E S

*upon the BIRTH-DAY of LUCINDA,
who was soon about to be married.*

YE spirits unseen, that oft range round
the grove;

Ye Muses that erst tun'd Anacreon's lyre,
And whisper'd uncall'd the soft language of
love,

And fill'd his gay verse with the force of
your fire;

Though for ever ye fly me, attend this blest
morn,

And breathe but a wish for the health of
my maid,

O smile on the day that Lucinda was born,
And do not, O do not! deny me your aid.

Sad affliction and sorrow I give to the gale,
They but folly the joys that enliven the
soul:—

Bring the light voice of music, of mirth
bring the tale,
And 'wake the brisk demon that lurks in
the bowl.

See, my fair, a fresh wreath from young Hy-
men's hand,

As lasting as verdant, ye powers, may it
prove,

Of mutual affection and virtue the band,
Nor care ever wither the flowrets of love!

May old time, in his annual course as he flies,
And ripens the beauties that bud in your
face,

Touch the bloom of your cheek, and the
glance of your eyes,

But to soften with smiles, or to deck them
with grace!

May remembrance hereafter, with gratitude's
eye,

View a long list of years that for ever are
past;

Nor your heart prompt a murmur, your
breast heave a sigh,

At the mandate of fate, when it ushers the
last!
JUVENIS.

O D E

*For the ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the
QUINTUPLE ALLIANCE, June 17, 1784.
To F R E E D O M.*

OF every higher joy the queen,
Parent of firm resolve, and thought elate,
FREEDOM! by our undaunted fathers seen,
Their leader 'mid the storms of fate!
Deign thou to beam on this convivial hour
The milder radiance of thy social power!

Led by thee, fair Hope advances;
Distrust, and cares, and fears are fled!
In every eye thy splendor glances;
Elysium round thy band is spread!
Nor with the fleeting day thy transports die,
The never-fading banquet—heart-ennobling
joy!

To crown with lighter mirth the board,
Or soothe with pleasure's languid lyre,
When on the soul thy rays are pour'd,
And every bosom beats with patriot fire:—
What were it but to bid the heavenly guest
To Circe's frantic cup, and dire unmanly
feast!

Sweetest then the festive bowl,
When with thy breath the nectar glows:
Sweet is music to the soul,
When in the rapturous note thy spirit flows.
Thine, loveliest daughter of the sky!
Thine, sublimest harmony!
Thine the blest power the living chords to
move

To sacred ardour and to social love!

Thine be the boast of EQUAL LAWS:

O now revive them by the PUBLIC VOICE!
Thine the fix'd, self-govern'd state!

Un-

Unscorch'd by fell corruption's wand,
Fearless of tyranny's gigantic hand!
Thine all that makes our blifs, and stamps a
NATION great!

ON THE OPENING OF THE NEW ORGAN
IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL,
JULY 8, 1784*.

Majors canamus. VIZO.

A WAKE, awake, once more awake, my
lyre,
From earthly themes to heav'nly strains aspire!
For oh! what Muse would earthly themes
rehearse,
When strains seraphic animate her verse?
In gilded pride behold yon organ rise,
And captivate at once our ears and eyes!
How nobly great, how graceful every part;
Where *White*† displays each charm of Go-
thic art,
And *Green*‡ has finished with a master's hand,
What taste directed, and what *Olive*§
plann'd!
Olive, alike in grave and gay you shine,
Musician, painter, poet, and divine.
Hayes¶ now, in order due, demands my song;
To Hayes no vulgar meeds of Fame belong;
Phœbus' and Isis' fav'rite son, whose name
Strains, like his own, celestial should pro-
claim.
My Muse in vain would celebrate his praise,
Too high he soars, and spurns her feeble
lays.
What notes of melody divine I hear!
What powers of harmony enchant my ear?
Hark! how in pious hymns the tuneful choir
Sing loud *Hosannas* to th' Almighty Sire!
Hark! how again their full-voic'd anthems
rise,
Joyful to man, and grateful to the skies!
But now they close;—ceas'd are those
heav'nly strains,
And through the choir a death-like silence
reigns;
While letter'd *Horne*§, Religion's son,
displays
The powers of eloquence in musick's praise.
Rapt in attention see the list'ning throng,
Fix'd is each eye, and mute is every tongue.
What graceful action! what persuasive art!
He charms, he wins, he captivates each
heart!
His heav'n-taught doctrine soothes each woe-
worn soul,
In speechless rapture we admire the whole;
And well may all in his encomiums join,
Whose soul is musick, and whose strains di-
vine!

T. W.

Horne, Kent, July 10, 1784.

* See p. 553.

† The carpenter.

‡ The organ-builder.

§ The draughtsman, vicar of Mocking in Essex.

¶ Professor of musick at Oxford.

** Dean of Canterbury.

ELEGIAC EPISTLE

ON THE DEATH OF A BROTHER
AND SISTER.

PRIDE of my soul, and mistress of my
care, [cheer,
Whose pity soothes, whose smiles so often
Whose future joy my ardent hope shall prove,
Source of those hopes—acceptor of my love!
Blest be those tears that o'er this page shall
flow; [to know
Thou knew their worth—this was thy boast
Absent from thee, these early woes I bear,
And make thee partner of a brother's tear?
Full-swoll'n with grief, as o'er the beach
I stray'd,
Resign'd to woe, for new afflictions pray'd;
Ev'n woe to thee had then, alas! been dear,
For, well thou know'st, thy woes I love to
share!
Deep howl'd the winds, the forly billows roar,
The surge beat roughly on the desert shore;
The genial sun reluctantly declin'd,
For summer wain'd—the sea-birds mutual
pin'd!
No grove luxuriant spread its foliage near,
No port indulgent to receive a tear;
Fond Echo, banish'd, gave not sigh for sigh,
Nor gentle flocks bleat forth their soft reply;
Full on the mind th' intemperate ocean roll'd
Its tide tremendous, and the heart controll'd:
Lost to the scene, and lost to earthly joy,
Night grow apace, my sighs these thoughts
ploy.
“Furl ye full sails, you steersman stay thy
course, [born force;
Hush ye rude winds, break waves your stub-
Bear my deep sorrow, and forgive my woe,
For brothers' tears involuntary flow;
The loss I mourn befits a nightly tale,
The stars give ear, yon listening moon grows
pale!
Lost by affliction's poisonous draught they
fell!
Two lovely orphans live their loss to tell;
As yet untaught their fondest friends to
know, [flow!
Their little hearts with general love o'er-
Their parents' virtues be their portion here;
So rich a portion may they joy to share!
Th' unpassion'd glow of ever-generous
youth,
The sigh of pity, and the charm of truth,
The heart ingenuous, and affection's zeal,
The social bliss that friendship knows to feel;
Warm from his heart impulsive ardor flew,
In freedom's danger when hot foes pursue;
Keen indignation burst in accents warm,
When venom'd slavery rais'd her glosing
form!
Fond to recount, till dawn I scarce should
cease,
Yet thus the tale his merits would decrease:
Still mark a few faint traits I fondly drew,
When first my sister's gentle heart I knew;
A form all beauteous as the vernal rose,
A pitying heart that sighs for alien woes;
Whose

Whose kindly animated heart displays
Of tender sympathy the heart-felt rays;
All graceful, gay, enliven'd, and serene,
A friend in sorrow, yet in smiles a queen!
Such, and far more, the praise I fondly
paid, [pray'd,
When at their nuptial shrine devout I
Join'd each dear hand, to bosom bosom prest,
And fondly thought that heaven the ardor
blest!

His sorrows were but for a moment spar'd,
His cup was full!—the draught she bravely
share'd;

Affection, scornful of a danger near,
Adds force to love, and braves each hostile
fear,

Breaks through the gloom that veils all hu-
man smiles,

And, by participation, care beguiles!
Fond dear delusion! thy fleet charm once
o'er,

Thy pleasures vanish, to return no more!
To feed new hopes, and flattering health
restore,

In other climes they seek a fancy'd power;
While vengeful war rang'd wide her mad
career,

No dangers fright them, nor appall'd by fear;
Not tears of friendship or affection move,
Unbent their purpose, and their firm re-
solve;

While the soft infant to its mother clung,
Saw our deep sighs, nor knew from whence
they sprung.

In other climes they tend life's lambent flame,
Still adverse stars the fruitless toil proclaim;
Life crept apace; unthankful sunk each day;
The charm of health now bent in quick de-
cay;

Till on the trackless flood, in hopes to blend
Their various sorrows with each pitying
friend,

Once more to feel a parent's fond embrace,
And taste a sister's and a brother's grace,
Vent'rous they strove—till heaven, relenting,
gave

A calm retreat!—but lent a wat'ry grave!
Ah, pitying heaven! forgive my heart-felt
tear,

Forgive the sigh weak mortals cherish here!"

Scarce had these words escap'd my wan-
dering sense, [condense,
The surf rose high, dark clouds the night
Full roll'd the waves; high dash'd the show'ry
spray, [say:—

And from the forge a voice was heard to
"Cease thy fond tears, and quell that big-
"swoln sigh,

"Recall no more faint echo's weak reply;

"Ah why to night, to nature sigh in vain?

"Of heaven's decree, presumptuous, why
"complain?

"Near yon bright orb, that rules this fullen
"tide,

"Smiling at woe, rebuking human pride,

"See where, enfolded in each circling hand,

"A constellation yet unknown they stand!

"Didst thou not joy at moments of their
"peace?

"Now joy aloft at their eternal bliss.

"Death calm'd their woe, and heal'd each
"anxious pain: [complain;

"Then cease, weak fool, thy sorrows to

"Hence learn 'from grief thy passions to
"control!

"Afflictions ripen and correct the soul!"

All was now hush'd—the voice was heard
no more—

Now murmur winds, again the billows roar;
Full of the past, reflection urg'd my way,

And gave me council by the dawn of day.
H.

PROLOGUE to the Comedy of "Two to One."

Written by Mr. COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

TO-Night, as heralds tell, a virgin Muse,
An untrain'd youth, a new adventurer,
sues;

Green in his one-and-twenty, scarce of age,
Takes his first flight, half-fledg'd, upon the
stage.

Within this little round the parent bird
Hath warbled oft; oft patiently you heard;
And as he strove to raise his eager throat,
Your kind applause made music of his note.
But now, with beating heart, and anxious
eye,

He sees his vent'rous youngling strive to fly;
Like Dædalus, a father's fears he brings,
A father's hopes, and fain would plume his
wings.

How vain, alas! his hopes! his fears how
vain! [strain.

'Tis you must hear, and hearing judge the
Your equal justice sinks or lifts his name;
Your frown's a sentence, your applause is
fame.

If humour warms his scenes with genial fire,
They'll e'en redeem the errors of his fire;
Nor shall his lead—dead! to the bottom
drop, [top.

By youth's enlivening cork buoy'd up at
If characters are mark'd with ease and truth,
Pleas'd with his spirit, you'll forgive his
youth.

Should fire and son be both with dulness curst,
"And Dunc the second follow Dunc the
first,"

The shallow stripling's vain attempt you'll
mock,

And damn him for a chip of the old block.

A N A G R A M.

IF you transpose what ladies wear, **VEIL.**

'Twill plainly shew what harlots are: **VILE.**

Again if you transpose the same,

You'll see an ancient Hebrew name: **LEVI.**

Change it again, and it will shew

What all on earth desire to do: **LIVE.**

Transpose these letters yet once more,

What bad men do, you'll then explore. **EVIL.**

Par.

Parliamentary Debates, continued from p. 467.

MR. Fox, in his speech mentioned in p. 467; animadverted on the evidence that had been heard at the bar, and desired the House to take notice, that tho' it had been attempted to be proved, that a large number of persons had polled for him, who either could not be found, or, if found, had no votes, yet it had not been established that any one bad vote had been received for him. He combated every other part of the evidence, particularly the right of lodgers to vote, which, as it implied a question of law, ought not, he said, to have been pronounced against him, and having omitted not one remark that was made in his favour, he concluded this head with maintaining, that nothing that had appeared amounted to the least shadow of proof, that the High Bailiff, as a conscientious man, had any reasonable grounds for acting as he had done.

The second head he chose to discuss, was, *How far the statutes in being went in justification of the conduct of the High Bailiff.* Under this head he examined all the statutes that had been cited for and against him, and candidly owned that he had been wrong in supposing that a popular action would lie against the High Bailiff upon the acts of William and George, though he still had his doubts as to the act of Henry VI. which he insisted went incontrovertibly in support of his cause, and in proof that the High Bailiff had acted in direct defiance of the law of the land.

Under the 3d head, he examined the Journals of the House, and quoted most of the cases that had any reference or similitude to his own, and declared, upon the whole, that there was no case directly in point. The nearest to it was the case of the Oxfordshire election; where the sheriff being a friend of the candidates, had made a double return. The use he made of this was to remark, that even the most avowedly partial returning-officer had not ventured to extend his power beyond the day when the writ was returnable.

The 4th head of his enquiry respected the legality of the High Bailiff's conduct. How far it was consistent with the laws, or came under the cognizance of common law? but not, he said, being bred to the profession, he confessed himself not sufficiently competent.

The last head he took into his consideration was, the expediency of the House's ordering the scrutiny to be continued; and such conduct, he endeavoured to shew, would be a direct subversion of the rights of electors, as it would take away those rights from the people; and vest them in that House. This proposition he illustrated, by a variety of arguments; and at length came to this conclusion, that there had been nothing advanced in evidence to justify the High Bailiff in granting a

scrutiny; that his having appointed a scrutiny to commence ten days after the writ was extinct, was neither warranted by statute, by the practice and usage of Parliament, nor by any precedent whatsoever. He declared, therefore, that in his opinion the H. Bailiff ought, as the motion stated, to be directed to make his return in like manner as he was bound to have made it on the 18th day of May. If the House should think otherwise, he contended, that they ought to direct a new writ to be issued, and by no means to order the High Bailiff to continue the scrutiny. He deprecated such an order. It would cost at least 18,000*l.* and he confessed himself ill able to bear such an expence or any part of it.

After having with all the powers of elocution, of which he is so amply possessed, impressed the above arguments on the minds of his hearers, he then proceeded to reply to some remarks that had been made by gentlemen in opposition to him.

To what *Ld Mulgrave* had said, that the election for Westminster was now almost considered as a naval honour; he did not believe the electors of Westminster would think themselves much beholden to his Lordship for his remark, as it implied an indifference in them whether they were represented or not, which was far otherwise.

He adverted likewise to what his Lordship had said of virtual representation; that every member who was chosen was chosen not for any one place only; but for the whole kingdom. This, Mr. Fox said, shewed the great necessity there was for a parliamentary reform. For his own part, he had not changed his principles. He never would change his principles: and he hoped ere long to see the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer strenuously urging the same necessity whenever the subject should be brought forward. He took notice of several other remarks that fell from *Ld Mulgrave*, whom he remembered, he said, to have been of another mind. His next subject of remark was, on what fell personally from the late *Ld Adv. of Scotland*, and observed that the borough of *Kirkwall*, the borough which had done him the honour to chose him for their representative, was the only borough in the kingdom that he could have had a chance for, because, if the event of that day was, as he feared it would be, an order for the High Bailiff to open a scrutiny; it would open a door to a perpetual repetition of such practices as had now prevailed against him.

He then gave a loose to a very pointed declamation against Ministers, and endeavoured to make it appear, that the hand of government was in the whole of the business; and that all that he had suffered, and all that he had yet to suffer, was owing to the unmanly, unrelenting malice of some men in power, who were evidently determined to push their

rapacious

rancorous spirit of revenge to his utter ruin. When he considered, he said, that the military had been called out in a most unconstitutional manner, that the civil power, under a magistrate of Westminster, had not only been the cause of riot to give colour to that iniquitous measure, but the chief instrument of perpetrating the foul crime of murder; and when he considered likewise that, in consequence of that murder, honest and innocent men, friends of his, eminent for their amiable qualities, and dear to him in every respect, had been put to the bar of the Old Bailey and their lives endangered, notwithstanding their innocence; there could not, he said, remain a doubt in the mind of any man that heard him, but that the strong hand of government was stretched forth against him; and that it was the wicked intention of his enemies to stop at nothing that was likely to effect his political annihilation. He did not, he said, mean to charge the Rt. Hon. Gent. over against him as being intentionally his persecutor; he would do him the justice to say, that he did not believe he was the willing instrument in so base a cause; but he would advise him to beware of too servile a compliance with those who were his implacable enemies; and to consider well the lengths to which he was proceeding. He adverted to what had fallen from an hon. gent. in the course of the debate, of a new law; and added, that, if the House in the present case should determine that the scrutiny should go on, and then by way of preventing a repetition of a similar injury to any other in future, should proceed immediately to make a new law, they would by such conduct be guilty of the most gross and unexampled injustice. He concluded with insisting, that the House ought either to adopt the motion, or to order a writ for a new election.

Mr. Pitt rose the instant that Mr. Fox sat down, and begged leave, tho' so late, to make some short observations on the infamous assertions with which the Right Hon. Gent. had thought fit to load a speech of some hours continuance. Before the House suffered itself to receive any impression from violent and gross accusations, and from charges of the blackest nature urged directly against government, he trusted the candour of every impartial man would expect some proof of the truth of any one of them, without good and sufficient instances of which it would, he believed, be difficult for the Right Hon. Gent. to rescue his own character from the imputation of foul slander. It was not his endeavours to excite popular clamour, and to challenge the compassion of the public, by appearing to be the object of ministerial persecution, that would answer his ends, unless that charge and those endeavours were fully substantiated. Accusations, such as the Right Hon. Gent. had thrown out at random, and with a degree of wantonness not less wicked than injurious, were not light ac-

cusations; they were of a deep and serious nature, amounting to no less than an unqualified charge of having employed a Westminster Magistrate and the civil power acting under him, first in breaking the peace and encouraging riots, next in perpetrating murder, and, last of all, in the subornation of perjury, to prove that murder on innocent men and respectable individuals. [Mr. Fox cried out across the House, *I never said so.*] The Right Hon. Gent. had also said, that the strong hand of government was obvious throughout the business—if it were true, let the charge be brought, and the fact established; he trusted the hand of government would never be so strong as to enable it to avert any accusation of guilt that was founded, nor so weak as to be shaken by assertions without proof, and charges unsubstantiated by evidence.

The Right Hon. Gent. had been profuse of his advice to government not to be his persecutor. Such advice was neither necessary nor asked for. Ministers knew too well that the only way to debase themselves and exalt the hon. gent. was to render him the object of their persecution. He did not doubt but the hon. gent. would be content to suffer even martyrdom to be that object, as the only means to restore him to that rank in the estimation of the public, which he had lost by his *detestable* conduct in politics.

Mr. Pitt reminded the House how much more eligible it would have been for government to have let Mr. Fox take his seat quietly for Westminster, than to have at all expressed any concern about it, had not the just rights of the legal electors of Westminster been notoriously violated; but it was the hon. gentleman's known characteristic to let no rights, however sacred, stand in the way of the accomplishment of his views.

Mr. Pitt entered next into an examination of the several heads into which Mr. Fox had divided his speech. He argued from the questions put to the witnesses, as on their cross examination, how necessary it was for the High Bailiff to act as he had done. He examined the arguments that had been grounded by the counsel on the Statutes and Journals of Parliament relative to the case, and contended that the conclusions which had been drawn from the premises were not warranted. He ridiculed the idea of danger arising from the precedent, if the House should direct the High Bailiff to proceed with the scrutiny, because whenever a returning officer should make such a return, the House would call upon him for his reasons, and if he could not shew cause he would be severely punished for it. He then stated a case hypothetically, that a candidate should arise, who at the beginning should cram the poll so as to put it out of the power of the returning officer to know who were good or who were bad votes, and when he thought he had gained a majority, then to feed the poll from

from day to day just to delay the time, till it was impossible to have a scrutiny before the return of the writ: he asked if such a candidate might not procure his return against the real sense of the legal electors? Here then would be a manifest abuse of the rights of election. And as such a case might happen, it was evident a new law was necessary to be so framed as to prevent any such abuse; and when could such a law be more properly introduced, than on the heel of an election that bore some resemblance to that which he had now described? When were new laws to be made, but when the want of them was recently felt?

Mr. Pitt, with astonishing penetration, attention, and memory, combated every argument of weight that had been urged by Mr. Fox in his speech of three hours, and concluded with giving his negative to the motion.

Mr. Fox rose to explain. He did not urge the charge so home against the Westminster magistrate as the Right Hon. Chancellor had misrepresented. What he had said was no more than what the judge delivered to the jury in his charge, that the civil powers employed under a Westminster magistrate, whose duty it was to preserve the peace, had commenced a riot, and in that riot a man had lost his life, and innocent men had been put upon their trial for the murder.

Mr. Sheridan complained of the Rt. Hon. Chancellor's abuse. If his hon. friend's political conduct was so detestable, he wondered he should have courted an union with him a short time ago.

Mr. Pitt said, it was true, and he had courted it sincerely; but it was with a view of counteracting those principles which had rendered him obnoxious to the people, and had excited their detestation.

At half after four in the morning the question being loudly called for, the House divided,

For the motion 117. Against it 195. Majority in favour of the Minister 78.

Ld Mulgrave then rose, and after a short introductory speech moved, That the High Bailiff do proceed with the scrutiny with all possible dispatch.

This was strongly opposed by Mr. Fox and his friends, as a measure that by no means followed, and which ought not to pass without the fullest investigation. And

Mr. Lee rose, and spoke spiritedly against it. He concluded with moving the question of adjournment.

This brought on a fresh debate.

Mr. Fox called upon his friends to support him in opposing the original motion.

Secretary General insisted, that the original motion meant nothing more than an instruction from the chair to expedite the business of the scrutiny.

Sir Thomas Davenport was of the same opinion, and insisted, that either the High

Bailiff was or was not in possession of legal authority for what he had done. If he was, he ought to be supported.

Some altercation took place among the Members. And the question being vociferously called for, the House divided on the question of adjournment. When the numbers were, Noes 178. Ayes 90. Ld Mulgrave's motion was then put and agreed to.

The High Bailiff was then called in, and the Speaker acquainted him with the above resolution.

Mr. Fox again rose, and begged the House to consider the tendency of the resolution; for if the High Bailiff should, on a retrospective view of his conduct, find the ground on which he might have thought he stood so firmly cut from under him, and might be inclined to do justice and make his return, this resolution, being in its nature mandatory, might stand in his way; and moreover, this resolution would have another effect, either to compel him to plead before a tribunal, against the legality of which he had protested, or subject him to the resentment of the House for being contumacious and disregarding their privileges.

Mr. H. Dundas replied, that no man would be more ready to vote against the motion than himself, if it laid any such restraint on the conscience of the High Bailiff, but it certainly did not.

Mr. Sheridan then begged leave to put another question to the learned gentleman—Suppose his hon. friend should send a formal protest to the High Bailiff, signed by himself and other electors, signifying their disregard to his power, as acting under an usurped authority, and that they did not mean to trouble themselves about the scrutiny; whether, in that case, such notice would subject his hon. friend to the resentment of the House for contumacy?

Mr. H. Dundas in reply said, that nothing in the motion now before the House would have that effect. He might protest; but, if in that protest he should proceed to censure the proceedings of the House, he could not say how far the House might or might not think itself bound to take notice of it.

Lord Geo. Cavendish begged to say a word or two by way of protest against the proceedings of this night, as contrary to every thing he had seen practised before, and to every thing he had heard had ever been the practice of the House of Commons in former times. He was proceeding, when the House expressed their impatience for rising, and at half after six on Wednesday morning adjourned to

Thursday 10.

When the Speaker waited till four o'clock, but could not make a House.

Friday 11.

Capt. James Luttrell, as surveyor-general of the ordnance, moved in committee, that 810,699l. be granted to his Majesty for the ordnance—

ordnance-service of the present year. He complained of the heavy debt which obliged the office to go to market for every article at a discount of 28 per cent. which, if ready money could be had, might be saved to the public, and other advantages obtained.

Mr. *Hoffy* was of the same opinion, that the discount was not only burdensome, but injurious to public credit; he therefore expressed his disapprobation in very strong terms of the new and pernicious system of defending the different dock-yards with bulwarks of stone instead of ships of war.

Mr. *Pitt* said, that when the ordnance estimates were before the House last session, he thought with the hon. gent. that the fortifications might be spared; but owned that he had since changed his mind, because, should a future war be necessary, the ships might be much more usefully employed in carrying on spirited and offensive operations abroad, than by lying inactive at home, to the great detriment of the service. He was certain the noble Duke now at the head of the ordnance would not expend a shilling more than was absolutely necessary.

Capt. *Masbride* insisted, that every shilling of the immense sums that have already been expended, and are now expending, on the extensive works on the Portsmouth side was thrown away. A sea-officer who should attempt a descent on that side ought to be hung in chains with Jack the Painter. Till the enemy can be transported in air-balloons they must be contented to come covered with ships of war; and it must be a capacious harbour indeed that could receive a large fleet of line of battle ships with troops and transports sufficient to make an attack upon Portsmouth. As no such harbour existed in the British channel, gentlemen might rest easy with respect to any sudden attack on that quarter.

Capt. *J. Latrell* defended fortifying the docks, not only on the ground of leaving our large ships at liberty to annoy the enemy abroad, but to secure to our fleets every material for fitting and refitting, and a safe retreat in case of necessity. Fortifying a dock-yard, he said, was not the same as fortifying an ordinary town; many of those might be burnt without material injury, but the loss of our great naval arsenals might be the ruin of our navy.

After some farther debate, the question was called for, the money voted, and the House being resumed, adjourned to

Monday 14.

The report from the committee of supply was brought up and confirmed. And the House afterwards resolved itself into a committee on the army estimates.

Sec. at War moved, That 17,483 effective men, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, including 2036 invalids, be employed as land forces for the year 1784.

That 636,190*l.* be granted for maintaining them.

That 284,213*l.* be granted for maintaining the forces in the plantations, Gibraltar, &c. and for clothing the officers and men in 1784.

Mr. *Rose*, Secretary of the Treasury, then moved for certain specific sums for deficiencies, amounting to about 800,000*l.* which being agreed to, the House was resumed. And

Mr. *Burke* rose to make his promised motion relative to the King's speech. To some people, he said, it might seem of no great consequence; but to him it appeared of such magnitude, that he was not ashamed to say *his soul was full of it*. A Parliament had been sentenced, condemned, and executed, and no notice had yet been taken of it. If the meanest subject had died by violent means, an inquest would have taken cognizance of his decease; but the Parliament of Great Britain had been put to a violent death, and no enquiry had been made whether it had been *felo de se* or *juri casu*. Much had been said of the sense of the people, as the ground on which Ministers might rest their defence of the late dissolution. The plea, he confessed, might on some occasions be admitted, but how was that sense to be collected? The people, he observed, might be divided into three distinct classes, which for brevity may be called monarchy-men, rank republicans, and moderate men. The two first classes were equally sworn enemies to the House of Commons, tho' from the most opposite views. The one from principle, as lovers of monarchy; the other from hatred, because the House of Commons supported it. Of the third class, he would not hesitate to say that full *three fourths* went heart and hand with the late House of Commons; the other *fourth* he believed to be led from misrepresentation to join the two first classes. Tho' he trusted that many of them were already undeceived, yet it was the duty of the House of Commons to warn the remainder of the danger to which they exposed their liberties thro' the delusion under which they acted. Doctrines big with danger to the constitution had been broached within the two last years, first by a noble Lord (E. of Shelburne) and now by the Minister, who had received his political instruction at the foot of that Gamaliel. By the speech the King was made to say, "That the people expected unanimous exertions on the part of the House." Thus the people were taught to pass by the door of the House, where their complaints ought naturally to be lodged, and to supplicate the throne for the protection of their liberties. Hence the dissolution of the late Parliament, pretendedly in obedience to the sense of the people. He warned the people to beware of this double House of Commons; a House of Commons in Parliament assembled, and a House of Commons collected from corporations and county meetings; an artful Minister would not fail to play one against the other. Such a one would

would make use of a pliant House of Commons to oppress the people; and of a deluded people, to awe a refractory Parliament.

The E. India bill had been made a specious pretext for the dissolution. It was represented as a violent attack upon the franchises of the people, an invasion of the royal prerogative, and a medium by which the late Ministers intended to have secured themselves in power, paramount to every other power in the kingdom. But the reverse of all this was the truth. The India bill was intended to take the power out of the hands of men who had grossly abused it; who had plundered and made miserable millions of people; who had involved themselves in ruinous, unjust, and expensive wars, and of course had brought infamy and disgrace upon their country; and to place it in the hands of men of probity and honour; and as to the patronage so much dreaded, he could assure the House, that the persons who were to have been at the head of the Company's affairs had been busied in devising means by which they might put it most effectually out of their own or any other's power to derive any emolument or parliamentary support from their situation. But, had it been otherwise, Ministers could not constitutionally assign that as a reason for the dissolution. In the first place, the King ought not to have known that such a bill was in existence; and, in the next, the House had a right to entertain whatever bills they pleased, even to the lopping off a branch of the royal prerogative; and if ever the day should come that any individual Member, or the House itself, should be made responsible for a part taken in any bill, on that day would the liberties of England expire. This, he said, was the time to oppose doctrines which seemed to be gaining ground. A noble Earl (Shelburne) had often talked of the balance of the different branches of the constitution. He reprobated the idea. A noble Duke [Richmond], in his letter to the volunteers of Ireland, had rejected it. He would not allow the King a negative on the acts of both Houses of Parliament, as it would be strange indeed that one man should be entrusted with the power of counteracting the collective wisdom of the whole kingdom.

He concluded a long and animated speech with insisting, that if the measures of the late Parliament were unconstitutional, they ought to be condemned and censured; if, on the other hand, they were strictly constitutional, they ought to be maintained and defended by the present Parliament, as the last Parliament was said to have been put to death for supporting them. He then handed to the chair several sheets of paper, by way of motion, containing a kind of manifesto to the King, of which no doubt our readers will be curious to learn the purport.

"They, the Commons, humbly represent that, in the speech from the throne, his Majesty's Ministers had thought proper to use a language of a very alarming import. They

have thought proper by admonition from the throne, implying distrust and reproach, to convey the expectations of the people to us their sole representatives, and to caution us, the natural guardians of the constitution, against any infringement of it on our parts. This would destroy the whole spirit of the constitution, if his Majesty's Commons were to receive the sense of his people from the Ministers of the Crown, or to admit them to be a proper or regular channel for conveying it. They in the speech declare, "that his Majesty has a just and confident reliance that his faithful Commons are animated with the same sentiments of loyalty, &c. which he had the happiness to see manifested in every part of the kingdom."—His faithful Commons having never failed in loyalty, it is new to them to be reminded of it; and it is no small source of jealousy that Ministers have reference to some other measures of loyalty than the laws require, or the practice of Parliament will admit. If the loyalty alluded to, and held forth as an example, consists in addressing, promising support, and thanking his Majesty for removing certain of his Ministers, then his faithful Commons beg leave to express their serious concern for the impression which has been made on their fellow subjects by misrepresentations, which have seduced them to approve of measures subversive of their own freedom, not being competent to judge of those proceedings in Parliament which they had been led to censure.

"Other unusual expressions of Ministers, declaratory of "a resolution to support in "their *just balance* the rights and privileges "of every branch of the legislature," give us great cause of uneasiness. His Majesty's faithful Commons are sufficiently instructed in their own rights and privileges; and do not think it safe to admit of hazardous theories of balances of rights and privileges, and prerogatives, which can have no tendency but to stir up discussions equally improper and unnecessary.—Fearing, from these extraordinary admonitions, that his Majesty has been abused by false representations, the Commons think it their duty to inform his Majesty, that no attempt has been made against his lawful prerogatives, or against the rights and privileges of the Peers; either by speeches, addresses, votes, or resolutions; but admitting any such had existed, they protest against all such acts, speeches, and addresses, from any other persons whatsoever, as have a tendency to consider as just objects of censure or punishment from the throne, members in any wise concerned in them. They [the House of Commons] humbly conceive, that besides the share the House has in its legislative and criminating capacity, it has other powers and capacities to maintain; and trust, that its humble advice will be heard with the same attention, and regarded with the same weight, and followed by the same effects, as formerly, during the happy

happy and glorious reigns of his Majesty's royal progenitors; and that the personal favour of any Minister, or set of Ministers, will not be more dear to his Majesty than the credit and character of the House of Commons. It is an experiment full of peril, to suppose the representative wisdom and justice of his Majesty's people in the wrong. And it is a contrivance full of danger, to set up the representative and constitutional bodies as two distinct powers, formed to counterpoise each other. In such a situation, by exciting an emulation and contest between the two bodies as parties contending for credit and influence with the throne, sacrifices will be made by both, and the whole end in nothing else than the destruction of the dearest rights and liberties of the nation.

"To dissolve Parliament, is the undoubted prerogative of the Crown; but at the same time it is certainly the most critical and delicate, and that in which the Commons have most reason to require the good faith and favour of the Crown. They are not on a par with Ministers, and cannot go to their election at the moment most favourable to their interest. Ministers may chuse a time when matters of state and legislation are depending, which may easily be misunderstood, and cannot be explained before that misunderstanding has had its fatal effect. With his Majesty are the favours and graces of the Crown, and the duties with which he is trusted are those that are most popular and pleasing. With the Commons the duties are of a different kind; they are harsh and invidious. The whole body of the public impositions originate with them, and the hand of the House of Commons is seen and felt in every burthen that presses on the people. It would be hard indeed, that while the Commons are thus employed in serving his Majesty and the nation, their zeal and fidelity should be misrepresented, and their dutiful endeavours for the security and greatness of the throne, made the means of fomenting those popular discontents which secret advisers have found it their interest to excite. No other consequence can result from this example, but that in future the House of Commons will either shrink from every disagreeable service, or, to secure the means of performing it, will exchange independence for protection, and court a subservient existence from those who ought themselves to stand in awe of their power. If the authority of the House of Commons is only to be held up when it shall coincide with the opinion of the secret advisers of the Crown, the House will then sink into a mere appendage of Administration, and will lose that independent character which alone can afford real, effective, and substantial support to Government. A House of Commons of which Ministers were known to stand in awe, and with which they were believed to co-operate, gave confidence to foreign powers, and made them desirous of a connection with

G. Britain in preference to an alliance with any other state; but, if faith with the House of Commons (the grand security for the national faith) can be broken with impunity, a wound is given to the political importance of G. Britain, which will not be easily healed.

"That the late House of Commons did not confide in those secret advisers, and in those Ministers in whom his Majesty puts trust, is notorious to all the world; and they withheld their confidence for reasons for which posterity will honour and respect their names. They could not confide in persons who had shewn a disposition for dark and dangerous intrigues; intrigues by which the assurance which all nations ought to have of the real and substantial acts of Government has been weakened, if not destroyed.

"That Ministers may continue in office without any signification of his Majesty's displeasure, while persons who are known to have access to his Majesty's sacred person are employed to counteract their measures, is a new mode of conducting the national business, which can produce nothing but anarchy and confusion. This the Commons with humility and concern lay before his Majesty, as the inevitable effect of a spirit of intrigue in his executive government, which, during the last session, broke out in a manner the most alarming. This evil was infinitely aggravated by the unauthorised but not disavowed use of his Majesty's name, for the purpose of corruption and intimidation. Several Peers were obliged to retract their declarations and to recall their proxies. This corrupt proceeding appeared to the Commons, who are the natural guardians of the purity of Parliament, a practice so dangerous and reprehensible, that they branded it as such by a resolution. They did more, they advised his Majesty against employing the authors. But his Majesty was advised to keep his Ministers, who, notwithstanding the royal faith was pledged for its continuance, were daring enough to dissolve that Parliament, and that at a time too, when the British interests in India were in the utmost danger, and when Parliament was engaged in the most critical deliberations on the subject. At this time it was that the most industrious endeavours were made use of to calumniate those whom it was found impracticable to corrupt. The reputation of the House, and the reputation of the Members, were in every part of the kingdom undermined.

We are cautioned in his Majesty's late speech from the throne, relative to India, "not to lose sight of the effect any measure may have on the constitution of our country." We are apprehensive that a calumnious report of an attack upon the royal prerogative may have made an impression on the royal mind. This attack is charged to the account of "the bill for the preservation of the commerce, and for the amendment

“ of the government of this nation in the *East India.*” To remove effectually any such unfavourable impression, the House beg leave to acquaint his Majesty, that, far from making any infringement on the royal prerogative, the bill in question did, for a limited time, give to his Majesty certain powers never before possessed by the Crown—*The territorial possessions in India are an acquisition of a new description, which never have been UNITED or ANNEXED TO THE CROWN; nor could his Majesty's patronage be at all affected by it, because it is notorious that his Majesty never had originally the appointment of a single officer, civil or military, in the Company's establishments in India.*”

To enforce and illustrate this proposition, the manifesto enters into a detail of the Company's institution and government from the beginning, and concludes with remarking, “ that if this is setting up a *fourth Order* “ in the commonwealth, this order has long “ existed, and from the beginning has been “ enjoyed by the Company in the fullest extent, “ under no other controul than that of acts of “ parliament.” It was the ill condition and mal-administration of the Company's affairs that induced the House to vest the powers, which the Company did before possess, in proper hands, until those affairs could be restored. This was no creation of any new power, but the removal of an old power from the management of those who had abused it, to trustees, who were to hold it for a limited time, for the safety of the State. The powers of government, and of peace and war, are parts of prerogative of the highest order. Of our competence to restrain all your Majesty's subjects by act of parliament, and to vest those high and eminent prerogatives even in a particular company of merchants, there has hitherto been no question; nor has our claim to frame such bills for the regulation of that commerce and of those territories, and every thing relating to them, as to our discretion shall seem meet, ever been disputed.

“ That his Majesty's Ministers, misled by their ambition, have endeavoured, by slanderous insinuations, to raise fears and jealousies among the corporate bodies of the kingdom for their charters in general, is notorious; and, to give colour to these insinuations, have not scrupled to assert, that the late precipitate change in the administration, and the dissolution of parliament, were measures calculated to rescue the people out of the hands of their late representatives. But we trust his Majesty's subjects are not yet so far deluded as to believe that their charters can be any where so safely placed as where they have always found security, viz. in the H. of Commons. The H. of Commons, in passing the India Bill, made no attack upon any powers or privileges, except such as they have always attacked, and will attack, namely those which are corruptly and oppressively administered. Those who have been most industrious in propagating calumnies against

the late parliament for suspending the authorities by which the East India Company, in every instance, had abused their trust, have, at the same time, been careful to conceal the weighty reasons on which the House had proceeded. They have asserted that parliament had confiscated the property of the E. I. Company. The very reverse is the truth. And it is necessary that his Majesty's people should know, that the H. of C. have proceeded, with regard to the E. I. C. with a degree of care, circumspection, and deliberation, which has not been equalled in the history of parliamentary proceedings. For 16 years the state and condition of that body has never been wholly out of view.”

Here the manifesto enters into a detail of proceedings from the year 1767 to the present time; the result of which is, “ That the whole Company was found totally corrupt; that the oppressions and abuses in India have all that time rather increased than diminished; that many millions of innocent and deserving men, who ought to be protected, are oppressed by a most despotic and rapacious tyranny; that wars have been kindled, and hostilities commenced, in almost every quarter, for the purposes of rapine; and that all the treaties that have been made with the natives have ended only in so many breaches of public faith. His Majesty, sensible of these disorders, recommended the consideration of them no less than six times, in speeches from the throne. And the late House, discovering the reversed situation of the Company, that the nominal servants were the masters, and the offenders become the judges, thought fit to examine into the state of their commercial affairs, and discovered that their debts had accumulated beyond any present or obvious future means of payment; that, by owing a million and more to the customs, they had begun to affect the Sinking Fund, and of course to endanger public credit. In this situation the then H. of Commons, whose intentions have been so grossly misrepresented, instead of confiscating their property, as had been industriously propagated, assisted them with a large sum of the public money, by which they were rescued from inevitable ruin; an event which the enemies of that House endeavoured to bring on; well knowing, that if, for want of proper relief, the Company should become insolvent, and the national credit and commerce sustain a heavy blow, this disagreeable consequence would follow, that either the odium would be charged to the account of parliament, if they should, after so many repeated admonitions from the throne, neglect their duty; or, that by wresting from the Company, for a time, a trust which they had abused, a cry would be raised against parliament, for depriving British subjects of their legal privileges and franchises.

“ Your Commons have not been able to devise a method by which the redress of grie-

grievances could be effected through the authors of those grievances. And when they had selected certain principal delinquents whom they declared it the duty of the Company to recall, the Company, instead of obeying, held out their legal privileges, and supported those very persons, with new marks of favour and approbation, whom they ought to have delivered up to the justice of their country.

"Your Commons feel, with a just resentment, the inadequate estimate which your Ministers have formed of the importance of this great concern. They profess to act upon the principles of those who have not enquired into the subject, and to condemn those who have scrutinised every part of it. We are cautioned against infringing the Constitution, and it is impossible to know what the secret advisers of the throne will consider as infringement. If, therefore, in the arduous affairs recommended to us, our proceedings should be ill adapted, feeble, and ineffectual; if no delinquency should be prevented, and no delinquent should be called to account; if every person should be caressed, promoted, and raised in power, in proportion to the enormity of his offences; if no relief should be given to any of the natives unjustly dispossessed of their rights, jurisdictions, and properties; if no cruel and unjust exactions should be forborne; if the source of no peculation, or oppressive gain, should be cut off; if, by the omission of the opportunities that were in our hands, our Indian empire should fall into ruin irretrievable, and in its fall crush the credit, and overwhelm the revenues, of this country, we stand acquitted to our honour, and to our conscience, who have reluctantly seen the weightiest interests of our country, at times the most critical to its dignity and safety, rendered the sport of the inconsiderate and unmeasured ambition of individuals, and by that means the wisdom of his Majesty's government degraded in the public estimation, and the policy and character of this renowned nation rendered contemptible in the eyes of all Europe."—*The above is the substance of this extraordinary motion, which passed in the negative without another word.*

Wednesday 16.

Mr. Sawbridge, after some debate on the propriety of bringing forward his promised motion at this critical time, when the Minister, who had pledged himself to give it support, was deeply engaged in the more important business of the nation, being himself persuaded that, if the Right Hon. Chancellor was in earnest, there could not be a more favourable moment, moved, "That a Committee, be appointed to take into consideration the present state of the representation of the Commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled."

Ald. Newnham seconded the motion.

Mr. Grosvenor opposed it for the present; but pledged himself, whenever a plan of re-

form should be proposed, that met his ideas, to support it to the utmost of his power.

Sir Richard Hill began, in his usual shrewd sarcastical scripture style, with citing the words of Solomon, *there is a time for all things*. He would submit, he said, to the worthy Alderman [Sawbridge], whom he understood to be superior to Hoyle at whist: if a company of his friends were to come in the middle of the night, and rouse him from his sleep to make a party, whether, in spite of all his predilection, he would not say, "My friends, you have chosen a very unseasonable time: come to-morrow, and I am your man." In the like predicament stood the Minister at present; for his part, he was a friend to the subject in general; but, conceiving the country to be in a state of atrophy of late, he thought a hot regimen would rather tend to inflame than to restore the constitution. He did not, he said, perfectly know what the Speaker's sentiments might be with respect to the representation and the short duration of Parliament; but he believed he would very readily agree to a proposition for moderating of motions, and shortening the duration of debates. After several other pointed allusions to a late proceeding, he concluded with another saying of Solomon: *The word of the angry man provoketh strife, and the language of the meek man turneth away anger.*

Lord Surrey was sorry the motion of the worthy Alderman had not originated from the Treasury-bench. Had the Right Hon. Chancellor pledged himself to bring forward any bill of the same tendency, he should have been for withdrawing the motion for the present. He, however, agreed so far with the proposition, as to prefer a select committee rather than a committee of the whole House.

Mr. M. A. Taylor declared he had consulted his constituents on the subject, and they were very cool upon it. They recommended to him, as the chief object of his attention, those measures that appeared best calculated to encourage trade, and extend the commerce of the nation. He was therefore professedly against the motion.

Lord North declared himself alike hostile to that and every other motion of the like tendency, and wished never to hear another word said about any of them in Parliament. Motions of this kind were very gravely ushered into Parliament under pretence of rendering some very essential service to the state, while at the same time they had a tendency to endanger its fundamental principles. Some gentlemen talk of a renovation of the constitution, and give as a reason the unequal distribution of power, one man perhaps, or a few men, having the power of sending as many members to Parliament as a great and opulent city. It may be so; but was it prudent for any man to endanger his life for the sake of removing one

one little wart? Others thought a reform necessary for increasing the liberty of the subject. Of liberty he might, for what he knew, entertain very singular notions. In his mind, it consisted not in being delivered from the power of the laws, but of being governed by equal laws. If the greatest subject held his privileges upon no better tenure than himself, and the meanest held them upon as good, then, he would affirm, the country in which we lived was free. Some severe strokes had been thrown out in the course of the debate, as if the American war had brought the nation into a *galloping consumption*, and he had supported that war. He justified his conduct, and, with a manly spirit, defied his enemies to substantiate a single charge against him. Now was the time, he said, when they had the whole evidence in their power. If they were silent now, there could not be a stronger proof of his innocence.

Mr. *Martin* supported the motion with his usual urbanity. Every man, he said, who was not a statesman, and who wanted not a venal majority to carry his ruinous measures into effect, must feel the necessity of a recourse to first principles. Was it, he said, any part of the system of those with whom the great plan of representation originated, that the proprietor of a borough, which by the casual vicissitudes of fire, famine, or war, should be erased from the ground, and nothing but the bare name left, should have the power of sending two representatives to Parliament, to support the ideal interest of such a visionary borough? If it be true, that great and opulent towns flourish more, and are happier, without representatives, than those towns who have representatives, it will follow, that local representation is a mere farce, and that the county of Cornwall, which now sends more members to Parliament than half the island of Great Britain besides, divided by a line from north to south, may as well send the rest. That county, though of little other consequence at present, may still preserve its former dignity, by giving law to Britain, to which in ancient times it gave renown. The noble Lord's notions of freedom, which he thinks so singular, are perhaps the most universal that ever were adopted. There is hardly a nation upon earth that does not boast of the same privilege; and there is no nation, the most despotic, in which it is more abused than in Great Britain—witness the tyrants of the East. Are there any where a set of men who are more generally execrated, or more powerfully protected? He warmly recommended to the patriotic Alderman never to quit his hobby-horse, as an Hon. member [Sir Richard Hill] was pleased to call his motion. Hobbies were generally the best-tanned and the safest. He never knew one that hurt the master who trusted in him.

Mr. *Beaufoy* strongly supported the motion. With whatever spirit some of the abettors of
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the American war may affect to defend it, the deplorable state of the nation could not but open men's eyes to the horrors of it. An additional debt of near one hundred and fifty millions, an empire divested of the far greater part of its territorial dominions, and of at least one third of its most loyal subjects; a company, the most opulent and flourishing of any in the known world, reduced to the verge of ruin; the national character and the national credit wantonly sacrificed to the motives of enmity and revenge; these were serious and notorious facts, not to be effaced nor palliated by bold speeches or animated turns of wit, and will one day be brought to light, whatever may be the cause of the present concealment. Could all this have happened, he said, had the nation been properly represented?—No man of common sense will venture to assert it. For which reason he expressed his ardent wish for a *renovation*, however lightly the noble Lord was pleased to play upon the term.

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose, to combat the arguments of the noble Lord in the blue ribband. Whatever might be the fate of the present question, he was happy, he said, in having an opportunity of delivering his sentiments upon it. It had been rumoured without doors, that, now he was become a Minister, he had changed his opinion. He denied it. He was fully convinced that a Parliamentary reform was highly necessary, and called aloud for the support of every friend to the liberties of the people. So far from having changed his sentiments, that he declared, "it was his firm intention to renew this question early next session of Parliament." He saw every day more and more the necessity of it. The British constitution had been considered as the pride of its people, and the envy of all the world besides; and he joined in wishing, with the noble Lord in the blue ribband, that it may descend undiminished to posterity. But surely the noble Lord will not say, that it is now as it was in the beginning. He will not say, that it has suffered no diminution, no change, no derangement, from a lapse of more than a thousand years; that the state of the kingdom now, with respect to its local opulence and populousness, is the same as in the days of the great Alfred. The noble Lord had expressed his fears for the principles of the constitution. He [Mr. Pitt] was glad his Lordship was such a friend to the principles of the constitution, because the people need not be afraid of losing their privileges while his Lordship acted as guardian of their rights. But his Lordship was an enemy to innovation. If a grievous complaint subsists, is frequently felt, and found to be increasing, must it not be removed, if possible, for fear of innovation? Surely so weak an argument can never require an answer. The noble Lord had dwelt upon the influence

influence of the crown, as if he thought the present influence of the crown was arrived at a very dangerous height. Though he [Mr. Pitt] was not of the same opinion, yet he wished always for a maintenance of that just equilibrium of power which alone constituted the glory of our envied constitution; and he hoped that every man who was zealous in the cause of freedom would agree with him in that opinion. He was afraid, he said, of mixing the present question with the politics of the day, lest such a mode of proceeding should inflame the minds of members, and prove inimical to the cause he was endeavouring to support. He wished every man to give his voice on this great question uninfluenced by any other motive than the importance of the subject. He hoped the House would not proceed timidly; but, if they acted at all, they would act vigorously; that they would probe the sore to the bottom, and remove those radical defects which are the just cause of complaint. The noble Lord in the blue ribband had used many subtle arguments against a Parliamentary reform; but, he confessed, they had made no impression on his mind. His Lordship had sagaciously remarked, that in this island we enjoy a plenitude of freedom; but how could that be the case, if the different classes of mankind who resided in it did not possess it in the same degree? He wished that all were linked in the same bondage, and that all enjoyed the same degree of liberty in proportion to their respective stations. This could no otherwise be obtained than by an equal representation of the people. Much had been said about the American war; and that war had been said to be the war of the people. But how did that appear? It was true, it had for a continuance the sanction of Parliament; but will any one say that the Parliament who sanctioned it was a just representation of the people? With regard to the criminality of those who supported it, he believed, the Right Hon. friend of the noble Lord in the blue ribband, when in office, could certainly have been able to have spoken decisively on that subject, as there were many papers then open to his inspection which would have illustrated the subject. For his part, he confessed, he did not like to recur to those unhappy times when, by the strange enthusiastic conduct of some men, we had lost the dominion of thirteen colonies, the pride and strength of Great Britain. It was an unhappy retrospect, to think of our public revenue being wantonly squandered—our blood lavishly poured forth in an inglorious cause—our forces disgraced in almost every quarter of the globe. He was struck with horror at the idea, and could not even think of it without heartfelt sorrow. He therefore again reverted to the subject in debate. He exhorted every friend to the liberties of the people to be active and earnest in their exertions for a Parliamentary reform, a mea-

sure which called aloud for the warm support of those men who, to their honour, were zealous for the salvation of our glorious constitution. He concluded with these emphatical words—*With regard to a reform of Parliament, I am happy in having this opportunity to declare my fixed and cordial testimony of my unalterable opinion.*

Mr. Dundas made a miscellaneous speech. In one part he endeavoured to defend his old friend Lord North's insisting on the American war, though unfortunate, being a just and justifiable war; in another part, he glanced at the India bill; and in a third at the danger of exposing the constitution, and exhibiting discouraging representations of the debilitated state of the nation. He declared himself a true friend to the constitution, as established at the Revolution; and thought pointing out defects, without having the means in readiness to repair them, bad policy. He begged leave to differ from his Right Hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the present occasion, for he could see no necessity for those vigorous exertions so warmly recommended by the minister.

Mr. Fox rose in support of the motion, which, he strongly contended, had received new motives from the political occurrences that had passed during the course of the last four months. Notwithstanding what had been urged against recurring to the history of past times, he could not help adverting, he said, to the brilliant state of the nation from the period of the accession of the Brunswick family to that of his present Majesty, and comparing it with the melancholy disasters of the present reign. During this last period a new and destructive system of policy had been adopted. He begged that gentlemen might not be alarmed at the idea of innovation; for what was the history of our constitution, during the above period, but a history of innovation? He referred to what had been advanced by Mr. Burke on a former occasion, of a combination between the crown and the people against that House. He combated the dangerous doctrine, that had lately been introduced, of dividing the commons of England into two distinct bodies, those without doors, and those within. Respecting innovations in general, he observed, that no reformation could ever be made of old laws or old customs, however contrary to modern practice or modern habits, without innovation. The old law and the old custom are naturally done away by the new law and the new custom, insensibly insinuating themselves into the constitution. What are the laws of excise and of customs but innovations? Are they constitutional? Do they not militate strongly against the first principles of the constitution, where in matters of life and of property every man is to be tried by his neighbours? He owned he had formerly his doubts as to the duration

F O R E I G N I N T E L L I G E N C E.

THE Emperor's ultimate demand from the Minister of the States General at the court of Brussels, is contained in the following fourteen articles.

I. Agreeable to the repeated declarations of the late Empress Queen, and of his Majesty the Emperor now gloriously reigning, the limits of Flanders ought to remain on the footing of the Convention in the year 1664; and in such places as they have been lost, by the time that has elapsed since that period; or where they are now falling into oblivion, his Majesty expects that their High Mightinesses will appoint Commissioners, to act in conjunction with those whom he has named, for the purpose of restoring them according to the said convention, that being the only basis which his Majesty acknowledgeth.

II. His Majesty likewise expects that their High Mightinesses will cause part of the works of Fort Liefkenshoek to be demolished, it extending farther than the 6th article of the said convention of 1664 states to be the property of the Republic; and also, that they will put an end to all the encroachments which have been permitted, particularly that in the extensive district of Polder den Doel.

III. His Majesty requires that the forts of Kruischans and of Frederic Henly be demolished and evacuated immediately, the treaty of 1648 being perfectly clear on that head.

IV. His Majesty demands that the works of Fort Lillo, which extend on the territory usurped from him, be put in all respects into the same state as they were when in possession of the States General at the time of the said treaty.

V. His Majesty, who believes himself to possess, in conformity to the treaties, the absolute and independent sovereignty of every part of the Escaut, from Antwerp to the farther extremity of Saffingen, requires that the guard-ship which was placed before Fort Lillo, and which their High Mightinesses have only removed for the present, be taken away for ever, as he cannot think of permitting, throughout the whole of his sovereignty on the Escaut, any vessel or foreign authority whatever.

VI. His Majesty requires that the Republic shall surrender to him the villages of Bladel and Theusel, which were seized upon by the Republic under pretence of their having formerly belonged to the mayoralty of Bille-Duc; whereas, on the contrary, it is evident that the King of Spain was in possession of them at the time of the treaty of Munster, and that they have always been considered as belonging to Antwerp.

VII. His Majesty requires that the States General, in renouncing their pretensions to the village of Postel, of which they are at present in possession, restore to the abbey of that name the property which they hold on that territory, and which was seized upon by

them, in direct contradiction to the 13th article of the treaty of Munster.

VIII. His Majesty requires that the States General put a stop to all encroachments on his evident sovereignty with respect to, the lands of Konigsherm, Telogne or Voolen, Grootloon, Heer and Keer, Hoppertingen, Moppertingen, Nederen, Paur, Ruffen or Rutten, Sluylen, Sepperen, Falais, Argentreau, and Hermaol; and that all exactions may be refrained from, on the part of their High Mightinesses, whether under the name of subsidy, or any other title, which they have hitherto extorted in those districts, against all law and justice, and contrary to the rights and sovereignty of the emperor.

IX. His Majesty requires that the States General, fulfilling the engagements which they entered into by the treaty of the 30th of August, 1673, finally surrender to him the town of Maestricht, and the Comte of Vroerhaave, with all its appurtenances in the country beyond the Meuse, which they at present retain unjustly and contrary to the tenor of the above-mentioned treaty.

X. His Majesty requires the indemnity and restitution of all the revenues, profits, and fruits whatever, which the Republic, or those employed by them, have received under any name or title, on account of the articles mentioned in this detail.

XI. His Majesty demands that the States General indemnify him for all the immense losses which he has sustained by the duties of entry and going out; by continuing during a long course of years, on the express promise of a treaty of commerce formed by the Republic, but always eluded, the imposition of those duties upon a very unfavourable and prejudicial footing.

XII. His Majesty demands that the States General render to him the amount of every thing that comes under the title of, or as any way belonging to, the town and marquisate of Bergen-op-Zoom, the town and barony of Breda, and the other parts of Dutch Brabant; that they pay their quota of the arrears due on the former aids of the province of Brabant; and that, exclusive of the entire restitution of the capital from the moment when they came into the possession of the Republic, the States General shall in future pay their share upon a footing that shall be agreed upon.

XIII. His Majesty demands the restitution of, or payment for, all the artillery and warlike stores which were left under their care when their troops went into garrison in several parts of the country. His Majesty at the same time demands the payment of two millions of livres, which was to have been paid by France to the Republic by virtue of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, under the title of warlike stores brought from those places during the war.

XIV. His Majesty demands, that the States General

General pay to all corporations and individuals, mentioned in the annexed note, the capital sums there stated, with the interest due upon them.

32. "The States of Namur delivered, by virtue of an arrangement with the Dutch Governor of Namur, and with the consent of their High Mightinesses, on the 11th of July, 1746, cattle to the amount of Fl. 8236:1 for the maintenance of the garrison, for which they have hitherto solicited payment in vain.

33. "The Magistracy of Namur delivered, in the year 1746, cattle to the amount of Fl. 5268:6 for the support of the garrison, which they have never been paid.

34. "The following individuals, Honnoux, Oubert, Oeterlande, and Manesse, delivered, by order of the Governor of Namur, for the service of the garrison during the siege in 1746, beds and bedding to the amount of Fl. 37862:21, which they have not been paid for, though these goods were taxed by the Dutch hostages at the reduction of the place.

35. "The Regency of Tournay is to be satisfied for all the debts contracted on the part of the States General, by General Dorth, during the siege of 1745, making the sum of Fl. 8224 7:1, and the further sum of Fl. 14889:9, due to several private persons in that district. The above General gave in the same year a formal acknowledgment, in the name of the States General, for the above debts; but all attempts for obtaining the payment of them have been hitherto fruitless.

36. "The following individuals, Martin Robins, Pierre Languet, Henry Heyman, and N. Castro, supplied the troops of the Republic, in 1709, 1710, 1711, and 1715, with provisions and forage to the amount of Fl. 263:362:15 Dutch money, no part of which has been paid, though several decrees in their favour have been passed by the State Council, particularly in 1721 and 1729."

The answer of their H. M. M. to the above demands is not yet made public; but shall be properly noticed.

Minutes of Advice from the East Indies.

From the Gov. Gen. and Council at Fort William in Bengal, to the Court of Directors; dated Feb. 7, 1784.

"Honourable Sirs,

"THE Neptune packet being under dispatch to Bussorah for the conveyance of our
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23, 1784.
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Tippoo; arrival and proposal of Tippoo's vakeels, and minute of the Select Committee on them; advice received about the same time from Mr. Anderson, communicating the proposals made by Tippoo to Nana Farnavale for peace with the English—little difference between these and those made at Madras; Sindia's letter to Tippoo, complaining of his not having yet complied with the 9th article of the treaty of Salbey—positively requiring it, and threatening, if he did not, that the English and Mahrattas would unite against him; our instructions of November 14 to the Select Committee at Fort St. George, prescribing the terms of peace, and authorising them to conclude one accordingly.—before these were finished, a letter arrived from Mr. Anderson, with a copy of an agreement made by him on October 28 with Sindia, for an alliance between the Company and the Mahrattas against Tippoo, if he did not accede to the 9th article of the treaty of Salbey; letter received by the Governor General from Nizam Ali Cawn, expressing a wish to unite with the Company and the Mahrattas against Tippoo, on the terms proposed three years ago, and repeating his demand of payment of the Peshcush—acquainted him, in answer, with Tippoo's declared desire to conclude a peace, and that a negotiation is on foot for this purpose; but that, if hostilities should be renewed, we shall apply to him for advice and assistance in bringing that chief to terms; repeated our solemn declaration of the justice of his demand, and promise to answer it as soon as we are able.

General Letter per Worcester, Nov. 30, 1783.

Advice from Goa, October 4, with copies of letters from officers at Onore and Canwar; distressed condition of those garrisons; commission and instruction to Messrs. Sadler and Staunton, deputed to Tippoo; letter from the Council at Fort St. George, October 1, against surrendering the assignment at this time; scarcity of grain; sufferings on this account in the upper provinces; measures taken to relieve the country from this calamity; grounds of them; vindication against the complaints which these measures are likely to produce against us at Fort. St. George—will give every encouragement to ships going to the coast of Arracan, Pegu, Siam, and other eastern ports, to procure grain for the relief of that presidency; various instances of the disrespect and inattention shown us by your servants there: they did all they could do, by their indiscreet instructions to Mr. Anderson, to precipitate the conclusion of the Mahratta treaty; and after generally approving it in the strongest terms, they censured it for not containing an indemnification for the expenses of the war with Hyder, and losses in the Carnatic; and, notwithstanding the obligation imposed upon Hyder in the 9th article, they have abusively depreciated it, by avoiding even the slightest use of it in the negotiation with Tippoo.

(To be continued.)

Ad-

ADVICES FROM AMERICA.

Philadelphia, May 15. This day was held in this city a meeting of the Cincinnati Society, composed of naval and military officers of the United States and of France (who served in America); when, after a variety of regulations, the following order was agreed upon; General Washington in the chair, &c.

The society shall have an order, which shall be a bald eagle of gold, bearing on its breast the emblem hereafter described, suspended by a deep blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the union of America and France:

The principal figure,

Cincinnatus: the senator presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns;—on a field, in the back ground, his wife standing at the door of their cottage; near it a plough, and other instruments of husbandry:

Omnia relinquit servare Republicam.

On the reverse:

Sun rising—city with open gates, and vessels entering the port: Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed,

Virtutis premium:

Hands joining, supporting a heart—with the motto

Esto perpetua.

Round the whole,

Societas Cincinnatiarum, instituta

A. D. M, DCC, LXXXIII.

A silver medal, representing the emblem, to be given to each member of the society; together with a diploma on parchment, wherein shall be impressed the figures of the order and medal, as above-mentioned.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Dublin, June 21. Saturday se'nnight a number of persons, about seven o'clock in the morning, assembled in a riotous manner before the house of Mr. Alex. Clarke, maiter-taylor; and eight or nine of them having forcibly entered, they stripped him quite naked, and with a brush besmeared him with tar, assigning, as their reason, that he was an importer of English cloth.—A proclamation has since been issued, for apprehending the ringleaders.

Dublin, July 6. The High Sheriffs waited on his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the petition of the aggregate body of the inhabitants of the city of Dublin to his Majesty, requesting his Excellency that he would be pleased to transmit the same. He returned the following answer:

“Gentleman, at the same time that I comply with your request, I shall not fail to convey my entire disapprobation of the contentions as casting unjust reflections on the laws and Parliament of Ireland, and tending to weaken the authority of both.”

Dublin, July 6. The play of Douglas being ordered by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, on the rising of the curtain the audience cried out for the volunteers' march, which on his Excellency's entrance was played accordingly.

The play, or more properly the clamour, now began, and choruses of groaning, hissing, and shouting, with whistles, cat-calls, horse-legs, and geld-horns, all kept in tune by the trunk-maker, thundered through the house, and made the drama a complete farce. The manager was called upon: “I am,” said he, “the servant of the public, and wish to know “whether it is your will the performance “should continue.” The propriety of this speech was universally approved, and the play was suffered to go on, but with frequent interruptions. A few scenes were acted, and the catastrophe introduced. The entertainment concluded a few minutes after eight, when the Viceroy withdrew, but not unnoticed, the former music attending him to the castle. Among those who were most noticed on this occasion was the Adjutant of the Goldsmiths' corps. Him the sheriff trepanned out of the house by a tap on the shoulder. On passing the door, he was hurried to the guard-room, and his pockets searched; but he had not been there long before the multitude assembled, to the number of 4000, before the castle gate, and were continually increasing, so that it was thought necessary to release him. It has since been reported, that his Grace has solicited his recall.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, June 26. In consequence of a proclamation for preventing tumults and disorderly meetings in Scotland; and for &c., one of the principal ringleaders of the mobs at Cannon-mills was brought from Peebles on Thursday last, and committed to prison for trial. A gentleman's servant was likewise apprehended, and imprisoned, for being concerned in the same outrages. (See p. 470.)

PORT and COUNTRY NEWS.

Portsmouth, July 9. An artist lately arrived here from London in his own sloop, and employs himself in visiting the Royal George. His vessel lies constantly along-side the wreck; he has four assistants, and by means of leather tubes often spends hours on board the unfortunate ship. He is supplied with fresh air by, and gives his orders to, his people. On board his vessel is an iron machine of great purchase, whereby he is enabled to hoist up the guns and other valuables, and occasionally to rip up the ship's decks, &c. The ingenuity and enterprise of this man is astonishingly great; and whatever is recovered becomes his sole property. [Doubtful]

On the 15th instant, the Orestes sloop of war seized two smuggling luggers, in Christ Church Harbour, of great value; but unfortunately lost the maiter in the attack, who was shot dead by the smugglers from the shore. They had landed and carried off a large cargo of tea and spirits, with which they had loaded forty waggons and more than one hundred horses.

COUNTRY NEWS.

At Plymouth, on the 7th instant, there was an alarming storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, that never has been equalled in this country in the memory of man. The river Dart suddenly overflowed its banks, carrying away cottages, ricks of hay, sheep, and every thing moveable. The devastation was truly deplorable; the corn and hay on the meadows and fields adjacent were utterly spoilt. The storm was universal there, and while it lasted terrible.

It began at Bridgend, in Glamorganshire, about six in the evening; and from 8 to 10, the thunder was tremendous, and the lightning incessant, insomuch that the atmosphere appeared in one continued blaze; fortunately the rain fell in proportion, so as to abate the intenseness of the lightning, or the devastation must have been dreadful. The rain fell in torrents, and swelled the river Ogmore that runs through the town so suddenly, that people had not time to remove their goods before they were overflowed. Many people are totally ruined by it.

It appears to have extended from one end of the kingdom to the other westward; for at Leeds and its neighbourhood it did a great deal of damage on the Thursday morning. At Fryston three oxen were struck dead by lightning; and at Doncaster several dwelling-houses were much shattered, trees shivered, and the corn every where laid flat.

At Oxford and its neighbourhood the storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, lasted from nine in the evening till three next morning. The rain was so remarkably heavy, that upwards of a perpendicular inch of water fell in six hours; a quantity equal to a 20th part of what falls generally in a whole year.

At Reading the storm was attended with a kind of hurricane, which extended about a mile in breadth, beat down the corn, killed the birds in the trees, and nearly destroyed a house at Thatcham, the window frames of which were burnt to cinders. Providentially no person was hurt in the house; except a child, who received a slight bruise by the falling of a brick.

It began about half past two at Norwich, and continued near four hours, attended with heavy falls of rain, that overflowed several parts of that city: the lightning was incessant, and many of the peals of thunder very loud and awful. Between five and six o'clock the country house of John Gurney, Esq; at Bramerton, was struck by the lightning, which divided into two branches, the one by the bell wire across the hall, the other across the window and through the floor into the nursery chamber; where several of the children and a servant were in bed, but received no hurt. At North Burlingham, the dwelling-house of Mr. John Skinner was entirely consumed by the lightning.

The eastern limit of the above tempest appears to have been about two miles on this side of Basingstoke; from hence upwards

beyond Hook the rain was from nine until after ten o'clock almost a volume of water; and the thunder and lightning the most tremendous that imagination can conceive, being incessant, and extremely loud and vivid. Many houses were flooded. Great injury has been done to the grain, and many cattle killed.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

June 25.

A bill was this day brought into parliament for enabling the E. India Company to make a dividend of 4. per cent. on their capital stock for the half year now due only.

June 29.

The negotiation for the New Loan was concluded. The minister appointed a competition, and conducted it with firmness. The one set of money-lenders were Mr. Harley, Mr. Drummond, and those who are in habits of intimacy with Mr. Pitt; the other party consisted of 20 bankers of eminence. Both parties desired to know, as a preliminary, whether the minister would close with the offer that should be lowest? His answer was, Most certainly: but, at the same time, he must reserve to himself a negative; otherwise, should he close with the lowest, an understanding might take place between the parties, which might render the competition useless; with this reserve, he frankly and honestly declared, that the lowest *bonâ fide* offers should be accepted.—Thus settled, Messrs. Harley and his party offered to take the loan at six shillings; and Messrs. Boldero and their party at sixpence less. The minister closed with the latter. It was previously stipulated, that which-ever party had the loan should have the sole distribution of it, with the usual reserve for the public offices. As soon therefore as the matter was settled, Mr. Pitt ordered circular letters to be sent to his friends, to prevent fruitless applications.

June 30.

A General Court of Proprietors of East India stock was held at the East India House. The chair was taken soon after twelve, when the chairman informed the proprietors, that, in consequence of a late Act of Parliament, the affairs of the Company were in that particular situation, as not to admit of any dividend this half year; but that, having made application to the First Lord of the Treasury, a short bill of accommodation had been brought into parliament, and passed, which enabled the company to make a dividend. A motion was therefore made, that a dividend of 4l. per cent. on the whole company's stock be made for the half year, from Christmas 1783, to Midsummer-day last, which passed unanimously.

This day Prince Caramanico; envoy extraordinary from the King of Naples, was at court, and had a private audience of leave of his Majesty.

As the Prince of Wales was going on a visit on horseback, a few miles from town,

two

two carriages passing the road together, his horse got between them, by which his Highness was much bruised, and narrowly escaped with life.

The gold medals, bequeathed by the late Sir William Browne, were this year adjudged to the following gentlemen: For the Greek Ode, to Mr. Ramsden, of Trinity College, Cambridge; for the Latin Odes, to Mr. Wollaston, of St. John's, and Mr. Reeves, of King's; for the Greek Epigram, to Mr. Stephenson, of King's.

Thursday, July 1.

There was a Court of Common Council for the transaction of the city business, when Mr. John Withers moved for that honourable court to give a sum for the relief of the six children of the late much lamented Sir Barnard Turner; but, as it is not customary for the members of that court to grant any sum till previous notice given, Friday next is fixed for that purpose, when there is not the least doubt but the business will be taken up, and a sum granted in the liberal manner which has always particularized that honourable court on similar occasions. We understand that five trustees are to be appointed to take the care of the children, and all monies subscribed are to be placed in the funds for their education, maintenance, &c.

Friday 2.

By the 'KING, a PROCLAMATION.
GEORGE R.

Whereas Definitive Treaties of Peace and Friendship between us, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, have been concluded at Paris, and the ratifications thereof duly exchanged: In conformity thereunto we have thought fit hereby to command, that the same be published throughout all our dominions: And we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said Treaties of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably, as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and conform themselves thereunto accordingly. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 2d of July, 1784, in the 24th year of our Reign. GOD save the KING.

The above was followed by a Royal Proclamation, appointing and commanding, that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these his mercies be observed throughout England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, on Thursday the 29th instant July. Also a similar Proclamation for a publick Thanksgiving to be observed in Scotland the same day.

Mr. Pitt made a motion "for leave to bring in a bill for granting relief to the East India Company, by respiting the payment of the duties due to Government, by permitting the company at home to accept bills drawn from India, and by establishing regulations respecting their dividends," which was agreed to.

Saturday 3.

Two gentlemen, lately arrived from India, came in two coaches, with several trunks in them, to a gentleman's house in Fenchurch Street; but he not being at home, they left the trunks, and went to his mother's, in Marlborough Street, Oxford Road, when two men, dressed like porters, went to the above house, in Fenchurch Street, in about two hours afterwards, there being only the coachman and maid in the house, and said they came from the gentlemen for the two smallest trunks, which the coachman gave them, when they immediately decamped with them. The contents were very considerable.

Tuesday 6.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the House to his new bill for the establishment of a permanent government in India. In the course of a long speech, he proposed several regulations respecting the affairs of the East India Company, of which he entered into a full discussion. These regulations respected, in the first place, the government of India at home; in the second place, its administration abroad; and, lastly, they regarded the establishment of a court of judicature, the object of which was the punishment of those who by misdemeanor or otherwise had rendered themselves subjects of judicial inflictions, and concluded with the following motion, viz. "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the better regulation and management of the East India Company, and of the possessions in India," which was agreed to.

Wednesday 7.

The Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when the trial of Robert Moore came on, for robbing Mrs. Jeffries, of Devonshire Square, of a diamond pin value 500*l.* on the evening of the King's birth-day. The lady was escorted to her coach by Count Dillon, when Lord Townshend stopped her, and at the same time the prisoner passed her, with "How beautiful! how elegant!" and in a moment made a snatch at the pin, which, being well fixed, did not give way till the hair came with it; and notwithstanding this check, and that the prisoner was surrounded on every side, he ran off with the jewel, pursued by the Count; who at length secured him, but not till he had got rid of his booty, by conveying it to an accomplice. After a trial, in which the greatest lenity was shewn, he was found guilty: but recommended by the lady to mercy.

At the anniversary meeting of the Society for the relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the Diocese of Canterbury, the sum of £.289. 16*s.* was distributed among ten widows and seventeen orphans.

Thursday 8.

The new organ, built by Mr. Samuel Green, and which figured at Handel's jubilee (see p. 458), was opened in Canterbury Cathedral, by Dr. Hayes, professor of music

at Oxford. The placing of it over the stalls at the entrance of the choir (instead of the North side) has produced that happy effect so long withed by every admirer of that ancient and magnificent structure. The ornamental parts of the case and loft, all in true Gothic taste, surmounted with spires, embellished with pointed arches, and occupying almost the whole of the grand arch under Bell Harry Steeple, gave satisfaction, on the first view, to every eye; but, when the musical powers of the instrument were displayed, the auditors, who, it is supposed, were about 2000, were struck with astonishment, as well by its superior excellence, as the known and acknowledged abilities of the performer. In the morning service were introduced the *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* of Messieurs Hall and Hine, and a Thanksgiving Anthem (Psalm cvi), composed by Mr. Henry Purcell. And a Sermon, suitable to the occasion (which we hope will appear in print), was preached by the Reverend the Dean (Dr. Horne), from Psalm lviii. 8: *Awake up, my glory, awake, lute and harp*, (the motto of the organ); in which he gave an historical deduction of sacred music from the earliest times, exemplified by scripture; observed, that organs were mentioned in the fourth century (by Julian, we suppose, see p. 447), and were first introduced into churches in the seventh; elegantly panegyriced those great masters, Purcell, Blow, Greene, and Handel, whom he justly styled "the classics of that art;" appositely introduced the late jubilee at Westminster, &c.—*Conate Domino* and *Deus miseratur*, by (the late) Dr. William Hayes, and a Thanksgiving Anthem (Psalm xxxiii) by Dr. Philip Hayes, made part of the evening service, with several voluntaries, to shew the various stops and powers of that noble piece of mechanism, which has (it is said) 2500 pipes. See p. 535.

The annual prizes at Winchester College were spoken for to a numerous and most respectable audience, and the medals adjudged to the following young gentlemen. The gold medal, given by the Earl of Aylesbury for Latin verse, to Mr. Woolcombe. The two silver medals, given by the same nobleman, for the best Latin oration, to Mr. Wool; for the best English oration, to Mr. Glynn. The prizes given by Lord Rivers for the best English essay, to Mr. Broughton; and for the best copy of English verses, to Mr. Wells.

Between the hours of one and two in the morning, as Mr. Charles Linton, musician, was returning home from a friend's house, he was stopped in St. Martin's Lane by a villain, who demanded his money, and the demand was instantly complied with, and he was going on, when the villain who had robbed him of his money, being joined by an accomplice, came up to him again, and demanded his watch, which Mr. Linton re-

fused to deliver, and twisted the chain round his hand; on which the first villain threw his arms round him, while the other struggled with him for it, and, finding him resolute, gave him a mortal stab in the abdomen, and snatching the watch with violence, the chain broke, and the villains made off. Mr. Linton's cries were so piercing, that they were heard by Mr. Jarvis, a surgeon, who followed him, and found him clung round a watchman, having followed the murderers till quite exhausted. Mr. Jarvis questioned him as to the fact, but the only answer he received was, "My poor wife and children!" All possible assistance was given him; but he died in a quarter of an hour after he had reached Mr. Jarvis's house in May's Buildings. The interposition of Providence was remarkable in the discovery of the murderers. An intimate friend of Mr. Linton's passing Hedge-row, heard two women discoursing about a murder, and, without farther notice, applied to a magistrate, who granted a warrant to search, and one Nixon was apprehended at the house where the women were overheard. Being committed to Tothill-Fields Bridewell, he was there visited by his accomplice Morgan, and their conversation being listened to, what passed strengthened the suspicion that they were the actual murderers; and Morgan being charged home made a full discovery, as he said, to ease his conscience, which had never been at rest since the fact was committed.

Friday 9.

Mr. Pitt's long expected India Bill was brought in, and has met with strenuous opposition.

Saturday 10.

A remarkable cause, which was to have been tried at Guildhall, was made up by compromise. It appeared that the late Mr. Byrne, the Irish giant (see vol. LIII. p. 431) had been robbed of two bank notes, one of 700l. the other of 70l. That of 700l. was traced to Mr. Atkinson, who insisted that he had given value for it, viz. 400l. in cash, and 300l. in goods; but the executor to Byrne proving that notice had been given of the theft previous to his exchanging the notes, a compromise of 500l. was proposed and accepted, and each party paid their own costs.

Monday 11.

At the General Sessions of the peace held at Canterbury, for that city and county, Mary Davis, for stealing 10 louis d'ors and five guineas from David Thompson, at the Star in that city, (see p. 377) was acquitted, the prosecutor not appearing, and his recognizance was ordered to be estreated. She was dressed in a purple coat, green shag waistcoat, buckskin breeches, and round hat, all entirely new, and her hair powdered and curled.

Tuesday 12.

The Sessions at the Old Bailey ended, when 18 convicts received sentence of death;

two

two of whom were found guilty at the former sessions, but the third left special: one was James Napier, for assaulting the Hon. Albion Hobart, near the Opera-house, and taking from her person a diamond ear-ring, which he forcibly tore from her ladyship's ear, but slipping from his fingers, fell into her handkerchief. The doubt seemed to be whether this was a taking from her person.

Wednesday 14.

A cause was tried before Mr. Justice Buller and a special jury, in which Mr. Edmund Burke was plaintiff, and the Printer of the Public Advertiser defendant. The action was brought for a libel against Mr. Burke, and the damages laid at 5000l. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 100l. damages.

Friday 16.

This day the following bills received the royal assent by commission, viz. The Lottery Bill—The Bill to enable disbanded Soldiers to exercise Trades—The Scotch Bank Bill—The Irish Postage Bill; and a great number of local and private Bills.

Monday 19.

The Lascelles Indiaman arrived from St. Helena. She parted with the Norfolk the 3d of June.

The General Elliot Indiaman is likewise arrived.

Tuesday 20.

The Stormont and Mars Indiamen arrived safe in Margate Roads.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Candle Duty, and to the Bill for continuing the Commissioners of Accounts.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of London, Dr. Latham was unanimously chosen their president.

Wednesday 21.

The Morse and Stormont Indiamen arrived safe at Gravesend.—By a letter from Madras, Tippoo Saib is said to have caused the Killidar of Mangalore and his principal officers, who surrendered that fort to the English, to

as, and in the sight of his the mouths of his great were reproach: "I, with aged the place for eight not take it: How then y souls suffer it to be taken men, when you had 4000 [This wants confirmation.]

Friday 22.

as the Prince of Wales Majesties, and instantly elmsloe, to bathe for the his health, being advised Scians.

Sunday 24.

General Coote Indiamen at Dover.

Monday 27.

vice was received of the Norfolk Indiaman from

This morning a terrible fire broke out in Abchurch-Lane, and by the falling-in of the front wall of the house where the fire began, eight spectators in the street were hurled in the ruins, only one of whom is likely to survive.

This day John Branton, for house-breaking, Thomas White, for robbing the house of Lady Forrester John Richards, for a like offence in the house of George Dodgson, in St. Martin's-le Grand, William Thompson, for counterfeiting an indorsement on a bill of exchange, and George Dunc, for stealing a coat, and breaking out of a house in Butcher-Row, East-Smithfield, convicts who received sentence of death in May last, were executed on the scaffold erected for that purpose before Newgate. Thompson, it appears, found means to send a threatening letter to the Recorder, and another to his Lady.

Tuesday 29.

Being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving, the Bishop of St. David's preached before the House of Peers, at Westminster Abbey; and the Rev. Dr. Prettyman before the House of Commons, at St. Margaret's church.

Recapitulation of the new taxes.

Hair	—	—	£150,000
Linens, &c.	—	—	220,000
Ribbons, &c.	—	—	120,000
Candles	—	—	100,000
Additional Tax on Letters, &c.	—	—	120,000
Licences	—	—	80,000
Qualifications	—	—	10,000
Bricks and Tiles	—	—	50,000
Plate	—	—	25,000
Game keepers	—	—	30,000
Ale Licences	—	—	30,000
Paper	—	—	18,000
Lead	—	—	15,000
Horses	—	—	100,000
Hackney Coaches	—	—	12,000

Besides the above, with other taxes not yet settled, a tax upon race-horses is to take place.

The thunder storm of the 7th instant, which we have already remarked was chiefly felt in the western parts of this kingdom, we now find to have been still more dreadful on the western coasts of France. From Harfleur to Nanta houses were thrown down, and trees torn up by the roots. At St. Maloes the inhabitants for seven hours were kept in continual dread of the town being set on fire, and the King's arsenal blown up; wet sails were applied, and the engines kept continually playing. The elementary fluid was so powerful as to blast the timbers of a man of war upon the stocks in such a manner as to render them totally unfit for use.

Accounts from Hudson's Bay mention the return of Governor Hearne, who was taken prisoner in the late war by the French, (see Vol. LIII.) to his government of Fort Prince of Wales.—Of this gentleman we shall take occasion to make honorable mention in some future magazine.

The

The late Sir Tho. Sewell, master of the Rolls (see pp. 237, 238.), was bred up under an attorney, afterwards engaged in the laborious business of a draughtsman in chancery, and was called to the bar, where his diligence and attention were such as to procure him very considerable practice. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Exeter in the parliament 1761 *. On the death of Sir Tho. Clarke, he was appointed master of the Rolls, Dec. 4, 1764. In the latter part of his life his infirmities made his resignation desirable; but the terms he required for enjoyment of *otium cum dignitate*, are supposed to have been so high as to prevent any thing being settled, and he died in possession of his office, Mar. 6, 1784, and was buried in the Rolls chapel. He married, first, one of the two daughters of Tho. Heath, esq; of Stansted Mountchetch, in Essex, who was one of the sons of Tho. H. esq; of Mile-End, co. Middlesex. She died Jan. 17, 1769. He had issue by her 3 sons; 1. Thomas, who married Lady Betty Birmingham, only dau. of the E. of Louth in Ireland. He has been divorced from her. He had by her a son, born Feb. 2, 1774, who died an infant. 2. An officer in the army. 3. Now rector of Byfleet, in Surrey, to which he was presented by the chancellor in 178. He had also two daughters; 1. Married, first, to Mr. Shelton, of Doctors Commons; and, 2dly, to Nehemiah Winter, esq; one of the six clerks in chancery; from whom she is separated. 2. Married, in 1773, to Matth. Lewis, esq; of the war-office; from whom she is separated. Sir Thomas married to his 2d wife, Mar. 20, 1773, Miss Sibthorpe, dau. of Dr. S. of Oxford (professor of botany there), a lady of the most amiable character. She survived him. By her he had a daughter, born Aug. 4, 1774, who died soon after. Before he was appointed to the Rolls, he built and lived in one of the high houses in Lincoln's-inn fields, on the side next Portugal-row. He also bought of Mr. Woodford a house called Ottershaw, a little south of Chertsey, in Surrey, where he laid out considerable sums of money in building a new house, making plantations, and otherwise improving the grounds.

S. H.

Sir James Brown, who died lately (see p. 318), had long been in pursuit of a large estate which he supposed to belong to him; Lord Mansfield was of a different opinion, and drew on himself the heavy resentment of Mr. Burtenshaw (Sir James's attorney), who wrote a book to prove that Ld M's opinion was wrong, and opened a subscription to support a new trial, which however has not taken place. We believe Sir James was one of the partners in a lottery-office in King-st. Guildhall, in the year of the guinea lottery, but the office shut up before the lottery was over.

The dowager Countess of Harrington, who was daughter of Charles D. of Grafton, and died at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, June

28 (see p. 478), was in perfect health, and spent the evening with Lord and Lady Lincoln, her daughter, till nine o'clock on Sunday. At her taking leave she drank a glass of water in her carriage, then went home, and is supposed to have been seized with some convulsive disorder, which increased to such an height as to cause her death, notwithstanding every assistance of the faculty.

BIRTHS.

May 7. **L**ADY of Philip Yorke, esq; a son and heir.

July 15. Lady of Jerem. Milles, esq; a son and heir.

21. Lady Frances Alicia Benyon, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Lymington, Hants, Capt. Ambr. Reddall, of the navy, to Miss Scott, of Poole, co. Dorset.

At Aberdeen, Abra. Bonbury, esq; capt. in 62d reg. of foot, to Miss Christy Innes.

Wm. Gibbon, esq; of Cowbridge, to Miss Price.

At St. Alban's, Geo. Bradshaw, esq; of 56th reg. to Miss Cotton, dau. of the late Dr. C.

John White, esq. of Hendon, to Miss Lyna. M. Geo. Chandler, surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, to Miss Lyde.

At Worcester, Fra. Townsend, esq; Windsor herald, to Miss Protheroe.

Cha. Brown, esq; of 15th reg. to Miss Lake.

Capt. Rodney, 2d son to Lord R. to Lady Cath. Nugent, dau. of the E. of Westmeath.

June 14 After due publication of banns on three several Sundays, by the rev. Dr. Trevor, in the Protestant chapel at Ostend, rev. — Lambert, to Miss Bowles, of Shaftesbury, Dorset.

26. Mr. Morell, late purser of the Fortitude, to Miss Triquet.

Lieut. Col. Ironside, in E. India service, to Miss Neil.

28. By special licence at her mother's house in Pall-Mall, Miss Keppell, daughter of the late Bp. of Exeter, to the hon. Col. Fitzroy, eldest son of Ld Southampton.

By special licence, at Lambeth Chapel, by the Abp. of Canterbury, Evan Law, esq; son of the Bp. of Carlisle, to Miss Markham, dau. of the Abp. of York.

By special licence, hon. and rev. Jacob Marsham, 2d son of Ld Romney, to Miss Bullock, only dau. of Jos. B. esq; of Caversfield, Bucks.

29. By special licence, right hon. Ld Visc. Falmouth, to Miss Crewe, only dau. of John C. esq;

July 3. Dan. Adey, esq; of Bath, to Miss Vines.

5. Mr. Jackson, an ingenious letter-founder in Salisbury court, to Mrs. Pasham, relict of the late Mr. P. printer, in Blackfriars.

7. Rev. Cha. Westerne, of Hertford Coll. Oxford, to Miss Gostrey.

8. Jo. Farhill, esq; to Miss Wilson, young dau. of the late Sir Tho. W. of West Wickham, Kent.

9. Geo.

* Query, if not chosen elsewhere.

9. Geo. Ward, esq; to Miss Woodfall, of Peter-noster-row.

12. By special licence, at Cambridge, by the Bp. of Carlisle, Geo. Law, esq; fellow of Queen's College, his lordship's youngest son, to Miss Adeane, dau. of Gen. Adeane, M. P. for Cambridge.

Abel Chapman, esq; to Miss Rebecca Bell.

14. Geo. Cure, esq; of Eversley, Hants, to Miss Willis.

Geo. Vaughan, esq; to Mrs. Tibbs.

By a special licence, rev. John Clotworthy Skeffington, nephew to the late E. of Massareene, to Miss Martha Carter, of Kennington, Kent.

At Edmonton, rev. — Scott, to Miss Sheldon, school-mistress of the same place.

— Cumberland, esq; to Miss Hobart, dau. of the hon. Mr. H.

15. Brooke Boothby, esq; eldest son of B. B. esq; of Ashbourne-Place, co. Derby, to Miss Bristow.

At Sudbury, rev. John Pretyma, fellow of Pembroke hall, Cambr. and rector of Shotley, Suffolk, to Miss Kedington.

16. Mr. Holmes, timber-merch. in Blackman-street, Southwark, aged upwards of 70, to the Widow Davies, a wealthy cowkeeper in St. George's-fields.

Col. Lum, of Ireland, to Mrs. Anna Maria Donaldson.

18. Mr. Gen. Hooper, linen-draper, to Mrs. Hancock, relict of the late resident at Naples.

19. At Uley, Gloucestersh John Holbrow, esq; to Miss Phillimore, dau. of Sam. P. esq;

21. By special licence, hon. Wm. Wyndham, brother to the E. of Egremont, to Miss Harford, of Russel-place, late Mrs. Morris. See p. 383.

22. Edw. Barner, esq; to Miss Pete, dau. of the rev. Dr. P.

Edw. Barnard, esq; son of the late Provost of Eton College, to Miss Beadon, dau. of the rev. Mr. Beadon, of North Stoneham, Hants, and one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary.

25. At Bath, Mrs. Thrale, relict of the late Henry Thrale, esq; to Gabriel Piozzi, of Venice.

28. Rev. John Collier, of Whitchurch, Shropshire, to Miss Sandland.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Brookhill, in Ireland, Lovelace Love, esq; This gentleman was noted for his extraordinary bulk; weighing upwards of 40 stone; his coffin measured seven feet in length, four across, and three and a half deep. His death was occasioned by his immense corpulency.

At Brussels, where he went for the recovery of his health, hon. Redmond Morris, brother to the late Ld Mountmorres, and M. P. for the city of Dublin.

At Caen, in Normandy, Mrs. Goreham, wife of Col. G. now on service in the Eng. army.

In Wapping, Capt. Cornelius Walton.

Suddenly, at Fairford, Bucks, rev. Tho. a dissenting minister.

At Aberdeen, Mr. Rob. Sandby, youngest son of Mr. S. banker in London.

At Liverpool, aged 104, Walter Warson. He enlisted for a soldier in 1702.

Mr. Tho. Norton, formerly a haberdasher in Fleet-street.

At St. Alban's, Tho. Kitchen, esq; hydrographer to his Majesty.

Mr. Digges, late of the Haymarket theatre. His disorder was a violent fever, attended with a frenzy.

June... At Low-Leyton, the relict of the late Rob Dingley, esq;

At her house at Chestnut, the relict of Mr. Gwilt, and sister of the late Mr. Shaw, of Chestnut house.

Mr. John Wynde, an eminent apothecary in Warwick-court, Holborn, formerly belonging to the Small-pox hospital.

10. In Argyleshire, Col. Donald Campbell, formerly high in command on the Coast of Coromandel.

15. At Edinburgh, rev. Wm. Falconer. He had the honour of holding the highest office in the episcopal church of Scotland for 43 years.

At Calvert, Major Cha. Cameron, captain in the 76th reg. of foot.

16. Mr. Allen, coal-merchant and wharfinger, at Limehouse.

21. At Shrewsbury, Cheney Hart, M. D. in the commission of the peace for the co. of Salop. The greatest professional merit and abilities were manifested by this gentleman during a long and very extensive practice in that place. His constant, faithful, and disinterested attendance as physician to the public infirmary of the town for upwards of 33 years; and his anxiety to provide and secure for such who were there under his care every possible accommodation and relief, gave the most decisive proofs of the humanity and benevolence of his disposition. He had long laboured under an internal complaint, of the nature and fatal tendency of which he was fully apprized. After having in vain tried every remedy which either his own knowledge and experience, or the advice of others his medical friends, could suggest, he resigned himself to the dispensations of Providence with the most decent calmness and a truly Christian composure, in the 58th year of his age.

O worthy longer days! for thee shall often flow
The pious solitary tear,

And thoughtful friendship sadden o'er thy urn.

23. Jn. Currer, of Kildwick, near Skipton, esq; aged 63. F. A. S. son of the late Rich. Richardson, of N. Bierley, esq; of whose Collections for the History of the Archdeaconry of Craven, see Brit. Topog. II. 398. 401. The bulk of Mr. C's fortune, which is very considerable, goes to his nephew, Mr. Richardson. Mr. C. was bred an attorney; but on a good estate devolving to him, for which he changed his name, being naturally of a shy and reserved disposition, he indulged his taste for retirement, and the pursuit of the history and antiquities

antiquities of his native county. He was possessed of all the materials for an history of Yorkshire, collected by Mr John Hopkinson, of Loft-house, in that county.

At Oporto, Mr. Steph. Thompson, merch.

26. At Brompton, rev. — Atkinson, prebendary of Chichester, and rector of Brompton, co. Suffex.

27. In Gr. Peter Street, Westminster. aged 102, George Sims.

28 Suddenly, in the afternoon, after perfectly recovering from a slight paralytic stroke, which she received in the morning, Mrs Ann Philips, of Astley, near Bridgnorth, a maiden lady, aged 64. In her conduct during this long course of life, she invariably proved herself the real christian and the sincere friend; pious without ostentation, charitable, humane; always ready to relieve the distresses of the poor, and reward the labour of the industrious. Being of a lively cheerful disposition, she was a good companion, equally communicating and receiving pleasure from the conversation of respectable company, in which only she took any delight. Her friends and acquaintances were numerous, and by them, and all who had the pleasure of knowing her, her death will be long lamented. The poor have lost a liberal benefactress, and society a good friend.

In Benhill-row, Moorfield. rev. Dav. Wilson.

At Warrington, Mr. Thos Lee, sen. merch.

At Bath, John Fallett, esq; in the commission of the peace for Surrey.

29. In Red Lion-square Mr. Crane, one of the senior surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr. John Welsh, goldsmith, and late captain of the tolbooth there.

Rev. Wm. Cayley, M. A. one of the residentiaries, and a prebendary of York cathedral; also one of the prebendaries of Southwell, and vicar of Agnes-Burton and Rudston.

July 1. Mr. Thos. Brewman, printer, New-Square, Shoe-lane.

In Portland-place, Sir Patr. Blake, bart. late M. P. for Sudbury.

3. Hawkeithworth, esq; one of the clerks belonging to Chelsea Hospital.

2. At sea, on board the Jamaica, Capt. Barry, off Cape Cornwall, Mr. John Highmore, formerly of the Royal Exchange assurance-office. His wife died on board the same

Wyatt, esq; formerly an eminent attorney in the city.

5. In the bloom of life, at Enfield, where she had just moved into the rectory-house, Mrs. Hand, dau. of the late — Dickensson, esq; of Tottenham, who died in 1783, and wife of the rev. O. Watson Hand, R. of Enfield, V. of St. Giles Cripplegate, archdeacon of Dorset, and son of the late Br. Newton's 14 wife.

Of a violent fever, Mr. Grosvenor, son of Mr. G. perfumer, in Holborn.

In Bedford-square Mrs. Jurn, relict of Dr. J.

6. At Middleham, Yorkshire, Sir Robt. Keyt, bart.

7. Mrs. Nicoll, wife of Mr. William N. bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard.

9. At his house at Winstead, in Essex, far advanced in years, Matthew Buckle, esq; admiral of the blue, a brave and experienced officer. He commanded the Ruffel of 30 guns in the war of 1741, when he took the Glorioso of 74.

At York, Hen. Goodricke, esq; only son of the right hon. Sir John G. bart.

10. At Brussels, Robert Biggin, esq;

At his house at Lancaster, rev. Dan. Wilson; to whom and his three brother, the late Sir Wm. Lowther, of Holker, in that county, left by his will a considerable estate in Yorkshire, Mr. W. having been school-fellow with that beneficent gentleman.

11. At Enfield, aged 79, Mr. Wm. Capstick, attorney, of Furnival's-Inn; formerly one of the solicitors of the Marshalsea court, and partner with Mr. Cannon. He was buried in Enfield church-yard on the 26th, his only son and his son's servant walking as chief mourners, followed by his partner. The bell tolled an hour after the funeral.

At Bristol, in a deep decline, Geo. Bell, esq; professor in Doctors commons, and son of the late deputy Geo. B. of famous memory.

Mrs. Camden, wife of Mr. C. of Baynton-stone, Essex.

14. At Ilford, in Essex, Mrs. Mary Dodd, relict of the late unfortunate Dr. D. to whom she was married in 1751.

15. At Rein-Hall, Essex, after a lingering illness of ten years, Jos. Swin, esq;

16. At Gloucester, Jos. Losh, esq; an officer in 7th reg. of light dragoons. His death was occasioned by a violent fever, brought on by excessive exercise in walking.

At Chesham, Bucks, Mrs. Anne Skottowe, relict of Coullson S. esq;

18. At Tottenham, rev. Berwerth Liptratt, minister of that place.

At Ramsgate, in an advanced age, Mrs. Lafroy, of Canterbury.

At Packington, the seat of the E. of Aylesford, his lordship's only son, Lt Quarsey.

19. Mr. Isaac Lawrence, mayor of Oxford.

20. Mr. Wm. Gray, an alderman of Canterbury, aged 80.

Hen. Hammond, esq; of Stothons, near Canterbury.

23. Mrs. Wombwell, wife of — W, esq;
At Falflead, Essex, in her 105th year, Abigail Sewell.

25. At Wandsworth, Mr. Sheers, formerly a turpentine merchant.

At Newington, Mr. Rich. Day, formerly a merchant in London.

28. Advanced in years, Mr. Edm. Allen, printer, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street,

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 3. **S**IR James Harris, K. B. appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces.

Alexander Duke of Gordon, a baron and earl of Gr. Britain, by the title of Baron Gordon, of Huntley, in Gloucestershire, and Earl of Norwich, in Norfolk.

John Lord Talbot, a viscount and earl of G. Britain, by the title of Viscount of Ingeltrie, in Staffordshire, and Earl Talbot, of Hensol, in Glamorganshire.

Richard Lord Grosvenor, a viscount and earl of G. Britain, by the title of Viscount Belgrave, in Cheshire, and Earl Grosvenor.

Edward Lord Beaulieu, an earl of G. Britain, by the title of Earl Beaulieu, of Beaulieu, in Hants.

Hugh Blair, D.D. and Wm. Greenfield, joint professors of rhetoric and belles-lettres in the university of Edinburgh.

6. Cha. Logie, esq; agent and consul-general at Algiers.

Fownes Luttrell, esq; one of his Majesty's commissioners of taxes, *vice* Mr. Topham.

10. Geo. Mordon, esq; his Majesty's consul in the Islands of Majorca and Minorca.

17. Right hon. Sir John Blaquiére, K. B. and Robt. Warren, of Crookstown, co. Cork, esq; baronets of Ireland.

24. Rt. hon. Lloyd Kenyon, master of the rolls, a baronet of Gr. Britain.

27. James Visc. Cliefden, and Wm. Brabazon Ponsonby, esq; his Majesty's postmasters-general of Ireland; John Lees, esq; secretary; Lodge Morris, esq; treasurer, or receiver-general; John Armit, esq; accountant-general; Wm. Fortescue, esq; resident-surveyor; and Rob. Shaw, esq; comptroller of the sorting-office.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. Crothers, under-sheriff to Mr. Ald. Hopkins; and Mr. Midford, under-sheriff to Mr. Ald. Bates.

Rev. Wm. Lucas, chapl. to Ald. Hopkins; and rev. Mr. Clark, minor canon of St. Paul's cathedral, chaplain to Ald. Bates.

Mr. John Burbank, elected senior bridge-master, *vice* Buffar, dec.

Mr. Barton, son of the late Dean of Bristol, one of the riding purveyors to his Majesty, *vice* Capt. Swiney, dec.

Mr. Cooper, organist, St. Sepulchre's Ch. London.

Rear-admiral Innes, commander in chief at Jamaica, *vice* Adm. Gambier, recalled.

Henry Tomkins, esq; receiver-general of the land-tax for co. Bucks.

Geo. Atwood, esq; a searcher in the customs, *vice* Sir O. Vandeput, dec.

Lieut. Gen. Boyd, governor of the Bahama Islands.

Sir Brook Bridges, bart. receiver-general of the land-tax for the co. of Kent.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Geo. Berkeley, LL.D. Inning V. co. Suff. [Given up before institution.]

Rev. Jn. Gosling, M.A. Alkham V. with Ferne Ch. Kent.

Rev. Geo. Gipps, B.A. Ringwould R. Kent.

Rev. John Howton, Hope Mansell R. co. Hereford.

Rev. Dav. Davies, Landough; Cogan, and Leckwith RR. near Caerdiff.

Rev. Lewis Jones, M.A. prebendary of Hill-Deverel, within the chu. of Heytesbury, Wilts.

Rev. Edw. Wilson, M. A. Moulton R. co. Suffolk, worth 300l. per annum.

Rev. Rob. Nares, Doddington V. co. Northa.

Rev. Fra. Metcalf, M. A. Rudston V. co. York.

Rev. Wm. Dade, M. A. Agnes Burton V. co. York.

Rev. Edw. Beckingham Benyon, M.A. one of the six preachers in Canterbury cathedral.

Rev. Wm. Ayerst, M.A. Eastbridge R. Kent.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. John Andr. Clerk, M. A. Powderham and Milton Damerell RR. both co. Devon.

Rev. Edw. Jones, Loddington with Ludborough RR. co. Northampton.

B—NKR—PTS.

WILLIAM Stringer, of Elgham, Kent, butcher.

Cha. Fisher, of Bristol; dealer in earthen-ware.

Benj. Mee, of Fenchurch-str. merchant.

Wm. Bailey, of Birmingham, bookseller.

Henry Bromley, of Holborn, dealer.

Jas. Dunbar Innes, Brewer-street, druggist.

Tho. Douglass, of Holborn, mariner.

Wm. Jos. Rotton, Swansea, Glamorganshire, merchant.

Tim. De Souza Pinto, of Moorfields, merch.

Tho. Gibbs, Alcester, Warwicksh. butcher.

Edw. Hunt, of Portsmouth, dealer in liquors.

Sam. Davis, Church-court, St. Martin in the Fields, chinaman.

John Jackson, Tottenham-str. Middl. brandy-merchant.

Wm. Bell, Huby, Yorkshire, butcher.

Jas. Grocot, of Liverpool, woollen-draper.

Jas. Crompton, of Manchester, dyer.

John Branch, of Norwich, wine-merchant.

John Hen. Gentil, of Lawrence Poultney-hill, merchant.

Henry Ladler, of Durham, money-scrivener.

Rob. Donard, of Margaret-str. Cavendish-sq. upholsterer.

John Tasker, of the Minorics, linen-draper.

Fra. Daniell, of Bristol, merchant.

Tho. Bradford, Doncaster, Yorksh. upholsterer.

Pat.

Pat. Curtis and John Lloyd, of Tottenham-court-road, saddlers.
 Geo. Waller, Hoxham, Suffex, mercer.
 Dan. Beale, Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, flour-factor.
 John Burnell the Younger, of Aldersgate-st. grocer.
 Rob. Nich. Dalton, Upper Moorfields, taylor.
 Wm. Sturdy, Leeds. Yorkshire, butcher.
 Rich. Councell, of Bristol, hooper.
 Geo. Ridpath the Younger, of Berwick upon Tweed, vintner.
 John Lamport, West Pennard, Somers. dealer.
 Rob. Scaman, of Norwich, woolcomber.
 Benjamin, Nathaniel, and Nath. Merriman, jun. of Marlborough, cheese-factors.
 Cha. Willingham, Bury St. Edmund's, Suff. can-chandler.
 Tho. Bram ill, Reddish, Lancsh. corn-factor.
 Sam. Seaman, Diss, Norfolk, woolcomber.
 Henry Crow, of Bristol, baker.
 Tho. Newstead, of Charing-cr. tavern-keeper.
 Geo. Dean Sanders, Leatherhead, Surr. tanner.
 Geo. Cartwright, of St. Ann, Soho, merchant.
 Wm. Young, Queen-st. Cheap-side, linen-draper.
 John Habbijam, of St. Katherine's-st. Tower, butcher.
 Hen. Mac Donald, of the Strand, hosier.
 Wm. Mowatt, Doncaster, Yorkshire, tallow-chandler.
 Tho. Coxhead, Reading, Berks, timber-merch.
 Jos. Johnson, of Liverpool, tallow-chandler.
 John Bowker, of Leadenhall-street, upholder.
 Rob. Walters, Watford, Herts, victualler.
 Rob. Clark, St. Martin's-co. St. Martin's-la. case-merchant.
 Tho. Antrum, Maple Durham, Oxf. miller.
 Edward Davis, of Bristol, hooper.
 James Carruthers, Deptford, Kent, shop-seller.
 Jos. Gettey and Wm. Walker, Wandsworth, Surrey, druggists.
 Wm. Briffow, Ullenhall, Warw. cordwainer.
 Rich. Roston, Cheshire, Staffordsh. cooper.
 Eliz. Smith, of Tavistock-street, milliner.
 Jona. Rose, of L. Titchfield-street, plaisterer.
 John Ashby, of Bungay, Suffolk.
 John Griffin, Lambeth, Surr. dealer in horses.
 Benj. and Nath. Merriman, of Marlborough, brewers.
 Wm. Turner and Wm. Toye, of Bristol, corn-factors.
 Wm. Bennett, of Gloucester, corn-factor.
 Wm. Savage, of St. Peter, Worcester-sh. glover.
 Rob. West, jun. of Forncett St. Peter, Norfolk, grocer.
 Providence Hansard, of Bristol, corn-factor.
 Simon Pougher, of Swallow-st. Piccadilly, dealer in liquors.
 John Casler, of Wolverhampton, carpenter.

Rob. Hoakley, of Nottingham-st. St. Mary-le-bone, merchant.
 Abram Haim Franco, of America-sq. Lond. merchant.
 John Munts, Crayford, Kent, callico-printer.
 Jas. Shaw, Southgate, Middl. dealer.
 Nich. Perry, of Bristol, currier.
 Jos. Fincher, St. John-st. Clerkenwell, grocer.
 John Dexter, of Desborough, Northamptonsh. money-scrivener.
 John Otaham, of Leeds, Yorkshire.
 Jos. Bowen, of New Band-st. bookseller.
 Jas. Hickman, of Birmingham, button-maker.
 Geo. Lowe, of the K. B. Prison, merchant.
 Alex. Smith, Hoxton, Middl. saddler.
 Wm. Atkinson, jun. of Kingston upon Hull, hatter.
 Tho. Rushton, of Liverpool, beer-brewer.
 Wm. Pratt, Wantage, Berks, scrivener.
 John Stokes, Walsall, Staffordsh. saddlers-ironmonger.
 Wm. Slocombe, of Bristol, linen-draper.
 Jas. Sutton and Jas. Bolt, Cheap-side, goldsmiths.
 John Hughes and Dan. Taylor, New London-street, grocers.
 John Weldon, of Bristol, merchant.
 Jas. Myatt, Stoney-st. Southwark, brewer.
 John Chr. Thomas, Gerard-street, Soho.
 Tho. Headland, Norton Folgate, corn-chandler.
 John Cock, of Pitcomb, Somersetshire.
 John Knareborough, Simpson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shopkeeper.
 Geo. Gibbons, Black Raven-co. Seething-lane, merchant.
 Dan. Campbell, of Cleveland-row, St. James's, merchant.
 Wm. Hornby Parker, Andover, Southa. hosier.
 Wm. Glover, Ledbury, Heref. clock-maker.
 Isaac Hinckley, of Birmingham, plater.
 John Davies, Northfield, Worc. apothecary.
 Wm. Anderson, Queen-st. Lond. merchant.
 Cater Rand, Lewes, Suffex, book-seller.
 John Haydock, of Liverpool, cooper.
 Wm. Milbourn, Newcastle upon Tyne, plumber.
 Wm. Thomson, Woodford, Essex, apothecary.
 Rob. Mitford, Cornhill, Lond. woollen-draper.
 John Dunn, of Bath, brewer.
 John Streeton, of Bath, haberdasher.
 Tho. Griffin, Hoxton, Middlesex, carter.
 John Sanders, Henley in Arden, Warwicksh. money-scrivener.

Commissions of Bankruptcy superseded.

John Bullock, Gr. Marlow, Bucks, stationer.
 John Brown, of Oxford, dealer in liquors.
 Rich. Moorey, Buxted, Suffex, corn-chandler.
 Wm. Clarke, and Wm. Clarke the Younger, of Luston, Herts, dealers.
 Dan. Beale, Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, flour-factor.

Bill of Mortality from June 29, to July 20, 1784.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 688	Males 585
Females 649	Females 548
Whereof have died under two years old 318	

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

Between	2 and 5	115	50 and 60	95
	5 and 10	46	60 and 70	83
	10 and 20	55	70 and 80	69
	20 and 30	107	80 and 90	17
	30 and 40	103	90 and 100	2
	40 and 50	224	100	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1784.

Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. rednc.	3 per Cent. confels.	Ditt. 1726	4 per Cent. Confol.	Long Ann	Shore 1777.	Ditto 1778.	Ditt. 1779	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	3 per Cent. Scrip.	4 per Cent. Scrip.	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
30 116	58 1/2	59 2/3	—	74 1/2	—	—	—	—	122 1/2	—	21 s.	—	—	—	14 1/2	58	—	—	16 0 0
29 115 1/2	58 1/4	58 3/4	—	74 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	14 1/4	57 1/4	—	—	15 0 0
28 115	58 1/8	58 1/2	—	74 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	15	57 1/8	—	—	15 14 0
27 Sunday	57 3/4	58 1/4	—	73 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	17 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	15 14 0
26 113 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/2	—	73 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	17	57	—	—	15 13 0
25 114	57 1/8	56 1/2	—	73 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	56 1/2	—	—	15 11 0
24 113 1/2	57 1/4	56 1/4	—	73 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	57	74	—	15 10 0
23 114	57 1/8	56 1/8	—	73 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	57 1/8	—	—	15 9 0
22 114 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	—	73 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	16	57 1/2	—	—	15 9 0
21 Sunday	57 1/4	56 1/4	—	73 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	16	57 1/4	74 1/2	—	15 8 0
20 114 1/2	57 1/8	56 1/8	—	73 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	16 1/4	57 1/8	74 1/8	—	15 7 0
19 114 1/2	57 1/4	56 1/4	—	73 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	16 1/2	57 1/4	74 1/4	—	15 7 0
18 Sunday	57 1/8	56 1/8	—	73 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	15 1/2	57 1/8	74 1/8	—	15 7 0
17 114 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	—	73 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	15 1/4	57 1/2	74 1/2	—	15 9 0
16 114 1/2	57 1/4	56 1/4	—	73 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	15 3/4	57 1/4	74 1/4	—	15 9 0
15 114 1/2	57 1/8	56 1/8	—	73 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	16	57 1/8	74 1/8	—	15 7 0
14 114 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	—	73 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	16 1/4	57 1/2	74 1/2	—	15 7 0
13 114 1/2	57 1/4	56 1/4	—	73 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	16 1/2	57 1/4	74 1/2	—	15 7 0
12 114 1/2	57 1/8	56 1/8	—	73 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	16	57 1/8	74 1/8	—	15 7 0
11 Sunday	57 1/2	56 1/2	—	73 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	16	57 1/2	74 1/2	—	15 9 0
10 114 1/2	57 1/4	56 1/4	—	73 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	17	57 1/4	74	—	15 9 0
9 114 1/2	57 1/8	56 1/8	—	73 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	56 1/2	—	—	15 10 0
8 113 1/2	57	55 1/2	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	56 1/8	—	—	15 10 0
7 113 1/2	57 1/4	55 1/4	—	73 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	15 10 0
6 114	57 1/8	55 1/8	—	73 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	57 1/8	—	—	15 10 0
5 114	57 1/2	55 1/2	—	73 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	57 1/2	—	—	15 10 0
4 Sunday	57 1/4	55 1/4	—	73 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	57 1/4	—	—	15 10 0
3 113 1/2	57 1/8	55 1/8	—	73 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	56 1/8	—	—	15 10 0
2 115	58 1/4	58 1/4	—	74 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	14 1/2	57 1/4	—	—	15 14 0
1 115 1/2	58 1/8	58 1/8	—	74 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	15	57 1/8	—	—	15 14 0
30 116	58 1/2	59 2/3	—	74 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	14 1/4	58	—	—	16 0 0

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YLVANUS URBAN. Gent.

ed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE

562 Meteorological Diary for August, 1783.—Average Prices of Corn.

Augst. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	68	30 4	E		fair.
2	72		E		bright, excessive hot.
3	70	29 16	SW		fair.
4	64	29 14	S		heavy clouds.
5	62	30	S		clouds.
6	60	30	S	.16	clouds.
7	60	29 18	W		fair.
8	61	29 18	SW		fair.
9	61	30	W		clouds.
10	63	29 19	W	.17	small rain, showers.
11	54	29 14	W	.19	rain.
12	55	29 18	W	.22	fair, storm.
13	54	30 2	NW		fair.
14	52	30 4	W		fair.
15	54	30 4	N		overcast.
16	63		W		fair.
17	63	30 4	SW		fair.
18	64	30 4	W		fair.
19	60	30 4	S	.57	fog, fair, rain.
20	60	30 1	E		fog, fair.
21	63	30	E	.6	fog, fair, shower.
22	58	30	E		fog, fair.
23	63	29 17	W		fair.
24	63	29 15	W		rain, none to measure.
25	58	29 14	W	.17	fair, showers.
26	50	29 16	W	.17	mist, still, shower.
27	55	29 18	W		fair.
28	56	29 18	S	.25	mist, fair, rain.
29	63	29 12	S		
30	56	29 18	SW		overcast.
31	56	30 30	E		mist, fair, still.

OBSERVATIONS. 1 This was the hottest day in the year; the thermometer, at 12 at noon, being 86, at 11 at night 71.—2 Thunder within three miles.—3 Meteor.—4 Distant thunder.—5 Distant thunder.—6 Distant thunder.—7 Thunder near, not loud.—8 Distant thunder.—9 Distant thunder, sultry.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from August 16, to August 21, 1784.

	Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans								COUNTIES upon the COAST.												
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.											
London	6	0	3	3	11	2	4	3	2		Essex	5	9	0	0	3	11	2	5	3	6
COUNTIES INLAND.											Suffolk	5	9	3	1	2	9	2	5	3	3
Middlesex	5	6	3	4	3	7	2	8	3	9	Norfolk	6	1	3	4	2	10	2	5	0	0
Surry	6	4	3	1	0	0	2	8	4	4	Lincoln	6	1	3	1	3	5	2	2	2	11
Hertford	6	2	0	0	4	3	2	8	4	2	York	6	3	4	2	0	0	2	5	4	2
Bedford	6	2	4	1	0	0	2	5	3	10	Durham	7	0	4	6	0	0	2	8	4	6
Cambridge	5	11	3	5	0	1	2	1	3	2	Northumberland	6	2	4	0	3	4	2	6	4	1
Huntingdon	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	6	Cumberland	6	2	4	9	4	1	3	1	5	2
Northampton	6	9	4	9	4	0	2	5	3	9	Westmorland	7	0	5	1	4	0	1	10	0	0
Rutland	7	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	1	Lancashire	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	11	4	9
Leicester	6	9	5	1	4	1	2	3	3	10	Cheshire	6	10	4	8	3	10	2	3	0	0
Nottingham	6	3	4	0	3	9	2	4	3	11	Monmouth	6	6	0	0	3	7	2	2	0	0
Derby	6	8	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	6	Somerset	6	1	4	0	3	9	2	7	3	10
Stafford	6	10	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	6	Devon	6	9	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0
Salop	6	7	4	1	1	4	1	2	3	4	Cornwall	7	0	0	0	3	8	1	12	0	0
Hereford	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	Dorset	6	2	0	0	2	9	2	6	4	3
Worcester	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	5	Hampshire	5	10	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	7
Warwick	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	11	3	7	Suffex	5	11	0	0	3	4	2	5	0	0
Gloucester	6	1	0	0	2	11	2	1	3	11	Kent	6	2	0	0	3	1	1	1	3	5
Wilts	6	0	0	0	3	4	2	9	4	3	WALES, Aug. 9, to Aug. 14, 1784.										
Be s	6	0	4	0	3	8	2	6	3	5	North Wales	7	5	5	4	4	8	2	5	5	7
Ox d	6	5	0	0	3	7	2	4	4	1	South Wales	6	9	4	10	4	3	1	10	5	7
Bucks	6	4	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	8											

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For AUGUST, 1784.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LIV. PART II.

* * * *The ADDITIONAL DUTY on Postage, and Abolition of FRANKS, render it necessary to request our Correspondents to pay the Postage of their Favours; which they will please to address to the PRINTER, in Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.*

Letter from Mr. ÆPINUS, Counsellor of State in Russia, to Mr. PALLAS, Counsellor of the Imperial Colleges at St. Petersburg, in Consequence of a Communication made to the Imperial Academy of Sciences by Mr. DE MAGELLAN, Member of the same Academy, concerning a Volcano discovered in the Moon, on the 4th of May, 1783, by Mr. HERSCHEL, F. R. S.

SIR,

NOTHING could have given me greater pleasure than the communication I received from you respecting Mr. Herschel's discovery of a volcano which he saw burning in the Moon. However interesting this observation may be to every lover of natural philosophy, it affects me still more particularly, as the fact, when confirmed, will demonstrate the truth of my conjectures concerning the volcanic origin of the inequalities in the Moon's surface; which conjectures were formed in the year 1778, and published in a memoir printed at Berlin in 1781. This memoir is written, as you know, in the German language, which doubtless is the reason why it is yet unknown in other countries; though I have forwarded a French translation of the same manuscript to Sir William Hamilton at Naples, at the time that his Imperial Highness made the tour of Italy in 1784.

It is with much pleasure I perceive that ideas on this subject, perfectly analogous to mine, have occurred to Professor Beccaria of Turin nearly at the same time*. Thus it appears that three inquirers into natural phenomena have met together; for you well know, Sir, that the celebrated Professor Lichtenberg of Gottingen has made the same conjectures. Though it may appear singular that three men, so distant from each other, should have the same idea at no considerable interval of time†; yet the thing is not so strange as

* Mr. de Magellan does not recollect the time in which the late Professor Beccaria wrote to him his thoughts on the subject, having already sent all the letters he had received from him to Turin, at the request of Count Prospero Balbo, for the intended publication of all the Professor's writings: but it will appear, by the following note, that Professor Beccaria certainly had these thoughts so long ago as the year 1772 at least, if not earlier.

† It was October 11, 1772, when the nephew of Professor Beccaria discovered a luminous spot on the Moon during its total eclipse of that night; the Professor having left him with his sister at his electrical observatory at Garagna, where he intended to observe it, but was prevented by receiving notice of the arrival of M. de Saurure at Mondovi, where the Professor went immediately to meet that philosopher, leaving his nephew, with a small acquaintance of Doland, instructed to make the observation. Both the nephew and his sister did clea

as may seem at first, after the particular descriptions, and exact delineations, which different philosophers have given within these ten years of the configurations of those inequalities on the earth's surface that have been produced by the eruptions of subterraneous fires. The opinion respecting the volcanic origin of the lunar inequalities might be compared to a fruit perfectly ripe, that could not but fall into the hands of him who might accidentally shake the tree.

However, the honour of having first formed this opinion belongs neither to Professor Beccaria, nor Professor Lichtenberg, nor myself. We have been anticipated in this respect, more than a whole century, by a man whose works are little known or read at present; a man who possessed from nature the

distinguish the said luminous spot, in or near the place marked *Copernicus*; and henceforward the Professor mentioned this observation in his public lectures on natural philosophy, to shew that the round cavities on the surface of the Moon, were so many craters of extinct volcanos; adding, that those straight radiations, or bright paths, which are observed particularly on the place of the Moon marked *Tiebo*, were considered by him as so many torrents of the lava, which spouted off in some former conflagration of a volcano. The reader may see this account given by the Professor himself in a letter directed to the princess Josephine de Savoie-Carignan, where he delivers his opinion concerning the luminous appearance observed by Don Ulloa on the Moon during the total eclipse of the Sun, June 24, 1778, contending, that such a luminous spot was an actual burning volcano, and not a real hole through the mass of the Moon, as Don Ulloa had asserted it to be. This letter of Professor Beccaria is inserted in the *Journal de Physique* for the month of June, 1781, where the reader may see it at his leisure: but it deserves to be remarked, that the two volcanos observed by Don Ulloa, and by the nephew of Professor Beccaria, must be of an amazing bulk and size, both being such as to be discernible by small telescopes, and particularly that of Professor Beccaria's nephew, which was only about eighteen inches long, whilst the observation of Mr. Herschel was made with an excellent Newtonian telescope of his own make, whose focal length is ten feet, with an aperture of nine inches; and, on applying an excellent achromatic refractor of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet focus, made by Dollond, the volcano could not be at all discerned by any of the by-standers, except Mr. Herschel himself.

most wonderful talents for discovery; but whose powerful imagination continually led him towards new objects, and prevented him from dwelling on them sufficient time to bring them to perfection: in a word, it is the famous Robert Hooke of whom I speak. When I composed my memoir on the inequalities of the lunar surface, I carefully examined whether any had fallen into the same thought before me. My enquiries were then ineffectual; and it was not till long after the publication of my memoir that I accidentally discovered the same ideas in this author. In fact, the observation might well have escaped me, as no one would have sought for intelligence of this nature in the place where I found it, that is to say, in his "*Micrographia*," printed at London in 1655, in the 20th chapter of which work he speaks at large concerning this opinion.

It is with pleasure, Sir, that I communicate to you this circumstance in the history of the progress of the human knowledge, because in so doing I render justice to a man whom I am tempted to regard as the first genius, in point of invention, that has ever existed—*redit ad Dominum*.—And in reality, if justice were done to this extraordinary man, it would shew that many very remarkable and ingenious discoveries, which pass for new at present, belong of right to him.—Would it not be equitable, Sir, to call the two new volcanic mountains, that Mr. Herschel has discovered afterwards in that part of the Moon*, by the name of him who first affirmed the existence of volcanos in that planet?

I have the honour to be, &c.

ÆPINUS.

* It was on the 13th following of the same month [May, 1783], that Mr. Herschel discovered two small conical mountains in the very same spot where he had observed, on the 4th of the same month, that volcano: these are situated in the *mons porphyrites* of Hevelius, just by a third mountain, much larger, which Mr. Herschel had often observed before; but these two small ones were never before perceived in that place, nor were they represented in the drawing which he had made of that spot of the Moon before that observation. This particularity I have received in a letter with which I was favoured from Mr. Herschel himself, dated the 8th of May of this present year 1784. J. H. DE MAGELLAN.

MR. URBAN, July 30.
H A V I N G been greatly pleased with the honourable testimony borne to your work in p. 437 of the last Magazine, let me intreat your admission of another from p. 29 of a spirited performance, lately published by George Travis, M. A. intituled, "Letters to Edward Gibbon, Esq. in defence of the authenticity of 1 John v. 7."

"I do not regret the circumstance of having originally introduced myself to you in the *miscellany* to which the name of *Urban* is prefixed*. It is, in its humble sphere, of eminent advantage to the present age. It has, in some instances, encouraged modest merit to give to the world pleasing or profitable communications, which might otherwise have perished unknown, by holding forth to its bashful efforts that concealment which it covers. In minds more adventurous and more assured it may, in some sense, be said to have created excellence by exciting emulation. It has advanced the cause of truth in general, by promoting liberal enquiry; and it facilitates the progress of knowledge by the frequency, as well as variety, of its communications, and the extensiveness of its circulation."

This respectable writer has, with just indignation, exposed the Historian's shameless misrepresentation of Gennadius, first noticed in p. 181 of your volume for 1782, and referred to in p. 419 of the Magazine for June last: and, after some striking remarks on the general design of Mr. Gibbon's several publications, he freely and pointedly addresses him in the following words:

"You conceived a decent *modicum* of infidelity (no matter how prepared) to be necessary to give *fashion* to a work, pompous, yet not substantial; specious, yet not satisfactory; laboured, yet not accurate."

The following passage, relative also to your Magazine, has just appeared in Dr. Horsley's masterly "Letters in reply to Dr. Priestley," p. 19:

"Give me leave to refer you to a letter, which was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for November last, under the signature of PERHAPS. You will find it in my appendix, and I now declare myself the writer of it."

That such writers as Travis and Horsley, supported by argument, and

having truth alone in their view, may long reflect honour on your truly valuable miscellany, is the sincere wish of
VINDEK.

P. S. Your correspondent B. C. is strangely mistaken, in p. 27, as to Abp. Secker, and is properly animadverted on in p. 327. In the *Supplement* to "Biographia Britannica," London, 1766, is the following passage, p. 23: "Dr. Secker, I can assure the reader, never took (as some have imagined) Presbyterian orders, or offered himself to be a Dissenting minister, nor ever received the communion in any other than the Established Church."

The invocation of candour, p. 288, col. 2, reminds me of a similar display of it in "A Plan of Lectures on the principles of Non-conformity," reprobated in pp. 19, 20, of your volume for 1779. These sons of candour deal in epithets by which the calmness and moderation of their own temper are rather too glaringly exhibited to the public view.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 17.
A S I have within a few days past discovered some very unfair practices respecting the admission of an account of my edition of Don Quixote into two periodical publications, to which I had some reason to think I was entitled, and have found the perpetrators of them to have been a false friend, and another, whose encomium I should regard as an affront and real slander; the one as fond of the grossest flattery, as the other ready to give it, and both alike wholesale dealers in abuse and detraction; I beg leave, in justice to myself, to request of you to insert the following extract from a letter, which I received last month, dated "Madrid, y Junio 21 de 1784." The writer is personally unknown to me, but stands foremost among the literati of his own countrymen, and is at present engaged in a work somewhat similar to that of our "Biographia." I cannot but acknowledge my thanks to him for his candid representation. To the original I will annex a translation. 'Lle-
' garon con efecto á esta Corte los seis
' volumenes de que consta la Historia
' de D. Quixote reimpressa por voud.
' Como aca hon Uegado pocos exem-
' plares, un amigo me hizo el favor de
' prestarme la obra, que reconocí con
' gusto, especialmente el tomo de las
' Notas. Vuelvo á repetir que la em-
' presa

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 65-68.
1782-3. 330-332. 522-24.

‘ prefá de anotar esta celebre Novela de
 ‘ Cervantes, no solo era nueva, sino
 ‘ mas digna de admiracion en un Estran-
 ‘ gero. De ciertas Notas diran los
 ‘ Espanoles que para ellos eran escu-
 ‘ sadas; pero vni dira con razon que no
 ‘ solo escribe para ellos, sino para los
 ‘ lectores de toda la Europa, para
 ‘ quienes son utiles. Pero los mismos
 ‘ Espanoles no podran negar que no
 ‘ pocas de las Notas no solo les dan luz
 ‘ para la inteligencia de esta famosa No-
 ‘ vela, sino que son enteramente nue-
 ‘ vas.’ In English: “The six vo-
 lumes, of which the History of Don
 Quixote reprinted by you consists, are
 arrived at this capital. As few copies
 are as yet arrived here, a friend did me
 the favour to lend me the work, which
 I acknowledge with pleasure, especially
 the volume of the notes. I repeat
 anew, that the undertaking to com-
 ment this celebrated Novel of Cervantes
 was not only new, but more worthy of
 admiration in a stranger. The Spani-
 ards will say of certain Notes, that as
 to them they might have been spared;
 but you will tell them with reason, that
 you do not write for them, but for the
 readers of all Europe, for whom they
 are useful. But the same Spaniards
 will not be able to deny that not a few
 of the Notes not only give them light
 for the understanding of this famous
 Novel, but that they are entirely new.”

Such are the sentiments of my un-
 known friend. A desire to impart that
 pleasure to others, which I almost sole-
 ly possessed, impelled me to the ha-
 zardous work of printing, in which if
 I have erred once, I may be readily cre-
 dited, I shall never be guilty of a like
 offence again.

Yours, &c. JOHN BOWLE.

URBANUS, *Mortlake, July 30.*

AS the Gentleman's Magazine was
 the first of the kind, so I think it
 may with justice be reckoned one of
 the best of the periodical publications to
 this day. The late improvements in
 the plan are, I believe, agreeable to
 most readers, and particularly so to me;
 for I am equally pleased with the con-
 servator of our antiquities, as with the
 promulgator of all the new discoveries
 in arts and sciences. You will excuse
 my having likewise made a little altera-
 tion in your title, and I think with pro-
 priety.

In p. 406, one of your correspon-
 dents, from Mr. Barrington's "Ob-
 servations on the ancient Statutes," I

think, gives us the following note: "It
 " is believed, that there is not, by the
 " laws of any other country, so early
 " an attention to the promotion of ana-
 " tomical knowledge as by the 31st of
 " Henry VIII. which empowers the
 " united companies of barbours and
 " surgeons to dissect yearly four of the
 " bodies of condemned criminals ex-
 " ecuted at Tyburn."

It is probably in consequence of this
 statute, that a part of the sentence pro-
 nounced on certain malefactors is,
 "that their body shall be dissected."

Now, Sir, though I am as well con-
 vinced as the learned Observator, that
 the intention of the statute was, to pro-
 mote anatomical knowledge; yet I ve-
 rily believe that at this time it has a
 very different effect, as it makes it dis-
 graceful, in the opinion of most people,
 to be dissected or opened after death;
 and the method of embalming is now
 out of fashion.

I would therefore, with all due sub-
 mission, propose, that the law be re-
 pealed, and that the bodies of atrocious
 criminals be hung in chains, as some
 of them for murder, &c. now are; or, if
 buried, that it be upon the side of the
 high-way, with an inscription upon a
 stone, declaring their crime; that the
 bodies of thieves, &c. be sunk in some
 muddy water or pond, and that the
 art of embalming should be revived.

The consequence would then be,
 that all the rich and great must be em-
 balmed; that the supposed disgrace of
 being opened would wear off; and
 the faculty would then in part
 perform that operation upon all their
 patients, in order to satisfy the friends
 of the deceased that their opinion of
 the malady was well founded.

The general anatomy of the human
 body has been so fully scrutinized by
 the ablest masters, that few discoveries
 are now to be expected in common sub-
 jects; but the causes of disease are not
 so well ascertained, and therefore such
 lights as are yet wanting must be looked
 for, either in what is called the com-
 parative anatomy, or in the diseased
 subjects: but, if every person after de-
 cease was either embalmed, or at least
 opened, the causes of disease, and pro-
 bably the method of cure, must soon
 be better known; which is, and ought
 to be, the principal aim of all our ana-
 tomical researches.

I have only to add, that I assure you
 I am not now

A DISSECTOR.

Ma.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 13.*
IN the picture gallery at Penthurst is a long picture of the virgin and child, a Greek altar-piece, on which is written:

"A copy of the Madonna of Cimabue, the only perfect figure of his remaining. He revived painting, 1300; and was buried at Florence, where he was born." [1240.]

The colours are still glowing; but the drawing as stiff as anything done by the modern Greeks.

It was brought over by the late Dr. Perry, who travelled over the Levant, and was brother to the late William Perry, Esq. owner of Penthurst in right of his lady, and is preserved there among other curiosities and Egyptian antiquities collected by the same traveller.

The account of the inscription over the Emperor Julian's library at Constantinople, mentioned by Mr. Asle, and enquired after by your correspondent Querist, p. 424, seems to be taken from Gallois' "Traité des plus belles Bibliothèques d'Europe, Paris, 1685," 12mo. p. 20, with this difference, that Gallois says, Julian built two libraries, one at Constantinople, the other at Antioch, and put the inscription over the entrance of *both*; not over the entrance of "his predecessor Constantine's" library, which, Gallois says, he did all he could to destroy. Upon this slight assertion the story rests, for Gallois refers to no authority, nor does my reading furnish me at present with any.

P. 496, col. 2, l. 32, read *pariete*.

Your nameless correspondent, p. 485, who refers every thing to the Celtic except the *farlois* of beef, has so very happily elucidated that also, that it only remains for me to wish that all writers who eat of it would in future observe his spelling of the French, affix *sur*, and not to write surnames, as too many of our best writers do.

I suspect we should read SANE BORO instead of SANCTE BORO, on the inscription at Dynemore Preceptory, co. Hereford, given in your vol. XXV. p. 347, which then drew such a profusion of quotations from your correspondent R. R.

Between Klagenfurth and St. Viet in Carinthia were lately discovered ruins of an ancient city. The archduchess Mary Anne ordered men to dig among them, and found, among many other

pieces of antiquity, two stones, inscribed,

VICTORIAE AVG. PRO SALUTE L. LYDACEI HONORATI L. LYD. INGENVA II. VIR. I. D. & C. RUSIA SEVERA PARENTES V. S. L. M.

QUIETVS PR. SABINAE SER. V. P. SIBI ET CRESCENTIAE VXORI ET SATVRNINVS FRATER.

The churches of which you gave a list, p. 499, were not the fifty *new* ones (for hardly any of those were built so early), but of churches rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren after the fire. I think it is to be found in the Parentalia. Q.

MR. URBAN, *Sherborn, July 28.*
IN your Mag. vol. LIII. p. 393, is a fictitious Greek inscription (English I suppose) said to be composed by Mr. Wray, which has greatly puzzled many of your readers. Several ingenious persons (in whose names I write) would be greatly obliged by an explanation of it.

Yours, &c. A. X.

* * * The inscription is conceived in the form of the most ancient Greek ones, and to be read thus: *Αντίφω Θίω Μ. θ. α. Κλεισδρος Ηρωιδου, Ερσεως βασιλειας μιν λου δολος [δουλος] τι- λαρανς η ορειναδο φοκινς ιπαιι.* EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *July 20.*
I SHOULD be glad if any of your correspondents, who is more deeply versed in genealogical knowledge than myself, will favour the public with a little pedigree, sufficient to explain the claim of Sir John Griffin Griffin, K. B. to the barony of Howard of Walden? Is he the heir and representative of Edward Lord Griffin, who married, and had a daughter named Essex, but is said to have died, without surviving issue, in 1742? He was grandson of Edward Lord Griffin of Braybrook and Lady Essex Howard, only daughter, by the first wife, to James third Earl of Suffolk, and Baron Howard of Walden: And farther, what relation is the present Earl of Suffolk to Thomas late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire? and is he Earl of Berkshire?

P. S. *Aug. 18.* Upon farther enquiry as to the descent of Sir J. G. Griffin, now summoned to Parliament as Lord Howard of Walden, though contrary to the opinion of the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Suffolk, I find reason to believe that he is the son of Whitfield, of Oundle, co. Northampton, Esq. and his wife Elizabeth, eldest of

of the two daughters of James 1st Ld Griffin, and sister (and, I suppose, at length, co-heiress) of Edward, the 3d and last Lord: the other daughter was Anne, married first to Henry Grey, of Billingbear, co. Berks, Esq: (Qu. if Richard Aldworth Neville, now of that place, Esq. be her *lineal descendant*?) and secondly to John, late Earl of Portsmouth, by whom she had no issue. Farther and more certain information would undoubtedly be acceptable.

Yours, &c.

E.

* In answer to the first part of our correspondent's letter, an ingenious friend observes,

1. It appears by the debate, that Ld Thomas (not George) Howard (afterwards created Earl of Suffolk *, son of the second D. of Norfolk by his second wife, the only daughter of Thomas Lord Audley of Walden,) having been called up by writ (39 Eliz. 1596) as Lord Howard of Walden, a barony in fee was thereby created, which Sir John G. Griffin now claims as his heir-general. His descent is properly traced above. Mr. Nevile's we cannot ascertain.

2. John, the present and 15th Earl of Suffolk, (Colonel of a company in the 1st regiment of foot-guards) is also the 8th E. of Berkshire, being descended, we presume, from the Hon. Philip Howard, the 7th son of Thomas the 1st Earl of Berks, as Collins says he "had issue." The four last Earls of Suffolk and Berkshire, viz. Thomas, Henry (an infant), Henry, and Henry-Bowes, were descendants of William the 4th son. The 5th left no issue, and that of the 6th son (Sir Robert Howard) has been long extinct. There were also two other younger sons, James and Algernon.

CRITO.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 4.

THE portrait of Francis I. of France, which you herewith receive †, was taken from a bust in that kingdom. This monarch was contemporary with Henry VIII. of England, and was re-

* He built the magnificent fabrick near Walden called Audley-End, in memory of his grandfather, Lord Audley. This the present Lord Howard, as his heir-general, has long possessed, and also the right of nominating the Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, as descended from its founder, Lord Audley. The present and late Masters were of his appointment.

† See the Plate annexed.

markable as being the sovereign with whom Henry had the famous interview at the Champ du drap d'Or, where the nobles of both kingdoms, who were present, ruined themselves in the magnificence of their equipage for that occasion. Francis I. conferred the order of St. Michael on Henry VIII. in 1521; and his arms were put up in the abbey of Cisteaux in France, next to those of Charles V. on the left hand side of the Prior's seat; but these are now destroyed.

T.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 31

THE inclosed fac simile of an ancient painting at Oxford may be no improper appendage to the curious tapestry you gave us last year from Vintners' Hall. The original is on a circular piece of very thick glass, of which the ground and outline are of a reddish brown: a slight tinge of yellow upon the hair, arms, and part of the vest of St. Martin; on the girth of his saddle; and on the beard of the poor man. (See the Plate annexed.)

In Hirsch's "Bibliotheca Nummaria, Norinburgi, 1763," fol. mention is made of "A critical essay on modern medals by Mr. Addison, London, 1704," 8vo. A correspondent would be happy to be informed by any one who has seen that work, (which upon diligent search in many public and private libraries is nowhere to be found,) what is the nature of it; and if it is not merely a previous publication of Mr. Addison's third Dialogue upon Medals?

It would oblige more than one of Mr. Urban's very old correspondents, if any gentleman could favour him with a copy of a curious Dialogue between Queen Elizabeth and Serjeant Lambard. It was known to have been in MS. a few years ago, in the possession of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, in the handwriting of Dr. Thorpe.

Query whether, in any one of the many valuable public or private libraries in this kingdom, there are any account-books of any Treasurer of the Chambers during the last ten years of Queen Elizabeth, or during the beginning of King James's reign?

The first line in the plate, vol. LIII. p. 811, is *Eluner Bankar*; and the family seems to have continued at Leicester till now, as Mrs. Bankart dies there, in your Obituary, p. 895. The third line is plainly *añabus*, i. e. *animabus*; but I can make nothing of the second.

Yours, &c.

N. J.

MR. URBAN,
THE following description of Mr. Wilks, in the Character of Hamlet, is transcribed from THE PROMPTER, N^o C. Oct. 24, 1735, as a proper companion to what is printed in p. 486.

"HAMLET is the play, of all their dramattick circulation, which may be ofteneft seen without satiety. Here are touches of nature, so numerous, and marked with so expreffive a force, that every heart confesses their energy; and, in spite of errors and absurdities, self-contradictory and indefensible, this play has always pleased, still pleases, and will for ever continue to please, while apprehension and humanity have power in English audiences.

To what excess then would it not move, were Hamlet's character as strongly represented as written!—The poet has adorned him with a succession of the most opposite beauties, which are varied, like colours on theameleon, according to the different lights in which we behold him. But the player, unequal to his precedent, is for ever his unvaried self. We hear him, indeed, called Hamlet; but we see him Mr. Such-a-one; the actor. The man who would act any stage character to perfection must borrow the serpent's dexterity, to slip out of his skin, and leave his old form behind him.

What Cæsar meant of Terence, when he said he was half a Menander, suits exactly to the truth, that ought to be spoken of any the best player who, within my remembrance, has taken upon him the representation of this character. The utmost praise he has been able to deserve was, to have been half a Prince Hamlet. Mr. Wilks, for example, was his *gay* half; and Mr. Booth might have been his *solemn*, had he appeared in the part. But it was in the power of neither to do right to that half which suited the manner of the other. They were, therefore, though very strong, yet but half-finished actors: Men, who had their graces and capacities specifick, and to whom Nature seems to have set limits, as GOD did to the ocean—*Hilberto sbalt thou go, and no farther.*

The characteristick distinction that marks the temper of Hamlet is a pensive yet genteel humanity. He is by nature of a melancholy cast; but his polite education has illuminated the

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wet May morning, mixed a gleam with his sadness. When he grieves, he is never sullen; when he trifles, he is never light; when alone, he is seriously solid; when in company, designedly flexible. He assumes what he pleases; but he is, what he ought to be, the lamentor of his murdered father, the discernor of his mother's levity, and the suspecter of his uncle's baseness.

How weighed then, and significant should he be found in his looks and his actions! When he counterfeits distraction with Ophelia, and perceives that she is observing him, all his air is as light, and as empty of purpose, as if really as mad as he designs she should think him. But, no sooner has he declined himself from the glances of her eye, than his own gives us marks of his pity and prudence. The wildness he affects quits his air in a moment, and a touching sensation of sorrow paints his soul in his gesture; which again, the next moment, he transforms into wantonness, in the very instant of time while he returns toward the lady.

In this, then, the double capacity of Mr. Wilks and Mr. Booth should unite in one actor. The first could be wanton, but he was wanton without weight. The second could be weighty; but he was weighty without easiness. Mr. Wilks had a spirit that ran away with his body. Mr. Booth had a body that dragged too heavy on his spirit. When the one was most delightful, he seemed animated without purpose: when the other was most strong, he gave impression without briskness.

I will make still more evident the justice of my remark, by producing two instances, in one of which Mr. Wilks must be remembered to have been unpardonably deficient; and in the other whereof Mr. Booth will be supposed incapable to have succeeded, by any judicious reflecter, who considers his qualities.

While Horatio and Marcellus, in the solemn stillness of midnight, on the platform, are discoursing with Hamlet concerning the carousals at court, the Ghost of his father appears; and, upon Horatio's sudden crying out, "Look, my Lord, where it comes!" the prince is supposed to turn eagerly toward the spirit, with an unbelieving curiosity rather than a terrified apprehension. But, upon the discovered reality of the form, he starts back a step or two, and expresses

presses his amazement as follows, in a low pitch of voice, still fixing his eyes, with a kind of riveted doubt in their steadiness,

"Angels and Ministers of Grace defend
"me!" —

Here, no doubt, he should stop; and, after a significant pause, under silent horror, strive for strength of resolution, to attempt an approach; which he accompanies with these broken sentences, and one short, slow step at each of them, delivering the whole (till the word *questionable*) with a voice faint and trembling, as if it struggled, and found a difficulty in forcing its way, against the oppression of his terror:

"Be thou — a spirit of light, — or goblin
"damn'd!" —

"Bring with thee — airs from heaven — or
"blasts from hell!" —

"Be thy intents — wicked or charitable!
"Thou com'st — in such a questionable
"shape" —

Mark the burst upon the word *questionable*! It explains the author's design, and supports and justifies the necessity of such a gradual advance as I have described. It is as if Hamlet, after an utterance, breaking (faintly and tremblingly low) through the fear-frozen organs of speech; after labouring (in what he had been saying before) against the weight of his blood, half congealed by his terror, now drew comfort and encouragement from the reflection that this form of his father was a *questionable* shape; that is, a shape to which he might speak boldly. And accordingly, in the very next line, he assumes a stronger and positive emphasis, and cries out, kneeling, at the word *father*, for the more earnest effect of his application,

"I will — speak to thee — I'll call thee —
"Hamlet!" —

"King! — Father! — Royal Dane!" —

Stopping, anxious and expectant, after creeping a little onward with his knee, upon the two last of these appellations; examining, with his own eye still fixed upon that of the Ghost, the withed effect of them separately: but, when neither of them procures him an answer, he grows desperate, and, forcing warmth from his impatience, strains his voice into exclamation:

" — — — — — Oh! — answer me! —
"Let me not burst — in ignorance, — but —
"tell me —
"Why" — &c.

And, from this place to the end of the speech, all his action is earnest; all his looks are distracted; all his body is convulsed; and his whole soul poured out in the pathetick delivery of his accents.

But, whoever remembers Mr. Wilks in this part of the character, need not be put in mind with what a lightness, quite improper to the occasion, he anticipated the place in which it would have been the duty of his friends to restrain him; causing them (immediately, at his first sight of the apparition,) to struggle against his unseasonable endeavours to break away, and advance upon the Ghost, forgetful how little necessity a man's half-curdled blood would leave him under of being held back from such an appearance, supposing it real.

With the same ill-judged vivacity of error, he threw out, from the beginning, all the sharps of a precipitate clamour, without pause, without terror, without rub, rest, or marking. Hurrying on the whole smartness and alacrity of his own temper, in such an unnatural misapplication of its spirit, that I never saw him, in this place, without thinking on Oedipus prescribing Noise as a midwife to the moon in eclipse:

"Beat, beat a thousand drams to ease her
"labour."

Nay, to such excess of ill-timed defiance did he carry his rapidity, that, when he came to this following menace,

"By heaven I'll make a ghost of him that
"holds me!"

"I say, away! — Go on — I'll follow thee," instead of directing the three first words in the second line against Horatio and Marcellus, he addressed them, in high rage, and with a flourish of his drawn sword, against the Ghost of his father; toward whom, on the contrary, after the highest rage of an elevated voice against his with-holders, he ought to have inclined his transported breast, with an air of obedience, and pronounced, in the most soft and gentle delivery, this part of the sentence only,

"Go on! — I'll follow thee:"

dropping, at the same time, his tone and sword (the drawing whereof would be ridiculous, upon any supposition but to prevent a renewal of his restraint, after having forced himself away); for, against any ghost at all a sword is a silly defence, but quite horrible, and the most shocking indecorum, against the ghost of his father.

In all this foregoing scene, where Mr. Wilks was, by nature (not negligence) deficient, Mr. Booth would, by nature (not care) have been admirable. Each had his half, and no more, of the form, turn, and spirit, that must, as I said, be joined, to complete this character.

But, would we see, on the other hand, where the first of these two celebrated actors reached an easy and a graceful excellence, which in the last must have been constrained and heavy, had he gone about to imitate it, we need but recollect the gaiety, the unforced, soft, becoming negligence with which, reclining at the feet of Ophelia, and roving with her fan, as if genteelly insignificant, he kept a guard upon his uncle's eye, and watched (unnoticed) the effect of his play's influence.

In short, the province of an actor is too copiously extensive for the limits of these narrow papers. To comprehend it in one general idea, his skill should be like that of a pilot; the rudder may be supposed his judgement; the ship his voice, or person; the sea may be the character; and the winds, which his course is steered by, should be the passions, in their powers and changes."

To these extracts permit me, Mr. Urban, to add, from the same paper, No. 92, the following slight sketch of Mr. QUIN, an actor whom our fathers greatly admired, but in whose excellence, I confess, I have no great faith.

Shakspere is introduced instructing the players. After having censured two of them, he thus proceeds:—"And as to you, Mr. ALL-WEIGHT," [addressing himself to a third] "you lose the advantages of your deliberate articulation, distinct use of pausing, solemn significance, and that composed air and gravity of your motion; for though there arises from all these good qualities an esteem that will continue and increase the number of your friends, yet those among them who wish best to your interest will be always uneasy at observing perfection so nearly within your reach, and your spirits not disposed to stretch out, and take possession.—To be always deliberate and solemn is an error, as certainly, though not as unpardonably, as never to be so.—To pause where no pauses are necessary, is the way to destroy their effect, where the sense stands in need of their assistance. And, though dig-

nity is finely maintained by the weight of majestic composure, yet are there scenes in your parts where the voice should be sharp and impatient, the look disordered and agitated, the action precipitate and turbulent;—for the sake of such difference as we see in some smooth canal, where the stream is scarce visible, compared with the other end of the same canal, rushing rapidly down a cascade, and breaking beauties which give their attraction to their violence."

N. T. A.

P. 245, b. l. 7. r. Robert; and in Latin quotation, r. *re tam*.

P. 246. a. l. 18. r. *paradoxes*.

MR. URBAN,

July 15.

IN answer to the Querist in your Magazine for last month, p. 424; I take the trouble of informing him, that in a curious work, intitled, "A critical and historical Account of all the celebrated Libraries in foreign Countries, by a Gentleman of the Temple," (printed at London in 1739, 8vo), I find that the Emperor Julian founded two great libraries, one at Constantinople, the other at Antioch, with the inscription mentioned by Mr. Astle in the Frontispieces; "which inscription," adds the ingenious author of this work, "some have been so well pleased with, that they have made use of it on like occasions*." Whether Mr. Astle received his information from this work or not, I will not pretend to decide. But it is manifestly a translation of the beginning of his IXth Epistle; and, as Constantinople was then the capital of the Roman empire, the inscription might with propriety be written in Latin.

R.

P. S. The inscription is noticed by Possévin, in his "Miscellanea Sacra."

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 6.

IN Gent. Mag. p. 444, it is mentioned, as seeming remarkable, that four prelates, now living, are, or have been, bishops of Lichfield and Coventry; and that, in the time of the late archbishop of Canterbury, there were five. There are at present five prelates, who are, or have been, successively, bishops of St. Davids; viz. Doctors Lowth, nominated in 1766, Moss the same year, Yorke in 1774, Warren in 1779, and Smallwell in 1783.

Yours, &c.

D.

* The Chriſm will be properly used.

Our correspondent, we suppose, wished to know by what original writer this is mentioned.

P. 112.

20-

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF THE
LATE LEARNED ABBÉ WINKELMAN.

(Continued from p. 494.)

"THE Prince of Mecklenburg will not stir out without me. The reigning Prince of Anhalt Dessau, who is here with his brother, will have me attend him two days in a week. He is one of the greatest princes I know, and born for the good of many nations. He came upon me the first time without notice, his cane, in his hand, and accosted me with, "Dear W. I am Dessau, and come to Rome for instruction." He staid with me till midnight. I could not help shedding tears for joy. After six months stay at Rome, he went to Florence, and intends a second visit to England, and one to Ireland, to see the manufactories.

"Walther wishes to reprint the French translation of my History of Art, which I consent to if he will suppress three leaves. An English translation of it has also appeared. I hope my "Essay on Allegory" will be as fortunate. I flatter myself that my "Remarks on the History of Art" will be my best work, for I have been four years about it.

"The celebrated W. Montagu is returned from Egypt and Syria, and preparing to set out for Pisa, where he is at present, on a second voyage to the Levant. He is now 56 *.

1766. "I have refused a canonry in the Rotonda to retain my independence. I may possibly renounce the Vatican also.

"I spent a fortnight with the Achilles of Brunswick, the hereditary prince, in the closest intimacy; and, as he loved to walk about the city, we lost no time, and I improved it, to tell my mind to the sons of kings. My great Italian work [*Monumenti Inediti*] will pay for printing; and I am indifferent about more profit. In my narrowest circumstances at Dresden I printed my first work at my own expence, merely for presents. I wish now to print only 10 copies of a little work of all the ancient monuments drawn with a pen.

1767. "I expected to find every one against me at Naples, for the freedom I used in my account of the discoveries and publications of Herculaneum, and I raised myself a new enemy by my criti-

cisms on the Marquis Galiani's translation of Vitruvius. I spent a night on Vesuvius with the Baron Riedesel, and the celebrated adventurer Hancarville †: we roasted pigeons on the bank of a river of fire, and Winkelman supped naked as a Cyclops. When every one took to their heels, we were drinking bumpers in the court of the castle at Portici, with the houses shaking and tottering round us. The fifth volume of the Antiquities contains the bronze heads and busts, full and in profile; the sixth is to contain the bronze statues and figures; and as every thing is copied that can be collected, the work will last long enough. I have inserted my criticism on the fifth volume in my History of Art, of which the French translation, by myself, will appear in two volumes, 4to, with many large plates, in order to make it more difficult to counterfeit. I have been 20 times to Portici, and four times to Pompeii, which might have been avoided if one was allowed to write notes on the spot.

"My favourite residence is at Porto d'Anzio, where I walk by the side of the calm sea, on a bold shore covered with myrtles, or behold the foamy billows safe under an arcade of the ancient temple of Fortune. At Naples I lodge with one of the greatest adventurers. My room is furnished with Etruscan vases my own property, whose number is continually increasing by my landlord, the Chev. d'Hancarville †, author and editor of the magnificent Collection of Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Antiquities, in four large folio volumes of painted vases, collected by Mr. [now Sir William] Hamilton, the British minister, and others, in 468 plates, 117 in each volume, containing at least 600 engravings. The first volume was published in 1767 ‡.

1768. "I leave Rome the beginning of April, and, if no accident happens to my health during the long journey, hope to be at Nothenitz about May 15. The celebrated Roman statuary, Cavaceppi, will be of the party.

"I devote two days in every week to two persons of great genius, Mr. Hamilton and Lord Stormont, ambassador from the Court of Great Britain to Vienna, who is now at Rome for the second time.

* Those who wish to see any curious anecdotes about this singular man will find them in "Memoires d'un Homme Mondain, par le Comte de Lambourg," p. 10, & seq. and M. Grouley's "Londres," l. 137, 138, English translation.

† See some more anecdotes of him in "Memorial d'un Mondain," before cited, p. 117, 118.

‡ The second followed it at Naples, the third at Paris, 1775.

He is the most informed man [*le plus instruit*] for his rank that I ever saw, and well versed in the Greek language. He married a countess of Bunau, whose death, and a melancholy habit consequent on it, have induced him to undertake this journey. He has recovered in this happy climate, and by the sight of many curious and instructive articles to be found here."

In a letter to Professor Heyne, 1764, he enumerates the MSS. of Apollonius Rhodius, of whom the Professor was preparing an edition, viz. two in the old Vatican, three in the Heidelbergh Library, and one in the Urbino Library. He was surprised not to find it in Magliabecchi's Library, for, though he was not able to comprehend a line of it, he should have had it. He communicated a Greek and Latin inscription on the urn of Sextus Valerius Marcellus, the husband of Julia Scemias Bassiana, and father of Heliogabalus, found three miles beyond Veletri, and faultily printed in the *Gazetta Literaria di Firenze*. The Latin inscription being a translation of the Greek, we shall insert it alone.

SEX. VARIO MARCELLO.

PROC. AQAR. C. PROC. PROV. PRT.* CC.
PROC. RATIONIS PRIVAT. C. CC. VICE. PRAEF.
PR. ET URBI FUNCTO C. V. PRAEF. AERARII
MILITARIS LEG. LEG. AUG. PRAESIDI PROV.
HUMIDIAE. IULIA SAEOMIAS BASSIANA C. P.
CUM FILIS MARITO ET PATRI AMANTISSIMO.

"The owner of the villa near Veletri, where the urn was found, took up a great plate of lead, as large as the doors of the upper rooms of the palace Ginetti, full of inscriptions in relief, which he melted and sold †, for fear the town should take it from him."

Speaking, in the same letter, of the so much talked of mission sent by the King of Denmark into Arabia, which miscarried by the death of all the parties concerned except one, he observes, they were not judiciously chosen, particularly the leader.

Of the three volumes of the *Museum Capitolinum* he observes, "that the drawings are made with taste and understanding, a few slight faults excepted. Bottari was employed on the fourth volume of the bas reliefs, the explication of which will shew his talents.

* To the Greek it is ΕΠΙΤΡΟΝΕΥΣΑΝ ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΟΥ ΒΡΙΤΑΝΝΕΙΑΣ, whereby we get a new Praefect in Britain, unnoticed before. EDIT.

† "Et en avoit vendu sept cens livres."

"I know nothing of Civita Turchino; but believe M. Ritter is mistaken. The Etruscan tombs are near Corneto, four miles from Civita Vecchia, near the sea*. As the Philosophical Transactions are not to be found in any library at Rome, I know nothing about them but what he says.

"The splendid edition of Virgil, in three volumes folio, 1763, 4, 5, is a miserable thing. Bandini has published Callimachus at Florence, 1763, 8vo, and Nicander, 1764, 8vo, without being able to read Greek.

"I could have been glad to have found a MS. of Athenæus, an author whom we ought to value. All that I have seen are modern, and the oldest, which was formerly in the Farnese Library at Rome, and removed to Parma, has been since taken away, for it is not now in that library at Naples.

"I have formed an acquaintance with the famous Wilkes, and as he was here during the carnival (1765), I had time to be with him; but he staid scarce eight days. He had with him a pretty woman, called Corradini, of Parma; only it is pity she turned dancer. He brought her from Paris, and, as she has an equipage kept for her at the expence of her admirer, she is a dear bit. They set off in a post chaise and four for Naples, where he writes me he has hired a handsome house, on a pleasant eminence, out of the noise of the city, to finish his History of England from the Revolution, and prepare a new edition of Churchill's works. He offered me an apartment in it, and I may possibly make him a visit next autumn. He has printed in English at Paris "A Letter to the worthy electors of the Borough of Aylesbury, in the County of Bucks. London, 1764," 8vo; which is not perhaps known in Germany, being very scarce in England.

"About the middle of October, 1765, were found, in the villa Verolpi, near the Porta Salara, two statues, exactly alike except the heads, well preserved, of half the natural size, of two young women; half recumbent, in light drapery, consisting, like most of the upper garments of the ancient statues, of two long square pieces, sewn together lengthwise, and fastened by three buttons on the shoulders. This buttoned part, in these statues, falls from the shoulder

* See our vol. XXXIV. p. 475, and vol. XLIX. p. 288.

half way down the upper part of the arm, leaving the breasts bare. Their left arm rests on an oval socket, which serve as a pedestal, and the right hand stretched out, as if playing at dice or cockles, perfectly like a young female statue of the same size, habit, and attitude, and playing at the same game, formerly in the collection of Cardinal Polignac. Under each is a little bow, having a griffin's head carved on the outer edge, but no quiver or arrows. If the heads could be found, it would determine whether they were Amazons, whose heads are uniformly alike in all the galleries, without helmets, and in the style of virago; a circumstance which escaped those who fitted an helmeted head to the Amazon in the Capitol, where there are two fine Amazonian heads unappropriated. I communicated this discovery, which is kept secret, to the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz the day it happened, and shewed him the place where they were found side by side. It may have been a room, but the ruins do not admit of a clear idea. This villa made part of the Sa'lustian, afterwards the Imperial Gardens; an inexhaustible field, as appears by former discoveries, for here were found, under Clement XI, the 4 finest and oldest Egyptian statues of the Capitol.

"My friend and master has given me a little head of Pallas, on ivory, in relief, which formerly served as a handle to a vale. It was sent him by the Cathusians, who are obliged to sift over again in their convent all the earth that comes from the catacombs in and out of Rome, after it has been examined on the spot, to see if it contains any more portions of holy bodies. By this process they found a fine unfinished cameo of brown agate, representing, in white relief, a centaur throwing a stone at a naked figure sitting, over whom hovers the soul, under the figure of Psyche. These catacombs are an inexhaustible source, and here were found all the large medals in the Vatican Library, both those bequeathed to it by Card. Carpegna, described by the senator Buonarroti, and those given to it by Card. Alexander Albani. The cardinal has this moment called me to examine a head of Matidia, Trajan's sister's daughter, sent him from thence. The head of an infant, representing M. Aurelius, or Aur. Verus, has been found and bought in one of the principal houses of Rome, by Cavaceppi, and is one of the finest I ever saw, particularly as to the hair, of which the most points of the curls are preserved.

The most curious monument found

in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius since my last journey is the temple of Isis at Pompeii. It is of the kind called *vxaiβes*, or without roof, inclosed on one side by a wall, and on the two others by columns, two of which are of the Doric order, of masonry plastered over. Within this was a small chapel, adorned with pilasters, and having a brick roof, in which Isis was placed, and on one side was a square altar. The temple communicated with two rooms, built close to each other, and covered with paintings. Over the gate is an inscription concerning its repair after an earthquake by Popidius M. F. Celsinus, to whom the decuriones of the place erected it*.

"I want to engage the Duke de Rochefoucauld to go from Pestum to Velia, in search after antiquities. He having with him a very ingenious young painter from Lyons. But he has convinced me, on the authority of a very credible person, who had been at Pestum, that nothing but a few walls are left at Velia, now called Agropoli, and that, for want of practicable roads, it would take five days at least to go by water.

"A most curious discovery has lately been made at Rome of a Greek medal in bronze, struck in honour of *Cicero*, by the city of Magnesia, or Sipylum, found by a labourer in the Agro Romano, and bought, covered in dirt, by F. Sarri, a great connoisseur in these things, for a medal of Augustus, struck in the Greek colonies, which coins are very rare. He discovered under the head M. TR. K. the rest not distinct. He has sent it to be drawn, but shewed me two passages in Cicero's Letters to his brother, relating to Magnesia†. It is the second medal of the kind that we know of: the other is in the Farnese cabinet at Capo di Monte at Naples. It is cited by Pedrusi, but, as his reverse differs from this, which has grapes and a vine leaf, it is supposed to have been ill drawn. The Farnese medal is mentioned in a MS. letter of Fulvius Ursinus, to whom it belonged, and the

* See *Archæologia* IV. 165—168.

† Besides the two medals struck in honour of *Cicero*, abovementioned, a third, in gold, bearing his head, and behind it, M. T. CICCERO. reverse, under a figure sitting, MINERVE, was in the possession of the late James West, Esq. P. R. S. engraved by C. Hall in a gold plate, whence we shall copy it in a plate for next month, and shall be glad of the sentiments of our medallist correspondents on it. The original plate was left blank, we suppose, for writing. EDIT.

passage is cited in the account, in the Museum Capitolinum, of a statue supposed of Cicero.

"W. Montagu is at last returned to Italy from his voyage to Alexandria and Mount Sinai, and is now at Pisa. I have his journal, which he has sent to the Royal Society at London, and shewed in MS. to the Prince of Mecklenburg.—His principal object was the inscription on Mount Sinai*, which he has faithfully copied, being well versed in the Eastern languages, but nobody has yet been able to explain it. He believes it Hebrew, and of the earliest time; and I am of his opinion.

"I have been imposed upon by false ancient paintings, of which two have been engraved in my History of Art. The expence prevents my publishing a second edition; but I wish to correct it in the translation, which I hear is now [1765] making at Paris, and to get it stopped till I can forward the necessary instructions, and not to have it published, as my Letter on Herculaneum was, without my knowledge. Mr. W*** at Dresden intends, this winter, to counterfeit the French translation made at Paris by one M. Sellius†, and God knows how. I have offered this bookseller considerable additions and alterations, as I did for my Essay on Allegory. Those who, after a public essay in a science, have applied themselves to it several years, will judge of the improvements I have made in this work in four years, for that is the time since my MS. of the History of Art was sent from hence to Dresden." In 1767-8 he proposed printing the translation at Berlin, in two volumes, with new plates. He thought afterwards of doing it at Rome, translated by himself, with many large plates.

"You must not expect a catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the Vatican. Assemani does not understand the language, and nobody but he will undertake this business, which is not paid for. It is my

place, as professor of Greek in the Library, but I have never thought seriously about it. They permitted the Syrian to appear with his nonsense about Mount Lebanon‡, because we are rich in such trifles; but they will not easily suffer him to announce his Greek MSS. They are so careful of these treasures here, that only we of the library are allowed to see the catalogue; but they give out of these MSS. as well as others here, all that you ask. The Jesuits gave a Zurichier leave to transcribe from the private letters of the Protestants on the council of Trent.—Since the death of Card. Passionei, who gave too much liberty, the books are not allowed to go out of the Vatican. Assemani died in 1767, aged 82. His nephew, Archbp. Edovio Assemani, a Syrian writer, got his place.

"I have received a long letter from the Dean of the German Academy at B***. It would take some years to answer this man, who is so desirous of information. Judge if I am wrong in wishing to get rid of my German correspondence, and to avoid it in part.

1767. "I have begun a third volume of my Monumenti Inediti. One of the last pieces is a stone representing Hypsipile receiving Jason. It will exceed the two first, both in subjects, drawings, and engravings. I am surprised at the rare pieces, mostly difficult to explain, found every day. I have just discovered the history of Battus, founder of Cyrene, and of Demosthenes taking refuge at the temple of Neptune, in the island of Calauria‡. After Easter I go to Naples, to talk with Mr. Hamilton about the description of his collection of vases, which will appear in 4 months time, in 4 great volumes, but without explanations. The editor, who is a certain adventurer, known at present by the name of Hancarville§, a man of good talents, gets, as Mr. Hamilton tells me, 20,000l. sterling by it."

(To be continued.)

* In answer to P. Q. p. 486, A plan of London, by Overton, 1676, is mentioned, from Mr. Oldys's MS. in Brit. Top. I. 956. Another about that time, by Morden and Lea, is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries; where may be seen a list of plans, ten years and more before and after our correspondent's date.

† Commonly called "The Written Mountains."

‡ This man undertook, in concert with Mr. Mills, an English gentleman, the translation of Chambers's Cyclopaedia. It is well known this gave birth to the Encyclopedie, that does so much honour to France. It is also well known, that Mills and Sellius were robbed of a work of which the idea, progress, and first execution were their own. Mills was obliged to return to England, and his partner Sellius, an old professor at Halle, died at the Hotel Dieu in Paris.

§ Ravanderies du Mont Liban.

|| Dr. Mead had a beautiful little bas relief, not quite a foot high, engraved by C. Paderni, representing this. It was prefixed to Barton's edition of Plutarch's Lives of Demosthenes and Cicero, Ox. 1744, engraved by Pine, from a drawing by Gravelot. The inscription is ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ ΕΠΙΒΛΗΜΙΟΝ,

§ See above, p. 572.

MR. URBAN,

June 15.

I Perfectly agree with your correspondents *Agricola*, p. 26, and *Rusticus*, p. 255, respecting the injury which religion receives from the non-residence of the clergy.

Much certainly depends upon that intercourse which ought to be kept up between the parishioner and his spiritual guide. The best lessons of instruction, and the most salutary and persuasive admonitions from the pulpit, will lose much of their influence and effect, if he does not live among his parishioners, to give them in his own life an example of the virtues that he teaches; or if he lives among them, and does not in his life as well as doctrines enforce the duties of religion.

The insufficiency of the clergy is another of the causes to which the decline of religion is ascribed. But I fear your correspondent overlooks a more general and pernicious source of the evil he laments; not in the want of abilities, but the want of zeal in those who ought to be earnest and active in diffusing the influence of religion. Much may be done by a teacher of moderate attainments, if his diligence and zeal do but supply the want of more shining endowments. The labours of others have left abundant materials to supply their want of learning; but nothing can make amends for the want of zeal and example; without which the brightest talents and attainments will be of use only to themselves. It is not to their greater abilities, but to their greater zeal, that the growing sect of methodists owe the numerous proselytes which they make.

The clergy, whatever discredit the insufficiency of some among them may bring upon the order, have surely much the advantage in point of learning: they want but equal diligence and zeal to put an effectual stop to the encroachments of those whose strongest and most successful pretext for intruding into the sacred office is, the negligence and indifference of the established clergy.

But, after all, the laity themselves are not without their share in the cause of their declining virtue. They neglect the means of becoming better, and lose the only opportunity which they have of hearing the persuasions that are likely to affect them.

"The shameful neglect and contempt of the sabbath in the higher ranks of life, which has been long a subject of serious alarm, has," as a writer on the subject

with great reason laments, "been hastened of late with accelerated steps to destroy the few remains of its design, and pervert it from the sacred uses to which it was set apart, to the purposes of sensual pleasure and profane amusement. With other fashions and follies of the nations near us, they have brought home this; and, instead of appealing to the design of the day, they appeal to the practice of a people more corrupt than themselves, and claim as a privilege what a moment's reflection would teach them to condemn as a gross violation of the law of God, and the perversion of an ordinance that might be made most useful to themselves*." This great and growing evil he earnestly calls upon his brethren of the clergy to oppose with all their powers; convinced that if it be not soon and effectually resisted, it will very shortly defeat their best exertions, render all their labours ineffectual, and leave their churches, already too much deserted, without any to hear their persuasions, or be told of the consequence of their sins.

Strictness in keeping the Lord's day (as you very justly observe in your remark upon the Sunday schools at *Leeds*, p. 377.) gives an early bias in the mind to virtue, and establishes an abhorrence to vice. "Numbers would be taught and disposed to think and live better than they do, if they observed the sabbath as they ought. Not only the hardened sinner, who too late laments the neglect of those means which would have saved him from his untimely end, but every other professor of our religion, whose practice is inconsistent with his profession, would lead a very different life, if he were constantly to embrace the opportunities of improvement which it gives him†."

Yours, &c.

S. T.

MR. URBAN,

July 8.

HEREWITH you receive a list of peers of the three kingdoms, created at different periods, whom I believe to have very little or no property in, or connection with, the respective kingdoms from whence they derive their honours. Some additions might perhaps be made to this list, but I wished not to exaggerate, "nor set down aught in malice," and therefore chose to err on the safe side, rather

* A little tract lately published, intitled, "Enquiry into the Design of the Christian Sabbath. By J. Symons, B. D."

† Enquiry, &c. p. 124.

than insert any names without reason. I shall make no strictures on this absurd practice—a practice disgraceful to both giver and receiver of such honours, and tending to alienate the affections of, and give disgust to, the respective kingdoms, especially Ireland, where the absurdity is frequently rendered more glaring and ridiculous than in England or Scotland, by creating peers of that kingdom with titles taken from places in Scotland or England, for instance, Fife, Melbourne, Waltham, Mulgrave, &c. &c. * and where the temper of some persons seems at present such as would induce a government to avoid every thing that might give just cause of discontent or uneasiness.

I am sorry to see the dignity of peerage made so cheap by such a multitude of new creations, and one of them unconnected with this kingdom: the last six months have produced a dozen new English peers †; and for some years past, English and Irish Peers have sprung up at so prodigious a rate, as almost literally to verify what the late Duchess of Queensberry ‡ used pettishly to say, “There are so many new Lords made, that I can hardly spit out of my coach without spitting upon a Lord.” The ex-minister, whose abilities I revere, though I am perfectly sensible that those great abilities, uncontrouled by the least grain of principle, and spurred on by a boundless ambition, make him a very dangerous person in the state, may with great reason complain of duplicity in a quarter where nothing but the most inviolable truth in all its native dignity ought ever to be found, when peerages are so lavishly bestowed by the present administration; whereas, if he asked but for one, the most perfect chastity in that respect was always boasted, and a determined resolution not to increase the peerage: and, if he should be able by any means to force himself again into administration, one of his preliminaries will undoubtedly be the promise of raising another legion to counter-balance the weight of the last.

As to the question, “Whether Scots peers, created peers of Great Britain

since the Union, have a right to sit in the House of Peers” which, till lately, the public opinion seems uniformly to have determined in the negative, grounded probably on the resolution of the House of Dec. 20, 1711, I think much may be said on either side. James Duke of Queensberry was created Duke of Dover, &c. in England, by patent dated May 26, 1708, and upon the day of the next meeting of parliament he was introduced into the House between the Dukes of Somerset and Ormond, took his seat, and continued to sit and vote as long as he lived, which was during two parliaments, without any question or debate: but afterwards, James Duke of Hamilton being created Duke of Brandon, &c. in England, by patent dated September 10, 1711, a caveat was entered against it, and, upon claiming his seat in the House, he was opposed, upon apprehension of danger to the constitution from admitting a greater number of Scots peers than were agreed to by the Act of Union. On December 20, by order of the House, counsel were heard at the bar in support of the patent, and the judges were ordered to attend; but, after long debate, upon the question being put, “Whether the twelve judges should be consulted with?” it was carried in the negative by a majority of fourteen, including proxies: and then the main question being put, it was also carried in the negative, contents fifty-two, non-contents fifty-seven: this was followed by a very strong protest against the resolution, signed by nineteen Lords, giving reasons for their dissent under six heads, of which the fourth was the above-mentioned example of the Duke of Queensberry and Dover, and the fifth, “Because, by this resolution, the peers of Scotland are reduced to a worse condition, in some respects, than the meanest or most criminal subjects.” In consequence of this resolution, Charles Earl of Solway, who succeeded his father as Duke of Queensberry and Dover, was never admitted to sit in the House; and at his death, October 22, 1778, without surviving issue, his English titles became extinct. Upon the same ground James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon was also excluded; as were his son, his grandson, and his two great-grandsons, successively Dukes of Hamilton and Brandon, till the month of

* Add “Kensington,” given as an *Irish* title to a *Welsh* gentleman in 1776. EDIT.

† Are not some of these only advanced to higher titles? EDIT.

‡ *Qu.* Lady Townshend? EDIT.

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of June, 1782, when, the House having thought proper to rescind their resolution, the present Duke received a writ of summons to Parliament, as a peer of Great Britain. However, Queen Anne took ample vengeance for this resolution of the House, of Peers, by the exercise of what is indeed an undoubted part of the prerogative, namely, by making twelve peers at once, which was done on December 31, 1711, by calling up by writ two Earls' eldest sons, and creating by patent ten new peers; an example which I am sorry to see followed in the present day, and, like most bad examples, improved upon, as the peerage would not ultimately be increased by those who were only called up by writ. I could wish to recommend to the consideration of these *right noble* personages the conduct of Sir Miles Wharton upon that occasion, who refused to accept a peerage, alleging, "that he thought it looked like serving a turn, and that, whereas peers *used* to be made for services which they had done, he should be made for services to be done by him:" but I know full well the insignificance of cool, sober argument, when it has *nothing but reason* to support it, and should like to have seen another Earl of Wharton start up in the House, and ask them, as *he* did those illustrious XII viri upon the day of their introduction, "Whether they voted by their foreman?" Yours, &c. E.

A List of Peers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, who have little or no Property in, or Connection with, the respective Kingdoms from whence they derive their Honours.

ENGLAND.

Created.

- 1711. Hamilton, Duke of Brandon, (Duke of Hamilton in Scotland.)
- 1722. Graham, Earl Graham, (Duke of Montrose in Scotland.)
- 1722. Ker, Earl Ker, (Duke of Roxburgh in Scotland.)
- 1784. Gordon, Earl of Norwich, (Duke of Gordon in Scotland.)
- 1746. Fitzgerald, Viscount Leinster, (Duke of Leinster in Ireland.)
- 1766. Campbell, Lord Sundridge, (Duke of Argyle in Scotland.)

IRELAND.

- 1446. Talbot, Earl of Wexford and Waterford, (Earl of Shrewsbury in England.)
- 1622. Fielding, Earl of Desmond, (Earl of Denbigh in England.)
- 1759. Duffie, Earl of Fife.
- 1761. Carpenter, Earl of Tyrconnel.

Created.

- 1766. Saville, Earl Mexborough.
- 1766. Turnour, Earl of Wintertoun.
- 1625. Needham, Viscount Kilmorey.
- 1628. Lumley, Viscount Lumley, (Earl of Scarborough in England.)
- 1628. Wenman, Viscount Wenman.
- 1642. Tracy, Viscount Tracy.
- 1643. Bulkeley, Viscount Bulkeley, (Lord Bulkeley in England.)
- 1661. Cholmondeley, Visc. Cholmondeley, (Earl Cholmondeley in England.)
- 1681. Downay, Viscount Downe.
- 1700. Howe, Viscount Howe, (Viscount Howe in England.)
- 1717. Chetwynd, Viscount Chetwynd.
- 1719. Grimston, Viscount Grimston.
- 1720. Barrington, Viscount Barrington.
- 1720. Gage, Viscount Gage, (Lord Gage in England.)
- 1725. Bateman, Viscount Bateman.
- 1727. Monckton, Viscount Galway.
- 1780. Lambe, Viscount Melbourne.
- 1627. Sherrard, Lord Sherrard of Leitrim, (Earl of Harborough in England.)
- 1762. Hanger, Lord Coleraine.
- 1766. Olmuis, Lord Waltham.
- 1768. Phipps, Lord Mulgrave.
- 1776. Philipps, Lord Milford.
- 1776. Wynne, Lord Newborough.
- 1776. Macdonald, Lord Macdonald.
- 1776. Lyttelton, Lord Westcote.
- 1776. Henley Ongley, Lord Ongley.
- 1776. Shuldham, Lord Shuldham.
- 1782. Hood, Lord Hood.
- 1783. Delaval, Lord Delaval.
- 1783. Pennington, Lord Muncafter.
- 1783. Pennant, Lord Penryhn.

SCOTLAND.

- 1646. Tollemache, Earl of Dysart.
- 1703. Collier, Earl of Portmore.
- 1620. Carey, Viscount Falkland.
- 1662. Osborne, Viscount Dumblain, (Duke of Leeds in England.)
- 1627. Fairfax, Lord Fairfax.
- 1628. Aston, Lord Aston.

P. 437. Does Dr. K. from an excess of candour incline to doubt *if there have been any* Magazines which have only a view to idle and frivolous amusement? We know the generosity of Mr. Urban's mind disdains invidious comparisons; but it is a melancholy fact, that there are actually Magazines existing of the above completion, as well as others of an immoral tendency; as if it were not enough to play the plagiarist, but the mind must also be corrupted.

P. 421. The critic on the "Essay on Medals" has given an account of the book with his usual candour, but seems to have mistaken the intent of it. Though the professed collector may doubtless find in it some useful hints, the work is certainly rather calculated for the publick at large.

The Story of QUASHI, an African Slave.

(From RAMSAY'S *Essay on the Treatment of African Slaves*, See p. 597).

MR. Ramsay in general represents the African character in a very contemptible light. The depth of their understanding, he says, is displayed in craft and low cunning, which they cultivate from their infancy, and of which they avail themselves through life. Some, indeed, he allows to have high notions of honour, and to be inviolably faithful to their trust.

Quashi was brought up in the family with his master as his play-fellow from his childhood. Being a lad of towardly parts, he rose to be driver, or black-observer under his master, when the plantation fell to him by succession. He retained for his master the tenderness that he had felt in childhood for his play-mate; and the respect with which the relation of master inspired him was softened by the affection which the remembrance of their boyish intimacy kept alive in his breast. He had no separate interests of his own, and when his master was from home, he redoubled his diligence, that his affairs might receive no injury in his absence. In short, here was the most delicate, yet most strong, and seemingly indissoluble tie that could bind master and slave together.

Though the master had judgement to know when he was well served, and policy to reward good behaviour, he was inexorable when a fault was committed; and when there was but an apparent cause of suspicion, he was too apt to suffer prejudice to usurp the place of proof. Quashi could not exculpate himself to his satisfaction for something done concerning the discipline of the plantation, and was threatened with the ignominious punishment of the cart-whip; and he knew his master too well to doubt of the performance of his promise.

A negroe, who was grown up to manhood without undergoing a solemn cart-whipping, as some by good chance will, especially if distinguished by any accomplishment among his fellows, takes pride in what he calls the smoothness of his skin, it being unrailed by the whip, and he would be at more pains, and use more diligence, to escape such cart-whipping, than many of our lower sort would use to escape the gallows. It is not uncommon for a sober good negroe to stab himself mortally because some boy-overseer has flogged him for what he reckoned a trifle, or for his caprice, or

threatened him with a flogging when he thought he did not deserve it. Quashi dreaded this mortal wound to his honour, and slipped away unnoticed with a view to avoid it.

It is usual for slaves who expect to be punished for their own fault, or their master's caprice, to go to some friend of their master's, and beg him to carry them home and mediate for them. This is found to be so useful, that many masters are glad of the pretence of such mediation, and will secretly procure it to avoid the necessity of punishing for trifles, it otherwise not being prudent to pass over without correction a fault once taken notice of, while by this method an appearance of authority and punishment is kept up without the severity of it. Quashi therefore withdrew, resolved to shelter himself and save the glossy honours of his skin, under favour of this custom, till he had an opportunity of applying to an advocate. He lurked among his master's negroe-huts, and his fellow-slaves had too much honour, and too great a regard for him, to betray to their master the place of his retreat. Indeed, it is hardly possible, in any case, to get one slave to inform against another, so much more honour have they than Europeans of low condition.

The following day a feast was kept on account of his master's nephew then coming of age, amidst the good-humour of which Quashi hoped to succeed in his application; but before he could execute his design, perhaps just as he was setting out to go and solicit this mediation, his master, while walking about his fields, fell in with him. Quashi, on discovering him, ran off; and the master, who was a robust man, pursued him. A stone or a clod tript Quashi up just as the other reached out his hand to seize him. They fell together, and wrestled for the mastery, for Quashi also was a stout man, and the elevation of his mind added vigour to his arm. At last, after a severe struggle, in which each had been several times uppermost, Quashi got fairly seated on his master's breast, now panting and out of breath; and with his weight, his thighs, and one hand, secured him motionless. He then drew out a sharp knife, and while the other lay in dreadful expectation, helpless, and sinking into himself, he thus addressed him: "Master, I was bred
"up with you from a child. I was
"your play-mate when a boy. I have
"loved you as myself. Your interest has
"been

"been my study. I am innocent of the
 "cause of your suspicion. Had I been
 "guilty, my attachment to you might
 "have pleaded for me; yet you have
 "condemned me to a punishment of
 "which I must ever have borne the
 "disgraceful marks." With these words
 he drew the knife with all his strength
 across his own throat, and fell down
 dead without a groan on his master,
 bathing him with his blood.—Such
 greatness of mind is rare to be found in
 low life in any country.

ANECDOTES of the unfortunate ROUS-
 SEAU. From Observations on the
 Present State of Denmark, Russia,
 and Switzerland, lately published.

THIS entertaining writer, after de-
 scribing the little town of Bienné
 in Switzerland, and the picturesque pas-
 sage from Cerlier to that republic, in
 which, from a hill called Joliment, the
 prospect presents on every side the most
 enchanting scenery, comes next to speak
 of the bold and fertile island of St. Pe-
 ter, where the unfortunate Rousseau had
 fixed his last retreat, sequestered from
 his friends, and wholly given up to mu-
 sic and botany, forgetting and forgiving
 his enemies. But, unhappily for him,
Les Lettres de la Compagne were
 ushered into the world with all the pride
 and support of aristocratical insolence.
 Several answers appeared, which served
 only to confirm the superior talents of
 M. Tronchin, the author. "It was
 now," says our Traveller, "that M.
 Rousseau found himself mistaken in his
 passion for peace and oblivion. The
 insults and injuries he had experienced
 had left an animosity in his heart that
 he could not vanquish. * * * * His
Lettres de la Montagne, in which he
 seems to have exhausted every resource
 of his astonishing genius, immediately
 gave new spirits to the popular party.
 They triumphed in their turn, and saw
 the pen they so much dreaded effectually
 consigned to neglect, by the manly
 eloquence of their forgotten and aban-
 doned Rousseau. Thus entered into
 this political contest, the anathemas pro-
 nounced from the pulpit against him
 leading him into doubts about the purity
 of their doctrine, he drew on himself
 the resentment of those who had pro-
 tected him. He was summoned before
 the consistory, to give an account of his
 articles of faith: the doctrines he estab-
 lished were deemed dangerous; the
 clergy of Neufchatel applied to the

council; and the council to the king.
 The following was the answer of his
 Prussian majesty:

"Friends and trusty subjects,

"It is with satisfaction we behold in
 the humble report to us of the 4th in-
 stant, relative to the work of M. Rouf-
 seau, entitled, *Letters from the Mountain*,
 the attention you pay to objects you
 think interesting to the cause of religion.
 We cannot but approve the zeal of your
 holy pastors, in wishing to prevent the
 promulgation of sentiments contrary to
 the established and received doctrines of
 your country. And disposed, as we are,
 to second them in their laudable views,
 after examining the means most condu-
 cive to that purpose, we readily permit
 you to take what measures you think
 most necessary to the public good, with
 regard to the new edition and sale of
 the said Letters in question; leaving it
 to your prudence and discretion to reject
 every thing that, after mature delibera-
 tion, may appear likely to open a future
 source of discord and division. Our in-
 tention, however, is, that the said work
 should meet with no mark of public in-
 famy; which, besides being adverse to
 the spirit of moderation that ought ever
 to accompany the defenders of truth,
 frequently gives a greater publicity to
 the writings it proscribes, and loses, by
 the act of condemnation, the very end
 it proposes to obtain. For the rest, we
 make no doubt, but as you are the first
 to do justice to the exemplary life and
 conduct of M. Rousseau, you are, at the
 same time, inclined to permit him peace-
 ably to enjoy the protection of your laws
 in the retreat he has chosen; where our
 will is, likewise, that he should remain
 in perfect repose. With this we pray
 God to keep you in his holy protection.
 By order of the king.

FINCKENSTEIN HERSBERG."

March 30, 1765.

"There was now only one way left to
 render this noble lesson of toleration
 useless. The country was alarmed. He
 was every day exposed to insults and
 danger, and thought it best, by a preci-
 pitate flight, to avoid the rage of an in-
 censed and misguided populace. After
 a few months residence on this charm-
 ing and sequestered island, he was once
 more ordered, by the council of Berne,
 to quit their territories. His misfortunes
 now overwhelmed him. He abandoned
 all hopes of happiness. The following
 singular letter to his friend, F. de Gra-
 fomed, is at once a proof of his feelings,
 and

and a reproach on the cruel inveteracy of his enemies.

Island of St. Peter, Oct. 20, 1765.

"SIR,

"The wretched situation in which I now am, and the confidence I have in your goodness, have determined me to intreat you to propose one condition to their excellencies: which, whilst it releases me, once for all, from the troubles of a turbulent life, will, at the same time, more completely fulfil, in my opinion, the intentions of those who persecute me. I have consulted my age, my temper, and my strength; none of them are capable of supporting the fatigue of a long and a dangerous journey, or of combating the inclemencies of the season in a foreign country, at a moment when my infirmities hardly allow me to quit my chamber. After what has passed, I dare not enter the territories of Neuchâtel, where even the protection of the sovereign and the government cannot secure me against the fury of a deluded people. You cannot but be sensible, likewise, that thus inhumanly driven from this, I can have no hopes of protection from the smaller and neighbouring states. Reduced, therefore, to this cruel extremity, there appears to me but one resource; and, however dreadful it may appear, I embrace it, not only without reluctance, but with an eagerness to see it accomplished. If their excellencies will but permit me to pass the rest of my days in prison in any part of their state they shall judge proper, I will live there at my own cost, and give security for my future subsistence. They may debar me, if they please, from pen and paper, and from every worldly communication but those immediately necessary, and which shall be carried on by the person to whose care I am entrusted. All I request is, the use of a few books, and the permission, now and then, of taking a few turns in the garden. Do not imagine from the apparent violence of the expedient, that it is only the result of despair. My mind is at this moment perfectly calm, and my determination proceeds from the most cautious and profound consideration. If the resolution I have formed is an extraordinary one, you will allow my situation to be no less so. My calamities are without example; the forms of life I have for many years been exposed to were enough to have ruined the health of the strongest man; what then must be their effects on a poor

invalid like me, worn out with cares and vexations, and whose only ambition is to die in peace! The passions of my heart are all extinct; I feel only the desire of retreat and repose; and those will accompany me to the habitation of my choice. There, delivered from the idle importunities of the curious, and secured from the fatal contingency of any new event, I shall await the last with patience; and, having no communication with the world, have nothing to increase my sorrows. I love liberty, I confess; but mine is beyond the reach of man, and bolts and bars cannot deprive me of it. This captivity appears to me armed with so little terror, and I am so firmly persuaded that it will afford me all the happiness I can expect in this life, that, upon that very account, though it would free my enemies from every alarm, I dare not hope to obtain it. But I am willing to acquit myself of every public as well as private reproach, and to try every honest means of insuring my own peace and quiet, and preventing any new dangers my enemies may force me to brave. I am well acquainted, Sir, with those sentiments of justice and humanity with which your generous heart abounds, and feel how much it will cost it to demand a favour of this nature in my behalf. But I trust that when you have considered every thing, the request I make will appear as a blessing; and the same sentiments which occasion your reluctance is the surest voucher I can have of your being able to surmount it. I wait the honour of an answer before I take any decisive step, and begging you, to accept at once my excuses and respect, I remain, &c."

M. Rousseau was not so ignorant of the laws, as not to know that the magistrates could not imprison a man for life, and debar him from pen and ink, and the society of his friends, without a legal process; yet he affected to be much hurt by their refusal. His pride was, to be thought the object of persecution in whatever country he chose to reside. To keep up the farce, he wrote to his friend the following pathetic letter.

Island of St. Peter, Oct. 22, 1765.

"SIR,

"I shall be able to quit the island of St. Peter next Saturday, and can so far conform to the order of their excellencies. But the extent of their territories, and the ill-state of my health, will not permit me the same day to pass the li-

mits

mits of their power. If they are inclined to punish this mark of disobedience, my life and person are perfectly at their disposal. I have learnt to expect every thing from mankind, and my soul is ever prepared for the worst.—Receive, just and generous man, the assurance of my respectful gratitude, and of a remembrance that will for ever be dear to my heart.”

MR. URBAN,

July 8.

THE writer of this is not one who is apt to repine at burdens which he sees must be borne, or to take any step that may tend to lessen the resources of a government already sufficiently embarrassed. He has never joined in any clamours or petitions against the receipt, or any other tax; nor would he now point out the inconveniences of the tax in his consideration, if he were not persuaded that they might easily be removed, and the tax made at once less grievous and more productive.

The tax he alludes to is that on Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials. As it now stands, it falls hard on the labouring poor, who contribute as much towards it as the man of the amplest fortune in the kingdom. In this circumstance, it is perhaps singular. The cottager is married as often as the peer, his marriage is probably more prolific, and, from the greater number of his children, as many funerals may go out of his house; and this tax comes to add to his expences at a time when they must otherwise be not a little felt by him. Now suppose the same tax to be continued, and even increased, only collected in a different mode. Let a certain sum be paid (a shilling, if necessary, to compensate for what now arises from stamps) on Marriage, Baptism, and Burial: let the minister, or whoever keeps the register of each parish, be obliged yearly to deliver in a list of these, with a certificate that these, and no more, have occurred within the year: let a prescribed sum for each be paid into the hands of the collector of the land tax; and let the amount be placed with the poor-rate, or the county rate, and raised upon the parish at large as they are. By this means government will receive a greater revenue than it does at present; and the labouring poor will be wholly exempted from the burden, which will be thrown on persons of substance and property, and ~~that~~ in proportion to their substance.

But I should not have troubled you on this subject, if I had not often been witness to a greater grievance, which admits of easier remedy. Give me leave, through your publication, to address myself to those who have it in their power to redress it.

To the Lords Bishops of the several Dioceses in England and Wales.

MY LORDS,

Permit an obscure individual to approach you with that respect, which he knows to be your due. If he did not respect you, he would think this address useless: his only motives for making it are the feelings of humanity; and a regard to the credit of that church of which *you* (under the crown) are supreme governors, and *he* is a member. He entertains a true respect for the clergy of that church: there are several amongst them, within his own neighbourhood and observation, *curates* as well as incumbents, whose recollections are not wounded with the consciousness of having ever *retained* a fee wrung from the scanty earnings of the day-labourer. But, my Lords, from the circumstances of things, it cannot be that all the clergy of the church should be gentlemen: many worthy characters amongst them, from their early education and habits, cannot be expected to have the nicer feelings of honour and liberality, and these stand in need of the direction and controul of your Lordships. Some of these have been ill-informed of the nature of surplice-fees and Easter-offerings, and have considered them as claims, which they might vary at their pleasure. In some parishes, on the introduction of the late duty on Marriages, Births, and Burials, the minister has required sixpence for each entry in the register, accounting to government for three-pence only. In others, demands have been made, and complied with, of fees beyond the ancient and justifiable claim:—instead of two-pence for each communicant, six-pence or a shilling;—instead of a shilling (where that has been the ancient fee) for a burial, half a crown, or five shillings. In a great number of parishes in that part of the kingdom from whence this is written, when the marriage-act of 26 Geo. II. took place, the clergy raised the wedding-fee from half a crown to five shillings, on the plea of their increase of trouble in registering. —*Tithes*, my Lords, are collected from persons

persons of *substance* and of *property*, and have this to be said in their favour, that they fall ultimately on the owners of the lands of England. But *surplice-fees* and *Easter-offerings* are taken from the labouring poor; who (supposing both husband and wife to exert their utmost industry) cannot, at the time when they are ofteneft called upon for fees, spare more than nine-pence a day to feed, perhaps, five or six mouths, after rent and cloaths are paid for. The voice of distress, my Lords, *is heard* in the cottage of the poor; but from the lowly situation in which it is uttered, it cannot reach the eminence on which your Lordships are placed. Would to God these lines might catch the eye of the benevolent prelate in whose diocese they are written! They surely would engage his attention; and perhaps he would think it deserving his care to apply a remedy to the grievance they complain of. Enquiries might be sent to the incumbent and church-wardens of each parish, and an answer to them required, "What were the Easter-offerings, and the fees for surplice-duty, at the time of the incumbent's institution to the cure; and what the fees for a wedding *previous* to the late marriage-act?" The answer might be framed in these, or some such terms:

"We — — —, rector (or vicar),
and — — —, church-wardens of
the parish of — — —, do solemnly declare, that to the best of our knowledge and belief, the following fees and obventions have been for time immemorial customarily paid in the said parish of — — —; namely,

"Easter-offerings for each
person above the age of sixteen years — — — £0 0 0
Fee to the minister at a
wedding prior to the marriage-act of Geo. H. 0 0 0
To the clerk at ditto 0 0 0
To the sexton at ditto 0 0 0
Ancient fee for a burial
to the minister — 0 0 0
To the clerk for ditto 0 0 0
To the sexton for ditto 0 0 0
Ancient fee for a church-

ing — — — 0 0 0"

Duplicates might be sent and filled up of these certificates, one to be returned to the bishop of the diocese, the other to be framed and fixed up in some conspicuous part of each parish church.

MY LORDS,

This address to your Lordships is

dictated by the good opinion sincerely entertained of your order, and of your Lordships, by your very respectful servant,
AGRICOLA.

To the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT,
First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

SIR,

Wisebech, May 15.

THE noble stand you have made in defence of the regal and constitutional rights of this country, against the exorbitant claim of the House of Commons, to compel his Majesty, as it were, to remove from his councils those of whom he most approved, convinces me, that you have hitherto been supported by a power superior to your own distinguished abilities, and most eminent virtues. I therefore address you with more boldness, and crave your attention for a few minutes, while I state to you the heavy burdens and hardships laid upon the industrious poor throughout this kingdom, by the two late oppressive taxes on baptisms and funerals.

These acts took place on the 1st of October last; soon after which I became an eye witness of their severity in two particular instances:

The first was of a private baptism on the 6th day of the same month. The circumstances attending this first instance affected me much; when on demanding the three-pence for the tax, after performing my office, the child-bed woman, who had been delivered but a few days, drew back a kind of curtain, fastened to the bed, and raising up her languishing head, cried out in a pitiful tone of voice, "Indeed, Sir, I have not three-pence in the world, nor scarce a morsel of bread to eat." In this case government ought to have lost its right; notwithstanding, as the officiating minister, I am answerable, from having given bond for 100l. to account for all fees of this kind when called upon by proper authority. At the same time, with rather more propriety, I might have demanded my own customary fee of six-pence for registering the name of the infant: but I must have lost all feeling for the distressed, if I had; nay, further, should have been destitute of humanity, had I not put my hand into my pocket and given her a shilling for present comfort and support. Indeed, since these rigorous acts have taken place, I usually drop my own fee, and have taken very few from the commencement of this act.

The

The second instance is what happened in the same parish on the 4th of November following, at the funeral of a poor labourer, who left behind him a wife with five or six children. The poor woman to whom I was to apply for the payment of this tax (I cannot say, whether or no she was the wife of the deceased), was obliged to borrow one penny of a poor neighbour, who attended the funeral, to make up this small pittance of three-pence. Is not this a hard case likewise? I could produce several more instances, similar to the aforementioned, in the village where I stand in the place of curate. But surely these are sufficient to evince the peculiar severity of these most offensive taxes; offensive certainly; they are on another account, if we advert a little to the shameful partiality attending them. Most taxes bear some proportion to the different qualities of the subject; witness the land, the window, the wheel, and many other taxes; but these bring all to a level, the duke and the peasant. For example, a duke, whose income may amount to 50,000*l.* per ann. and a labourer, who, upon an average, after the rate of 7*s.* per week, may earn by the sweat of his brow 18*l.* 14*s.* per ann. both pay alike for their funeral: whereas, in equal proportion to the difference of income, the one ought to pay 34*l.* 14*s.* to the other's three-pence.

For the sake of common justice, therefore, for the sake of humanity, let facts plead for the repeal of these two oppressive acts. And it is to be hoped they will open the eyes of the present representatives of the people; when they consider how hard the laborious poor earn their bread, and that the price of labour hath not risen in proportion to the dearness of all kinds of provisions for some years past. In short, of all the taxes that have ever been thought of, talked of, or passed into acts, these are the most odious, and will prove most ineffectual. And I am thoroughly persuaded, it never once occurred to the noble Lord, who moved for and proposed these taxes, that the paying of them, insignificant as they may appear, would be so distressing to the poor. And if the poor in so small a village as Walsoken*, in the county of Norfolk, have so early experienced the severity of

them; it is much to be feared, that the far more numerous poor in cities, and large manufacturing towns, must feel them still heavier.

RICHARD OSWIN,
Curate of Walsoken.

MR. URBAN,

I Am one of your old correspondents; and, from a wish to continue my mite to your ingenious Miscellany, I should be glad to see a GALLERY OF ANTIQUES to correspond with your PICTURE GALLERY. I entirely agree with your correspondent the London Antiquary, (see vol. LIII. p. 23) that London is quite unknown. I beg leave, in my turn, to offer a few subjects worth observation. It is certain, that there are many of our first and greatest people buried in churches in London, that are utterly unknown; and many fine tombs raised over them are as much buried as the ashes they cover.

In Great St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate-Street, there are several very fine tombs, particularly one belonging to the Spencer family*: a man and a woman at full length, and a woman kneeling at their feet in the dress of the times; the date 1594. Another to Martin Bond, a soldier; he is represented in his tent, with a servant and a horse; the date 1643. Another very ancient one to a man and a woman; the date 1475. This is a fine old church, and was built before the fire of London, which it escaped.

In St. James's church, Clerkenwell, a Gothic tomb, to Sir William Weston, represents his corpse, finely carved, in a winding-sheet. He was the last prior of St. John of Jerusalem. In the same church, a fine tomb to Lady Berkeley, bed-chamber woman to Queen Elizabeth; she is in her old dress; date 1585.

In St. Andrew's, Undershaft, in or near Leadenhall-Street, is a fine tomb to John Stowe, our famous antiquary, sitting in his study†.

In St. Mary Overy's [or St. Saviour's] church, at the foot of London-Bridge, lies Gower, one of our first poets; his three books are under his head; and the three figures painted upon the wall, with ducal coronets, represent Pity, Mercy, and Charity‡.

* Some account of this family may be found in Winwood's Memoirs, vol. III. p. 136.

† This has been engraved by Vertue.

‡ The head of this figure, and the monument below, have been engraved. EDITOR.

* In this parish Archbishop Herring was born 1693, his father being then rector of it.

In the Temple Church, in Fleet Street, are nine Knights Templars worth notice; these particularly, as you have obliged the world with views and anecdotes of the Temple; vol. LIII. pp. 284. 549.

In St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate-Street, is a fine picture of King Charles the First at his devotions: the text quoted in the book before the king, in this picture is this, "Of whom the world was not worthy."

In all these churches are several fine tombs, too numerous to be here pointed out. Now, Sir, this letter comes in hopes that some of your ingenious correspondents will favour you with a drawing of some of the tombs here pointed out; and, I give you my word, no one need be afraid of meeting with the disappointment Palæologus complains of in vol. LIII. p. 189; for these are all extant, and in fine preservation; at least I saw them so a few months ago; and they are a feast for an antiquary.

I will just add a few more to this list; but, observe, I cannot certify their being there now. In the fine old collegiate church of St. Katharine, near the Tower, is a tomb to a duke of Exeter* and his two ladies; date 1447.

In St. Bartholomew's Church the Less, very near Smithfield, is or was a large grave-stone, with the effigies, in brass, of a pilgrim and his wife; he holds a bag, and she a bottle; he died in 1465. Perhaps, as the Society of Antiquaries has obliged the world with the fine tomb of Raherus, in St. Bartholomew's the Great; it might be worth while to enquire after this, which would be a sort of companion to it.

Should any of your numerous and ingenious correspondents wish to oblige the world with these drawings, and should find (as is, I believe, the case with some) the inscriptions obliterated, they will meet with them very plain and exact in "A New View of London," 1708, 8vo. But should that book not be at hand, if they will send you any of the drawings, I will undertake to furnish the inscriptions.

In Croydon Church, in Surrey, is Abp. Sheldon's beautiful tomb, allowed to be of most exquisite workmanship†.

* Our correspondent does not seem to know that this tomb has been engraved in a capital style, in the History of St. Katharine's, reviewed in our vol. LII. p. 300. EDIT.

† Of this see the History of that town, reviewed in our vol. LIII. p. 774. EDIT.

In Cartmell Church, in Lancashire, is a fine tomb to the Harringtons; but the finest standing in England, or perhaps in the world, is the church of Nine Stowe Churches in Northamptonshire, to Elizabeth, 4th daughter of John Lord Latimer.

I never saw either of the three last mentioned tombs, but can give some account of them if required. I should think some of your correspondents might obtain for you a few drawings from some of the antiques, or pictures, &c. in the British Museum, and other public repositories; and hope these hints will lead some artist's attention to others equally worth notice. ANTIQUARIUS.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

THE Editor of the "Supplement to Swift" has inserted in that work some of the Dean's MS notes on Macky's Characters, which you have yourself pronounced (Vol. XLIX. p. 255) to be both "curious and authentic." Several copies of that book, with the above-mentioned notes, transcribed at different times, are to be found in the hands of the curious. But in one now before me (which was bought at Mr. Leigh's in 1778) are six MS leaves, intituled, "Some additional Characters of the Chief of the last Ministry," and superscribed "Aug. 16, 1715, MS." These have clearly been transcribed by some ignorant person from a MS written on a larger page; they fill eleven pages in 8vo; and the copy they were taken from began at p. 85. and ended at p. 94. The present possessor of the book (by whose permission they are now sent to Mr. Urban) supposes, with great probability, that they were transcribed from a complete MS copy of Macky's Characters, and that those contained in the 84 preceding pages of the larger volume were what have been printed.

Yours, &c.

N. J.

LORD BOLINGBROKE

IS son to old Sir Henry St. John, of Wandsworth [Battersea] in Surrey. He was bred a Presbyterian; but as soon

* If any of our readers should happen to be possessed of the original MS. from which these extracts were made, an account of its size, and a sketch of what it contains, transmitted to the printer, will be considered as a favour by the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this literary curiosity.

as he came to years of discretion, he changed his religion, and entered into the communion of the Church of England *.

The advantage of a liberal education, and his own good natural parts, together with his having improved himself by travel, soon made him conspicuous; and being chosen a member of parliament, he was not long in that house before he became one of the leaders of it; in which he never spoke but with eloquence, and seldom without success. He is a zealous assertor of monarchy and episcopacy.

After Dr. Sacheverell's trial, he was, by the interest of the Earl of Oxford (then Mr. Harley), made secretary of state (a post, at that juncture of time, of no small danger and difficulty). He heartily joined with that minister in concerting the measures, whereby to ease the nation of a long and burthensome war; and, with more industry than honour, so carried that matter on, as to bring it to a conclusion not altogether so beneficial to England, as, from our great conquests, and the miserable circumstances of France, we might with reason expect.

Some time before the peace was proclaimed, he was created Lord Bolingbroke; and, that he might take place of all the other lords made some little time before him (because he could not well be spared out of the House of Commons), he had also the title of *Viscount*.

How he increased in the queen's favour is very visible, from a difference which happened between him and my lord treasurer, in which each used their utmost efforts to disgrace the other. But her majesty so far listened to my Lord Bolingbroke, as to take away the treasurer's staff, and would in a few days have given it to his lordship, had not death intercepted it.

Upon the arrival of the first courier from Hanover after her majesty's death, his lordship was, by the king's sign manual, turned out of his office; and the Duke of Shrewsbury, the Duke of Somerset, and my Lord Cowper, (three of the then lords regent) by the authority of the same sign manual, seized all his

papers, and sealed up the office.

In the meeting of the first parliament after the king's accession to the throne, a committee of secrecy was appointed to examine into the whole transactions of the former ministry, especially in relation to the peace, which his lordship, as secretary, must of consequence have the greatest hand in. Upon this, fearing either the malice of his enemies, or being conscious of some guilt, and perhaps both, he thought fit to fly into France, and avoid a trial.

He is a tall, well-shaped, fair man, something pitted with the small-pox; has abundance of vivacity and life; is very witty, and loves repartees; a judge of learning, and a great encourager of it. Is indefatigable in any business he undertakes, and dispatches a great deal with little or no trouble. He mightily admires, and is much admired by, the ladies, which by degrees has rendered him so great a debauchee, that he is almost a libertine. Never did the rake and the statesman so effectually unite, as in this person. He is a hearty friend, but a bitter enemy; passionate, yet good humoured; ambitious, but generous; very hard to be reconciled to an offender, but harder to be offended. He speaks all the modern languages perfectly well, and understands most of the ancient; is nicely well-bred, but hates ceremony; drinks hard, sleeps little, and whores much. About thirty-five years old.

EARL OF STRAFFORD.

I Refer you to p. 46. for the knowledge of the family and first rise of this gentleman *, and shall only carry on his character from where it left off.

Soon after Dr. Sacheverell's trial, he was sent ambassador to Holland, and for some time lived in a real, or at least in a seeming, friendship with that Republic; but no sooner did the States affront her Majesty, by advising her in the choice of her own servants, and, by way of an imperious petition, insolently desiring her not to change her ministry, but he thought it high time, as he represented the person of her Majesty of Great Britain, to use the States more haughtily, and to let them see that they were much mistaken, if they thought that England was any longer to be governed by Holland.

* He was born about the year 1678, married his first wife in 1700, and was chosen a member of parliament in the same year. He was appointed secretary of state, Sept. 27, 1710, at the age of thirty-two, and created Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, July 7, 1712.— See two other characters of him, in Swift's Works, and in Lord Chesterfield's Letters, &c.

* This answers to p. 145 of Macky's printed book. The MS erroneously calls him *Strafford*. Some

Some time before the opening of the Congress at Utrecht, as his lordship was designed for one of the Plenipotentiaries, it was thought convenient, that he should first come over in person, and receive his instructions, and know the secret resolutions of the Queen and council. He was not long before he entirely entered into the measures of the ministry, jointly agreeing that the States must be kept in the dark as much as possible, lest they give so much light to the enemies of peace of the measures then taking for it, as to render it very difficult, if not impossible, to bring it to a conclusion. He exactly followed his orders, kept them in ignorance as much as possible, always answered their particular questions in general terms; and, whenever they began to grumble, he certainly roared. At the opening of the Congress at Utrecht, his lordship was named plenipotentiary with the Bishop of Bristol*; and as it did not suit with that gentleman's gown to quarrel and domineer, that difficult and disagreeable task lay wholly on this lord, who, when he found it impossible to persuade or entice the States into any measures for peace, as long as they had the least hopes of our continuing the war, did not scruple to assure them that her Majesty was now resolved to conclude the peace, and she hoped in conjunction with, but, if they would not, without the Allies.

The Dutch still continuing resolutely obstinate against signing, so nettled and provoked his lordship, that, it may be believed, he did not so heartily espouse their cause as he would otherwise have done. And whatever advantage the enemy might get by that treaty, cannot be so properly attributed to his love for the French, as to his hatred to the Dutch, who, though they are generally a stubborn self-conceited people, very jealous of the honour of their Republic; yet they thought fit to bear with this gentleman's ill usage, and to be hector'd into a peace.

He is a person of a sweet majestick presence, of a courteous, but an awful countenance, which renders him at the same time both feared and beloved; speaks most languages to perfection; is skilled in all the arts of rhetorick, and never wants words to persuade as long as he finds men willing to be persuaded; he has a great deal of ambi-

tion, and loves flattery; lives very generously, and takes a pleasure in doing good, more for the vanity of its being talked of, than the satisfaction of its being done; is very well bred, but too proud; always stretches his instructions as far as he can with safety, but is too cunning to exceed them.

King George, in his voyage to England, honoured him with a visit at the Hague, condescended to sup with him one night, and suffered his son to dance with his lady; and yet, notwithstanding these marks of esteem, he was, on the King's accession to the throne, dismissed of all his employments, and is now mentioned as one to be impeached for the making so bad a peace. He is about thirty eight years old.

BISHOP OF LONDON.

BEING returned from Sweden, where he was resident for many years, upon the death of the Bishop of Bristol, he was preferred to that bishoprick. And as he is an excellent statesman, as well as a divine, he was not a little consulted by the Earl of Oxford, who, finding his capacity so great, and his knowledge so general, resolved to have him of the privy council; to which end he was first made lord privy seal, and afterwards took his place at the council board, where he was of so much service, and made such a venerable figure, that her majesty made choice of him as one of her plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Utrecht. And as he has followed his instructions, and obeyed his mistress's orders, it is some surprise to the considering part of the world, how this gentleman can be called to an account for the doing that, which, had he not done it, would have more endangered both his life and reputation. If to be dutiful and obedient is treason, they have a good article against him; but if not, it is to be hoped this gentleman will escape their fury.

He was, on the death of the Bishop of London, soon after his return from signing the peace at Utrecht, advanced to that bishoprick, and in great favour with her Majesty; who had so great an esteem for him, that, had she outlived the Archbishop of Canterbury, she would certainly have made this gentleman archbishop.

He is a little, brown man; of a grave and venerable countenance; very charitable and good-humoured; strictly religious himself, and takes what care he

* Dr. John Robinson, afterwards Bp. of London; of whom see the next article. E.

can to make others so; is very careful in whatever he undertakes. Divinity and policy have pretty equally divided his time; and as few, if any, have made a better progress in either of them, so he cannot but be always an ornament as well as an advantage to his country. About sixty years old.

LORD BINGLEY.

OF the name and family of Benson, in Yorkshire. A plentiful fortune, a good education, and his own admirable parts, soon recommended this gentleman to the city of York. After his father's death, he was chosen a member of parliament for that city, and always made a very good figure in the House of Commons. He was one of the gentlemen that voted for the impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell; but cunningly guessing how matters would go, not only refused being a manager, but immediately withdrew, and lived retired till that trial was over.

On the turning out my Lord Godolphin, this gentleman was appointed one of the lords of the treasury; where he discovered such a capacity and genius for business, that my Lord of Oxford (then Mr. Harley, and first commissioner of the treasury) entered into a strict friendship and familiarity with him.

On Mr. Harley's being made Earl of Oxford and lord high treasurer, Mr. Benson was made chancellor of the exchequer; and after the conclusion of the peace, this gentleman was appointed to go ambassador to Spain, was accordingly created Lord Bingley, and was so near going, that part of his equipage was gone. Why his departure was so often put off, is yet a secret; but it is thought some difference happened between him and the chief ministers of state after he was named ambassador. Whether he entirely entered into their measures, is a question; but it is a general belief, that, had the queen lived, he would nevertheless not have made that embassy.

He is a very jolly, fair, handsome man; has an agreeable cast of the eye, and dresses very genteelly; lives in great splendour, and yet is very covetous; is a great epicure, and too much an atheist; has abundance of sense and learning, and understands the constitution of his country as well as any one; and had he but less pride, and more good humour, he would be extremely valued by every body. About forty years old.

LORD LEXINGTON.

AT the time of the treaty of Utrecht, this gentleman was sent ambassador, or rather plenipotentiary, to Spain, and was a witness of the renunciation made by King Philip to the crown of France. He was the person that signed, but not made, the Spanish peace; and however small its advantages may be, he has the advantage of so good a reputation, and always appeared so hearty in his country's cause, that it would be very uncharitable to believe that he has been guilty of any wilful neglect, or basely sold his nation's interest.

He is a very handsome agreeable man, of a brown complexion, and a smiling countenance; has very good parts, is happy in his expressions, and still happier in his actions; values honour and preferment more for the opportunity it gives him of serving his friends, than of enriching himself; is one of the pleasantest companions in the world; an enemy to affected gravity, and one of the greatest promoters of mirth; a great favourite of the ladies, and a great admirer of them. About fifty-five years old.

LORD HARCOURT.

HE is of a very ancient and good family in Berkshire [Oxfordshire], always remarkable for its loyalty to the crown, and its aversion to presbytery. After some years study at Oxford, this gentleman went to the Temple, and made so great a progress in the law, that he was scarce sooner admitted to plead than admired for his pleading.

He was one of Dr. Sacheverell's counsel, and so distinguished himself in his admirable defence of that gentleman, that even his enemies must own, that he is not only one of the best lawyers, but one of the best orators also of this age.

Her Majesty being present at this trial, could not but be extremely pleased with one, who, with so much zeal and strength, vindicated her prerogative, and asserted the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, at a time when the House of Commons judged neither of them lawful or necessary.

On the turning out of my Lord Cowper, this gentleman was made lord chancellor and lord keeper; and though his predecessor was scarce to be exceeded in a discharge of that trust, yet we may not unjustly say, that he was at least equalled by the successor. He was cre-

and a peer by Queen Anne, and continued chancellor during that princess's reign.

On the accession of King George to the British throne, this gentleman was dismissed from all his employments, and they were restored to my Lord Cowper.

He is a fair lusty man; has been handsome; he has so much learning and eloquence, and so sweet a delivery, that he may not improperly be styled a second Cicero; is extremely generous and good humoured; has been extravagant, but is now grave, and lives within bounds; hard study, and too much fatiguing himself in his business, have both spoiled his eyes and his constitution. He is about sixty years old.

SIR WILLIAM WYNDHAM.

HE is of a very ancient family, and one of the richest baronets in England; was bred up at Eton School, and was there looked on as a lad of very good and quick parts; and his father dying when he was but very young, he came into the world something sooner than usual. He was no sooner of age, but chosen a member of parliament, and has for the last four or five years made a very considerable figure in that house; Always professes himself an enemy to presbytery, and a lover of episcopacy. He was, on the turning out the whig ministry; made secretary at war, and soon after chancellor of the exchequer, which place King George took from him quickly after his accession to the throne. He was the gentleman who brought in, and helped to pass, the Schism bill; and has since had the courage to vindicate the rights of his countrymen in a matter no less dangerous and remarkable, that of calling the King's proclamation in question, which he asserted to be an infringement on the liberties of the people, and unprecedented, and that even in such an House of Commons as he knew was entirely in the court interest.

He is a middle sized, fair man; very handsome, and extremely good-humoured; has a very good estate, and spends it generously; a frequent speaker in the House of Commons; and not so much a courtier as to wink at the errors of a prince, and hide or smooth, the baseness of his ministry; does not want eloquence; and has so much steadfastness, resolution, and courage, as render him at this time very necessary; he makes a very kind and obliging husband, but

has not altogether the gravity of a married man; he affects lewdness more than he practises it; is a hearty friend, a man of much honour, and would injure nobody. About twenty-eight years old.

SIR THOMAS HAMMER.

HE is a gentleman of an excellent family, and an ancient baronet; hath no great estate, yet makes a great figure, and does not run out. A good education, a diligent application: his own natural parts, and some years travel and experience, have rendered this gentleman a complete statesman.

He was the person that was entrusted with the Duke of Ormond's private orders; and that delivered them to him in Flanders, when he was disappointed from ruining the whole French army. It was owing to Sir Thomas that the Commerce bill was thrown out of the House of Commons; for which service, his knowledge in the civil law, his eloquence, and general ingenuity, the next parliament thought fit to choose him for their Speaker. Very few ever filled that chair so well, and none better.

He is a tall, well-shaped, brown man; very good humoured and courteous; takes a pleasure in obliging every body, and scarce has an enemy; will not entirely confine himself to any party, but always opposes whatsoever he thinks wrong, though proposed by his best friends; is so far from being either covetous or ambitious, that he has more than once refused a place, when it has been offered him as a bribe. About forty years old.

MR. BROMLEY

IS of a good family in Warwickshire, and born to a considerable fortune; was bred up at Oxford, where, finishing his studies something sooner than usual, he travelled very young, and afterwards printed such an account of his travels as he has long since been ashamed of.

The University of Oxford have for many years chosen him for their member, and have received no small credit from such a representative. He is a zealous assertor of monarchy, a staunch church man, and a violent opposer of any measures which either encourage or favour Presbytery. Has for several years had the best interest in the House of Commons of any single person in it. No one is more listened to when he speaks, nor more deserves it. His orations

sions are not light and superficial, but strong and persuasive.

The first parliament after Dr. Sacheverell's trial chose him for their Speaker; and, having with a great deal of honour and fidelity served them and his country, her Majesty thought fit to make him secretary of state in the room of my Lord Dartmouth, who was made privy seal.

He is a lusty gentleman, of a comely venerable countenance; has wisdom and good nature in his looks, and is reckoned one of the honestest men in the world; is punctual in paying his debts, very charitable, and a great encourager of learning; is not hard to be spoken with, gives his advice freely, hates flattery, and never promises but with a real intention to perform; has always a great regard to merit, and seldom or never would promote a person, though ever so well recommended, without first trying his abilities. About fifty-five years old.

MR. URBAN, *Chichester, July 25.*

AS the lately-published "Letters from the Archdeacon of St. Albans, in reply to Dr. Priestley," will probably be very generally read and admired; allow me, through the channel of your Magazine, a few remarks and queries, hasty indeed, and such only as the first reading of these Letters has suggested. To every remark will be prefixed the page of the Archdeacon's Letters to which it refers.

P. 21.] The phrase "coming in the flesh" is a very natural, expressive, and decisive one, if supposed to refer to the *phantomist* doctrine of the Gnostics. In any other sense, or for any other purpose, it must be esteemed harsh and unusual; peculiarly so, and quite insufficient, if applied to prove the doctrine of the incarnation of the Logos, as for this purpose we want an explication not of our blessed Saviour's state and condition on earth, but of his *præ-existent* state in heaven.

P. 27.] contains a specimen of admirable reasoning much in the style of Bishop Hall. If Dr. Priestley thinks it worth while to give particular attention to it, he will shew what degree of attention is due to it from others.

Pp. 29, 30.] This argument is of nearly the same complexion as the former. The ancient reading of *κατὰ τὴν αἰώνιον* is entirely in favour of

Dr. Priestley's interpretation. Photius [Bibl. cod. 126] abuses this epistle of Clemens, and the candid Lardner seems disposed to commend it for one and the same reason, that is, for being (as the latter terms it) a *Socinian epistle* *.

P. 34.] Is it quite fair in the Archdeacon to cite Dr. Lardner's opinion in favour of the genuineness of the shorter epistles of Ignatius, and at the same time to conceal that the very passage referred to by the Archdeacon in his Charge [p. 19] is suspected by that learned and candid writer to be an interpolation †? Many passages much less figurative, and more direct to the Archdeacon's purpose, might have been produced from these epistles of Ignatius, so that it may be difficult to assign a reason for his choice of the above unfortunate one, which has exercised the critics Vossius and Cotelierius in a way more creditable to their ingenuity than satisfactory as to the authenticity of the passage in question, or perhaps the greatest part of the work from which it is taken.

P. 38.] In what part of his writings does Grotius maintain the high orthodoxy of the proper Nazarenes in the article of our Lord's divinity? I ask this question *in formâ pauperis*, for I find that Grotius is not at all of the Archdeacon's opinion on the subject of the late origin of these ancient Christians ‡.

P. 66.] Though this has some force considered as an *argumentum ad hominem*, yet as the Archdeacon confesses that the late learned Jeremiah Jones is in this controversy introduced to him for the first time, it would have been only a piece of respect due to a stranger to have taken some notice of what that eminent person has said concerning the epistle of Barnabas, particularly of the improbability of its having had for its author one who was once a Jew §. But waving this piece of ceremony, which, as Jeremiah Jones was a dissenter, and "very much unknown among the Archdeacon's brethren of the establishment," the Archdeacon may think altogether unnecessary, some attention should have been paid to the difference between the old

* "Credibility," part ii. vol. I. p. 49, 2d edition.

† Idem, p. 160.

‡ Annotat. in Matth. c. 1. sub init.

§ Jones on the Canon, vol. II. p. 523, seq.

Latin version and the Greek text of one of the passages cited from the epistle of Barnabas, which difference materially affects the argument: not to say that Mr. Lindsey's remarks on all these passages from Barnabas deserve our consideration*; but I beg pardon, Mr. Lindsey is an apostate, and probably in the Archdeacon's idea worse than an infidel or a dissenter.

Pp. 90, 91.] Allowing Dr. Priestley's translations of the expressions *ἐκ τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ* and *οὐκ ἐστὶν* to be somewhat incorrect, it is an inaccuracy by which the main argument is little affected. The passage from Athanasius proves that in the opinion of this father the apostles did not openly and explicitly teach the doctrine of Christ's divinity. Their *private instructions* [p. 94] to the catechumens, and such of their notions as it was policy to conceal [p. 101], Athanasius certainly well knew, and it cannot be doubted that the Archdeacon of St. Albans is as intimately acquainted with them.

P. 101.] The Archdeacon's commentary on Acts ii. 24. 32. 33. affords an excellent specimen of his method of interpreting scriptures; it is after the best manner of Bishop Bull, from whose storehouse (as Dr. Priestley observed) the Archdeacon, and his valuable ally the Monthly Reviewer, have drawn all their heaviest weapons. These operations of the Archdeacon on a very plain passage of holy writ will lead many persons to think that some qualifications besides that of "being at home in the Greek language," and in the Platonic philosophy, are requisite to form an able and successful expositor and defender of the doctrines of the gospel. An *evangelical spirit* is not one of the least of these qualifications, though some of our *master builders* seem to think they may do very well without it.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

MR. URBAN,

June 13.

I HAVE for a long time been extremely pleased with your biographical anecdotes of, and enquiries after, great and illustrious persons: but am much offended at your various correspondents who have spoken with such partiality, not to say in commendation, of that infamous and worst of wretches Brad-

shaw. I entirely agree with your correspondent W. N. vol. LIII. p. 566, that an anecdote of him is all that was required; but this ought to be done with decency; and that, I cannot say, your correspondent B. R. vol. LIII. p. 1028, has quite observed. Certainly all minute enquiries after such a man are better for charity's sake dropped, as the name of him must shock his surviving relations. But I now particularly address myself to your correspondent A. G. in vol. LIII. p. 750. Pray, Sir, who gave you, or any one else, an authority to find fault with any service ordered to be read in the church of England? I do not, however, wonder at it, after what you have said before in commendation of his bringing King Charles I. of blessed memory, to the block, for they who forsake their King first, will their God and religion next, and that King as good a Christian, and as fine a gentleman, as ever sat upon any throne.

Yours, &c.

A. JACOB.

MR. URBAN,

AS you profess from every field to transplant some rare production, I believe you will not think the following Exotic from the MORNING CHRONICLE unworthy notice. It seems to have sprung up under the influence of a warm sun.

Yours, &c.

Y. D.

Moorfields, the 39th Day
of the Month Arcan.

Αναξίφορημίτης Μουσας,

Τίνα θεῶν, τίς ηγεμῶν,

Τίνα δ' ἀνδρῶν καλαδότημον;

Why! whom better can ye celebrate than that glorious circulator of intelligence, Billy Woodfall, whose sapient logographic brow a peruke brown adorns! A-propos, I took a walk on Sunday morning last to Jerusalem, having received a pressing invitation from my friend Sharp, the razor-maker, who has lately established a manufactory there. We played at tectotum for an hour or two before breakfast, and, after discoursing for some time on the immateriality of plumb-pudding, devoured three leviathans and a philanthropist in less time than I am writing this "hasty sketch" of the business.—

I have every respect for the memory of Dr. Priestley the world gives me credit for; I have read his verses on his wife's bosom; we frequently play

* Sequel to the Apology, p. 428, & seq.

at skittles together on a Sunday evening, and blow our noses on the same handkerchief; but I will never sacrifice public good to private friendship, nor betray the confidence you are graciously pleased to place in

your obliged and

devoted humble servant,

JOHN HIGGINSON, Esquire.

P. S. I have purchased, by your recommendation, the folio edition of Jack the Giant-Killer, with notes by Gronovius, which I much approve of, and upon the whole prefer to Plutarch's Life of Hogarth; the observations on the immoderate use of cantharides are very judicious, notwithstanding what Johnson says.

The Emperor had his head shaved last Tuesday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, being one of the curious in wigs, spent the evening very jovially with a tobacconist in East Smithfield, where, it is said, he ate so heartily of asparagus that a diabetes is unavoidable.

I command you, under the inevitable penalty of annihilation, to inform me, by return of post, whether there is any analogy between Dunstable chalk hill and a wet newspaper, and whether they are not to be seen every morning at a quarter past five at the Chapter coffee-house, in a white waistcoat and breeches, exclaiming with the prophet Jeremiah, "waiter! give me the Public—where's the Chronicle—not come in yet?—Herald for a Daily!"

D—n order, d—n matter of fact, d—n every thing, I am above ye all—I am governed, as the sea is, by our noble and chaste mistress the moon, under whose countenance I never cease to sing—I shall be very happy to see you next Wednesday, as the moon will then be at the full: Monro has promised to favour me with his company, and I have ordered a leg of mutton and turnips and one of the hedgehogs Capt. Cook brought with him from Otaheite as a present to her Majesty.

I take my degree of LL. D. this day se'nnight, and have been reading Kent's Directory and Aristotle's Master-piece to qualify me for the examination. I have ordered a blue satin waistcoat and a pair of green velvet breeches to be ready at three, and have some idea of being circumcised, as my sister tells me I shall never be able to translate the Song of Moses into High Dutch till that operation is performed on your

most faithful and devoted humble servant.

By the bye, I send you a specimen of my translation of the first Iliad into elegiac verse, which I mean to bind up with Sherlock upon Death and Harris's List of Covent Garden Ladies, and send in a post chaise and four as a present to Sir Ashton. Sam House has very kindly accepted the dedication, which I mean to write in hexameter measure, but wish you would take Dunning's opinion.—I am sorry to trouble my friends, but necessity, you know, has no law.—Do send me Wingate's Arithmetic, and desire Jones to let me have my umbrella—that fellow seems to consider every thing as his vade mecum—he stole my tobacco-box a few days ago, and gave it to Mrs. Robinson in exchange for an old memorandum book of great use to every body but the owner.—But I'll give it the dog! he shall be consecrated in Paul's Wharf by six gingerbread bakers without thumbs, and afterwards eat hot apple dumplin out of a pail with his hands tied behind him, while nineteen hermaphrodites in blue jerkins p— upon his grave, and both Houses of Parliament sing the third ode of Anacreon at the Saracen's Head in Friday-street, accompanied by George Gost—g, Esq. one of the Deputy Registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. I must now, Mr. Woodfall, intreat your pardon for intruding upon you at dinner-time, but

When a lady's in the case

All other things, you know (Billy), give place;

for, being *die Veneris*, I have promised to meet Poll Basket at the Pig and Beehive in Honey-lane Market, to breakfast upon hot hasty-pudding and mushroom sauce.

Yours to eternity and three days,

JOHN HIGGINSON.

Don't let my father see this on any account.

To the Right Rev. Father in God
William Woodfall, Logographer
and Fire Eater to her Majesty
the Empress of all the Russias,
John Higginson sends Grace
and Health.

MR. URBAN,

July 16.

I BEG leave, through your most useful compilation, to make some observations on Mr. Soame Jenyns's ridiculous

rule of the attempts to restore the constitution of Great Britain. *Hæ nuga seria ducunt in mala.* This merry genius takes the scheme, probably the most exceptionable; then determines it the most feasible; and by laughing at its consequences, when placed in the most absurd light, endeavours to stigmatise every attempt at political improvement; I had almost said, at our national security. But this gentleman might as well argue, that the pure principles of the Christian religion are as little compatible with the interest of society and the improvement of human morals, as those of a fair, uncorrupt, and equal government. If men, as mortals, individually or collectively, cannot be made perfect, it does not surely follow, that they ought to stagnate in the grossest imperfection. I humbly apprehend Mr. Jenyns to have viewed the people of this country with fixed prejudice: in his pocket and his person he may in his election campaigns have felt the weight of a British mob; and, soured by the treatment, chafes now to represent every evil as the necessary consequence of their natural profligacy, while this very profligacy, if not entirely occasioned, is much promoted, by our present mode of representation, and the interest their corrupt superiors have in its support and encouragement. Does Mr. Jenyns find, in the returns of any county, at any period, any members of that stamp, which are presumed a disgrace to the representative? Are they not always, or with the fewest exceptions possible, men of large landed property, plain sense, old descent, and disinterested views, even where united with brilliant talents? Can that set of men, who thrive on the misfortunes of their country, gain a seat any where but in the boroughs? and is not the sale of those the more notorious and easy, as the number of electors is fewer, or the dependence of them, as the valuable appendage of some estate; the more certain? Did not Cromwell summon parliaments on this plan of equal representation? and did not they, under the certainty of an instant dissolution, begin by questioning the legality of the very authority by which they were summoned? One scarcely knows which most to admire, the man who called such parliaments, or the parliaments that thus dared to oppose the title of such a man. These being incontro-

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vertible facts, the argument is shifted into the bold assertion, that the whole is an absolute innovation, and a desperate alteration of the forms, under a specious pretence of complying with the spirit, of our free government, and is therefore both *illegal* and *inexpedient*. The reply to this must necessarily, as I wish not to argue speculatively or hypothetically, lead me into a little historical epitome of the progressive state of our representation, which has never for any long period continued in this supposed permanency, but, agreeably to the very essence of a free government, has gradually, to the last century, altered, as the increase of commerce, the state of property, the degree of population, and the manners of the people, required. For I most submissively allow, that there is an indecorum at least in the people's petitioning parliament, unless on some grievance so notorious as to be nearly self-evident, and the relief of which consequently must be both *legal* and *expedient*. In this case, the progressive improvement of our representation formerly will prove the *legality*, the present state of it the *expediency*, of the people's claim. The first legal summonses under our present form were about the year 1300, in the reign of Edward I, when knights of the shire were elected by only freeholders; power to a certain degree having always attended property in Britain, and none but free-tenants being capable of suit and service at a county-court, in which these knights were elected. This privilege in the reign of Henry VI. was restrained to the possessors of forty shillings a year; after the Revolution to such, paying the land-tax, but with this horrible absurdity, that the necessity of being rated to the land-tax having not been *even yet* added to the oath, many are encouraged to swear to the possession of forty shillings a year, over and above all reprises, while, from the not being at all assessed to the land-tax, the vote given on such oath is perfectly illegal. All lease and copyholders, however easy their tenure and large their income, were, from feudal customs most unjustly now adhered to, always excluded; and, on some base practices at the last contested Oxfordshire election, were restrained by act of parliament. The writs for burgesses not originally specifying the towns to send them, and the burden of their main-

maintenance, (four shillings a day for a knight, and two shillings for a burgess) being at an early period very heavy, the sheriffs, from interested motives, frequently dispersed the writs in a partial manner, without due regard to the opulence or size of towns; and thus, to our disgrace, converted into boroughs many of the smallest. But the towns which belonged to, or the inhabitants which held their property under, the king or great barons, were compelled by tenure to bear this burden of sending members to parliament, which seems the origin of burgage tenure. In other places, such inhabitants as were willing to bear the expence of their members wages were allowed the sole right of electing them, which seems the origin of votes by scot and lot. On the alienation of feudal and monastic property under the Tudor family, manufactures, commerce, personal property, and population increasing, the towns felt their own importance, and began petitioning to have restored, or granted, the right of sending members to parliament, which gradually produced the following astonishing change:—that to about 170 representatives of the people in the fourteenth, and 300 in the fifteenth century, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries 215 members were, for the benefit of representation, added to parliament, by the *Crown*; Wales, Monmouthshire, and Cheshire, being incorporated with our legislature by *act of parliament* under Henry VIII.—the account therefore stands thus: Henry VIII. *restored* two boroughs; Edward VI. twenty; Mary, four; Elizabeth, twelve; James, sixteen; Charles II. eighteen. Henry VIII. *created* thirty-three; Edward VI. twenty-eight; Mary, seventeen; Elizabeth, forty-eight; James, eleven; Charles II. six. The whole addition, two hundred and fifteen members within the course of about one hundred and fifty years, ending little more than one hundred years ago. In 1706, by the union with Scotland, forty-five members from that Kingdom were added. But though from that period representation hath not varied, the rights of election have at every petition, at the will of the House, according to the ruling interest of the day, till the late act for determining contested elections by a balloted jury; under which, by the disfranchisement of some corrupt voters in a few venal boroughs, and the addition

of other voters, cases in point have been established of the power, mode, and usage of the House to remedy where proof of criminality could be brought. Now surely the incontrovertible notoriety of the present state of many of the boroughs is a most legal truism, and for the necessity of legislative interposition of all strong proofs the very strongest. From hence, then, unless it be thought better to let our government gradually moulder away into a moderate despotism or to stand the hazard of what may arise from the shock of contesting such a probable event, results the expediency of some immediate remedy. It surprised the great Chancellor, Lord Talbot, that one hundred thousand voters should elect the majority of representatives for eight millions of fellow-subjects. What would he have said to the nicer calculation of six thousand voters electing two hundred and fifty-four members? a number sufficient for a majority on any question, and from which we have long known, that a few opulent families, by possessing many of the boroughs, and a consequent influence, must ever embarrass government, nominate a ministry, control the throne, and plunder the state. That the sense of the people ought to be learned only in the resolutions of parliament, is most justly true; but this is impossible, while they are scarce virtually represented, and while, consequently, the sovereign may have the sad resource of appealing to the electors against the conduct of the elected. If no mere plain country gentleman can, as such, in many counties gain at home a seat in parliament, from the inadequate state of representation, he must buy it in some distant borough; that is, in order to satisfy his honest pride of thus serving the community, he must begin by basely corrupting the people, and not unfrequently ruining himself, or yield all contest, as most of the landed gentry have necessarily yielded it, to those, whose daring talents, corrupt eloquence, loose principles, dependant stations, and rank lust of public plunder, rouse in them every motive and every means to take possession of our representation, where they can acquire a more speedy fortune than from a patient industry in the trade or profession to which they were bred, or can seize from every other competitor the benefits of either, by the preference that must be

be given to their mere parliamentary weight. Hence venality is extended through all ranks, since, as Montesquieu observes, it is impossible the higher class in any state should be little less than knaves, and the lower be contented with remaining no better than dupes: they must mutually agree to buy and sell, in order to be bought and sold. In short, what Pope, our great moral satyrists, imagined, in a poet's vision, he saw in 1738, under Sir Robert Walpole; that encourager of our national debt and political profligacy, from which much of what may be termed the private vices of individuals is virtually derived, as being warmly supported, is now to our dull sight nearly realised by that minister's well-trained pupils—

In statesman, soldier, patriot, man in power,
Tis avarice all,—ambition is no more:
See all our nobles, begging to be slaves;
See all our fools, aspiring to be knaves;
And hear corruption through the realm proclaim,
That—not to be polluted—is the shame.

With every apology for the length of this, I am, &c.

AN ESSEX PETITIONER.

In a former Mag. p. 428, col. 2, in remarks on Dean Tucker's address, after the words of a strong interest, should have been added, and fire him with the pride of public virtue.

MR. URBAN;

Aug. 4.

I TAKE the earliest opportunity of performing my promise of sending you some

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE LATE DR. ANDREW GIFFORD.

This learned divine, son of Emanuel, and grandson of Andrew Gifford, was born Aug. 17, 1701, and educated at Tewksbury, under the Rev. Mr. Jones, author of the "History of the Canon of Scripture," whose seminary produced, amongst many shining men, the late learned and respectable Abp Secker, Bp Butler, and Dr. Chandler. Mr. Gifford finished his studies under the famous Dr. Ward. He was baptized, joined to his father's church at Bristol, and removed from thence to the Baptist Church Meeting in Devonshire-square, London, some time before July 23, 1723. In 1725 the people at Nottingham enjoyed his early labours, and he was there very popular. Afterwards he was invited to London, and was ordained, Feb. 5, 1729-30. In the first parts of his ministry, it was his practice to write, and to

read, a considerable part of his sermons; but afterwards he delivered his previous meditations without notes. His intimacy with Sir Richard Ellys, Bart. the learned author of "Fortuita Sacra," consisting of critical notes upon certain texts of scripture, commenced about 1731, when he became his chaplain, taking the lead in family worship, especially in morning and evening prayer. Sir Richard, who was one of the heartiest friends Mr. Gifford ever had among the Protestant Dissenters, continued him in his office till his death, and his lady did so afterwards, making him an annual present of forty guinea, till about 1745, when she was married again. A sermon of his, preached and printed in 1734, occasioned by the high wind in 1703*, is very respectfully dedicated to that great and good man. In 1754, he was presented with a diploma, creating him D. D. from the Marischal College at Aberdeen. He had a particular delight in antiquities. His own private collection of coins, one of the most curious in Britain, was purchased by George II. as an addition to his own Cabinet. A thorough acquaintance with ancient coins and manuscripts was his forte. His fitness for his station, and his being F. S. A. were the occasion, but the personal friendship of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, Abp Herring, the Speaker Onslow, and his unshaken patron Sir R. Ellys, were the immediate cause, under Providence, of his being appointed Assistant Librarian at the British Museum; a post to which he was remarkably suited. Here his opportunities for improvement were very much enlarged, and, having a talent to receive and communicate knowledge with all the ease of an unaffected politeness, his acquaintance amongst the nobility and gentry soon became very extensive. Some of them did him the honour of a mutual exchange of friendly visits, and others of the first rank discovered their respect for him, either by an occasional attendance on his ministry, or by an obliging correspondence and intimacy. Among these were the Marquis of Lothian, the Earls of Halifax, and Dartmouth, Lady Buchan, Lady Huntingdon, &c. As a minister of the Gospel, he was lively and evangelical; he was an hearty friend to the doctrines of Free

* It is a regular practice, we hear, among the Baptists to commemorate this remarkable storm at stated periods. Q. why? EDIT. Grace

Grace; and his system corresponded with the confession of faith put forth by the elders of the Baptist Churches in and about London, in 1677 and 1689. He was master of the pathetic, and persuasion dwelt on his lips. His heart was in the work; and upon some occasions particularly it might have been said of him, as it was of one of the blessed reformers, "*Vividus vultus, vividi oculi, vividæ manus, denique omnia vivida.*" If ever any man was all alive in the public service, Dr. Gifford was the man; and he retained his evangelical fervour in his stated and occasional labours*, even to the very last, with but very little abatement; insomuch that, when he was above eighty years of age, he was more active and zealous than many young men of twenty-five. It was thus he kept up a numerous auditory, and made every one say, what indeed appears true, "that the Doctor would die popular." The persons he baptized many years ago, were 600; of late he kept no exact account: and eleven persons, or more, he sent out into the work of the ministry. The Doctor's friendly and pastoral visits were cheerful and serious. In the administration of baptism and the Lord's supper, he seemed to go beyond himself. At baptisms, he was lively and excellent. He used to say, when he was but poorly, and in prospect of administering this ordinance, "I shall get well, I hope, if I can but go and baptize." Sometimes, when he came up out of the water, he stood and addressed the audience; and the last time that ever he performed this sacred rite, he stood at the head of the Baptistery, though his gown and his other cloaths were wet around him, and sang a hymn with the people: he was a veteran in the service, and often declared, "he never took cold by baptizing, that he knew of, in his life." The last time he administered the Lord's supper, June 6, 1784, he went to the table very weak and low, and was not able to pour out the wine. On the next evening, June 7, he preached a sermon to the Friendly Society which meets in Eagle-street, conversed very freely with some of the members of the society, and then parted from them, saying with a cheerful voice, "Farewell;" then he came back to the

* For the last twenty-five years of his life, he preached an evening lecture, once a month, at Little St. Helen's, in connection with several ministers of the Independent persuasion.

vestry again, and, just putting in his head, said once more, "Farewell." This was the last time he was ever in the Meeting. He bore his afflictions as a Christian, and exemplified that patience in them which he recommended to others. Affectionately addressing himself to those who were around him, he placidly departed this life, June 19, in the 84th year of his age. He left the people of his charge, deeply interested in their affections, and so they were in his. An ample proof of his love to them he has given, by making his six deacons the executors of his last will and testament, and by the handsome legacy of 400*l.* to the Church meeting in Eagle-street, in whose service he ended his days. He had two sons by his first wife, Martha Ware, and one son by his second wife, Grace Paynter; all these died in their infancy; and in the Doctor's death, after a very long line of respectable descent, the name of Gifford (in his family) dies: but lives in the affectionate remembrance of his congregation, and in the Baptist Academy at Bristol (see p. 485). He wished to have taken an active part in procuring a charter and an endowment for that seminary as a college; but the modesty of the present tutors would not permit them to forward so vast a design.

Yours, &c.

EUGENIO.

MR. URBAN,

THE following epigram was written by Mr. Prior, on the funeral of the Duke of Buckingham, in Westminster Abbey, as performed by Bishop Atterbury, in 1721; that famous Bishop of Rochester, whose Memoirs, lately published by Mr. Nichols, contain the history of that accomplished, but turbulent, prelate from his advancement to the see of Rochester in 1713, to his banishment to France in 1722—and his own interment in 1732. See vol. I. p. 79.

"I have no hope,"

The Duke he said, and dies:

"In sure and certain hope," the Prelate cries.

Of these two learned peers,

I prythee—say, man,

Who is the greater liar, the priest or layman?

The Duke he dies

An INFIDEL confess:

"He's our dear brother," says the lordly priest.

The Duke a KNAVE!

Still "BROTHER dear," he cried,

And who dare say "the reverend Prelate lied?"

R E M A R K.

They neither lied—each spake as undeceiv'd,
What all suspected, and now all BELIEV'D.

74. *An Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of the African Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies.* By James Ramsay, M.A. Vicar of Tetton in Kent. 8vo. (See p. 579.)

THIS Essay was announced last year, by the Bishop of Chester (see our last volume, p. 859). The author is well qualified to discuss this humane and important subject, by twenty years residence in the West Indies, and above fourteen years application to it. In the first chapter he considers the several natural and artificial ranks that take place in social life, that of master and slave in ancient and in Gothic times, as proposed by Fletcher for Scotland in 1698, in the French and British colonies, and in particular instances. In the 2d and 3d he shews how much the publick would be profited, and how much the master would gain, by advancing slaves in social life, and by allowing them the privilege of a weekly sabbath. In the 3d he gives examples of the difficulty of instructing slaves *in their present state*; relates the obstacles that the Moravian missions had to encounter; the inefficacy of the author's private and public attempts to instruct slaves; and suggests a mode in which private attempts on large plantations to improve slaves may probably succeed. In the 4th the objections to African captivity, drawn from philosophy, from anatomy, and observation, are fully considered, and ably vindicated, from experience. And in the 5th a plan is laid down for their improvement and conversion, by establishing clergy among them, indulging the slaves with certain privileges, and extending to them a police. The whole concludes thus:

"Though what is here written, if deemed worthy of notice, will certainly expose the author to much abuse from men whose wishes and interest, as they imagine them to tend, are opposed to all reformation, yet is he not sensible of having had any thing sinister, selfish, or censorious in view; nor can he, in any respect, be particularly benefited if the improvement were to take effect. He has intended no slight or injury to individuals, or to any condition or community of men, separated from their opposition to the unalienable rights of human nature, and the dictates of benevolence and religion. His consolation is, that a simple love of truth, and a sincere desire to do good, alone excited him to the attempt, and that many pious and learned persons thought it worthy the attention of the publick. And, after seriously reviewing the whole, he sees no objection to be offered before hand, either against the practicability or expence of the

plan, except the manners and prejudices of the age. On the contrary, there are considerations to encourage both individuals and government to make the attempt; arguments of strength, not only to be drawn from topics of humanity, liberty, religion, but also of safety, conveniency, positive interest and profit, both public and private.

"Doubtless, in a subject like this, where we must be satisfied with general accounts, probable conjectures, and analogical reasoning, a person inclined to take the other side may select many things to be objected to, many to be contradicted. But, till such a man can, simply and generally speaking, vindicate, on the score of religion, morality, or even policy, the conduct, or rather negligence, of government, with respect to the sugar colonies; till he can prove that the diet, the cloathing, the labour, the punishments of 400,000 negroes*, ought to be left entirely to the discretion of their masters; till he can affirm that slaves have an adequate remedy, either in law, opinion, or interest, as practised or understood among us, against the parsimony, insensibility, prejudices, meanness, ignorance, spite, and cruelty of their owners and overseers; till he can shew that the present state of our slaves is the best possible state, both for them and their masters, into which they can be put, and that we had a right to ravish them from their country, to transport and place them in our own; till he can shew it to be *impossible* to make them real Christians, or to render them more useful members of the state than they are at present; till he can shew that reason is convinced, humanity pleased, that liberty has no claim, and religion no wish; the justice of our remarks must remain established, and the necessity of that attention to the improvement of slaves, both as men and Christians, which is here enforced, must remain unconfuted.

"May God, in his providence, in his goodness, esteem us a people worthy of a blessing, so valuable and extensive as the social improvement and conversion to Christianity of our slaves would indisputably be!"

In this prayer every pious, humane, and considerate reader will join with the author.

75. *Captain Cook's Voyage.* 4to.

Relation of the events that led to the murder of Capt. Cook, continued from p. 450.

"Captain King, having observed the disposition of the savages in the night, went on board the Resolution, as soon as it was light, for the time-keeper, and in his way was hailed by the Discovery, and informed that their cutter had been stolen from the buoy where it was moored.

"When I arrived on board," continues he, "I found the marines arming, and

* Orig. 4000,000. Qu. a mistake? —
Capt

Capt. Cook loading his double-barrelled gun. Whilst I was relating to him what had happened to us in the night, he interrupted me with some eagerness, and acquainted me with the loss of the *Discovery's* cutter, and with the preparations he was making for its recovery. It had been his usual practice, whenever any thing of consequence was lost at any of the islands in this ocean, to get the king, or some of the principal chiefs on board, and to keep them as hostages till it was restored. This method, which had been attended with success, he meant to pursue on the present occasion; and at the same time had given orders to stop all the canoes that should attempt to leave the bay, with an intention of seizing and destroying them, if he could not recover the cutter by peaceable means. Accordingly, the boats of both ships, well manned and armed, were stationed across the bay, and before I left the ship, some great guns had been fired at two large canoes that were attempting to make their escape.

"It was between seven and eight o'clock when we quitted the ship, together with Capt. Cook, in the pinnace, having Mr. Phillips and nine marines with him, and myself in the small boat. The last orders I received from him were, to quiet the minds of the natives on our side of the bay, by assuring them they should not be hurt; to keep my people together, and to be on my guard. We then parted. The captain went towards Kowrowa, where the king resided, and I proceeded to the beach. My first care, on going ashore, was to give strict orders to the marines to remain within the tent, to load their pieces with ball; and not to quit their arms. Afterwards I took a walk to the huts of old Kaoo and the priests, and explained to them, as well as I could, the object of the hostile preparations, which had exceedingly alarmed them. I found that they had already heard of the cutter being stolen; and I assured them, that though Capt. Cook was resolved to recover it, and to punish the authors of the theft, yet that they, and the people of the village on our side, need not be under the smallest apprehension of suffering any evil from us. I desired the priests to explain this to the people, and to tell them not to be alarmed, but to continue peaceable and quiet. Kaoo asked me, with great earnestness, if Terree-boo was to be hurt? I assured him he was not; and both he and the rest of his brethren seemed much satisfied with this assurance.

"In the mean time, Capt. Cook having called off the launch, which was stationed at the North point of the bay, and taken it along with him, proceeded to Kowrowa, and landed, with the lieutenant and nine marines. He immediately marched into the village, where he was received with the usual marks of respect, the people prostrating themselves before him, and bringing him

their accustomed offerings of small hogs. Finding that there was no suspicion of their design, his next step was to enquire for Terree-boo, and the two boys his sons, who had been his constant guests on board the *Resolution*. In a short time the boys returned with the natives who had been sent in search of them, and immediately led Capt. Cook to the house where the king had slept. They found the old man just awoke from sleep, and, after a short conversation about the loss of the cutter, from which Captain Cook was convinced that he was in no wise privy to it, he invited him to return in the boat, and spend the day on board the *Resolution*. To this proposal the king readily consented, and immediately got up to accompany him.

"Things were in this prosperous train, the two boys being already in the pinnace, and the rest of the party having advanced near the water-side, when an elderly woman, called Kaneekabareea, the mother of the boys, and one of the king's favourite wives, came after him, and with many tears and intreaties besought him not to go on board. At the same time, two chiefs, who came along with her, laid hold of him, and insisting that he should go no further, forced him to sit down. The natives, who were collecting in prodigious numbers along the shore, and had probably been alarmed by the firing of the great guns, and the appearances of hostility in the bay, began to throng round Capt. Cook and their king. In this situation the lieutenant of marines, observing that his men were huddled close together in the crowd, and by this means incapable of using their arms if occasion should require it, proposed to the captain to draw them up along the rocks, close to the water's edge; and the crowd readily making way for them to pass, they were drawn up in a line, at the distance of about 30 yards from the place where the king was sitting.

"All this time the old king remained on the ground, with the strongest marks of terror and dejection in his countenance; Capt. Cook, not willing to abandon the object for which he had come on shore, continuing to urge him, in the most pressing manner, to proceed; whilst, on the other hand, whenever the king appeared inclined to follow him, the chiefs, who stood round him, interposed, at first with prayers and intreaties, but afterwards having recourse to force and violence, and insisting on his staying where he was. Capt. Cook, therefore, finding that the alarm had spread too generally, and that it was in vain to think any longer of getting him off without bloodshed, at last gave up the point, observing to Mr. Phillips, that it would be impossible to compel him to go on board without a risk of killing a great number of the inhabitants.

"Though the enterprize which had carried Capt. Cook now on shore had failed, and

was abandoned, yet his person did not appear to be in the least danger till an accident happened, which gave a fatal turn to the affair. The boats which had been stationed across the bay having fired at some canoes that were attempting to get out, unfortunately had killed a chief of the first rank. The news of his death arrived at the village where Capt. Cook was, just as he had left the king, and was walking slowly towards the shore. The ferment it occasioned was very conspicuous. The women and children were immediately sent off, and the men girt on their war mats, and armed themselves with spears and stones. One of the natives, having in his hands a stone and a long iron spike (which they call a pahooa), came up to the captain, flourishing his weapon, by way of defiance, and threatening to throw the stone. The captain desired him to desist; but the man persisting in his insolence, he was at length provoked to fire a load of small shot. The man having his mat on, which the shot were not able to penetrate, this had no other effect than to irritate and encourage them. Several stones were thrown at the marines, and one of the crews attempted to stab Mr. Philips with his pahooa, but failed in the attempt, and received from him a blow with the butt end of his musquet. Captain Cook now fired his second barrel, loaded with ball, and killed one of the foremost of the natives. A general attack with stones immediately followed, which was answered by a discharge of musquetry from the marines and the people in the boats. The islanders, contrary to the expectation of every one, stood the fire with great firmness, and before the marines had time to reload they broke in upon them, with dreadful shouts and yells. What followed was a scene of the utmost horror and confusion.

"Four of the marines were cut off amongst the rocks, in their retreat, and fell a sacrifice to the fury of the enemy; three more were dangerously wounded, and the lieutenant, who had received a stab between the shoulders with a pahooa, having fortunately reserved his fire, shot the man who had wounded him just as he was going to repeat his blow. Our unfortunate commander, the last time he was seen distinctly, was standing at the water's edge, and calling out to the boats to cease firing, and to pull in. If it be true, as some of those who were present have imagined, that the marines and boatmen had fired without his orders, and that he was desirous of preventing any further bloodshed, it is not improbable that his humanity on this occasion proved fatal to him. For it was remarked that, while he faced the natives, none of them had offered him any violence, but that, having turned about to give his orders to the boats, he was stabbed in the back, and fell with his face into the water. On seeing him fall, the islanders set up a great shout, and his body was immediately

dragged on shore, and surrounded by the enemy, who, snatching the dagger out of each other's hands, shewed a savage eagerness to have a share in his destruction."

Before we give any further extracts, we shall now go back to the Introduction, a masterly performance, for which the publick, it seems, are indebted to the learned and ingenious Dr. Douglas *. In this the question of *Cui bono?* is very satisfactorily answered by a summary view of what has been done in the six circumnavigations performed under the auspices of Geo III. And, 1. In the South Atlantic Ocean, Commodore Byron, in 1764, ascertained the true position of Falkland's Islands, before unknown; and Capt. Cook, in 1775, discovered Sandwich Land, &c. : 2. The passage round Cape Horn, when made at a proper season, has been proved to be safe and easy; the Straits of Magelhaens, and Le Maire, and the coasts of Terra del Fuego, have been accurately surveyed; a chart drawn of the former, &c. : 3. The Pacific Ocean has been repeatedly traversed; the Terra Australia del Espritu Santo, of Quiros, long supposed to be part of a Southern continent, has been proved by Capt. Cook, who sailed round it, to be nothing more than the Archipelago of the New Hebrides, and its true position and bounds have been assigned; 4. Within the Southern tropic numberless habitable islands have been discovered, some grouped, others separated, for near 80 degrees of longitude: 5. the Eastern coast of New Holland, from 38° to within 10½ of the Equinoctial, has been accurately surveyed by Cook and Furneaux, and Van Diemen's Land, and New South Wales, are found to be only the extremities of that amazing island, that fifth part of the world: 6. New Zealand, of which only the Western side had been explored by its discoverer Tasman, instead of a Southern continent, as had been supposed, is now found to consist of two large islands: 7. Instead of New Holland and New Guinea joining, a passage has been found to the Indian Ocean, through Endeavour Strait: 8. New Britain is now known to be divided into two islands by a much better and shorter passage, St. George's Channel, than had been before discovered;

* Residentiary of St. Paul's, &c. and the detector of Lauder's forgeries to prove Milton a plagiarist. See our vol. XX. p. 535.

And, lastly, the idea of a Southern continent is now for ever exploded by Capt. Cook's second voyage, and "it is now discovered, beyond all doubt, (as an inscription to his memory well expresses it) that the same Great Being, who created the universe by his fiat, by the same ordained our earth to keep a just poise, without a corresponding Southern continent — and it does so. *He stretcheth out the North over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing.* Job xxvi. 7." — All that had been done by former English navigators and travellers, towards the discovery of a N. E. or N. W. passage, is then very accurately stated; the instructions given to Capt. Cook, and also to Capt. Young, who was to meet him, if possible, in Bassin's Bay; a curious account of Mr. Hearne's journey by land from Prince of Wales's Fort, in lat. $58^{\circ} 47\frac{1}{2}'$ N. to the Copper-mine River, lat. 72° N. in 1770, and of the last Spanish voyage of discovery on the American coast, in 1775, are inserted; and Capt. Cook is proved, in his last voyage, to have much surpassed these boasted discoveries of the Spaniards, "so high as the latitude of 58° ," not only by exploring Kerguelen's Land, in the South Indian Ocean, improving the geography of the Friendly Islands, and discovering, in the Northern Pacific Ocean, the Sandwich Islands, a noble group, before totally unknown, but also by ascertaining the true position of the Western coast of America, with few interruptions, from lat. 44° to beyond lat. 70° , and the position of the North Eastern extremity of Asia; by giving more authentic information concerning the islands lying between the two continents than was ever before procured; and by discovering the narrow bounds that divide Asia and America; has solved the puzzling problem relating to the peopling of America; and even, by his failure in the principal object of his voyage, has instructed future navigators, and taught them the impediments they may expect to encounter in attempting a passage to the E. Indies through Beering's Strait. The Editor then discusses the many commercial advantages, improvements in sciences, and philosophical speculations, arising from these discoveries. But for them we must refer to the work, adding only, that Dr. Douglas adduces many arguments to shew that

* Now governor of Prince of Wales's Fort, in Churchill River. See p. 554.

our voyages have conveyed much benefit to the discovered, and may, in due time, spread the blessings of civilization amongst the numerous tribes of the South Pacific Ocean. — The origin of these numerous tribes he then deduces from one common stock, the Asiatic nation called *Malayans*; and shews, from Capt. Cook's observations, that the Esquimaux, and the native inhabitants of Greenland, Labradore, and Hudson's Bay, also people the bays and islands on the West coast of North America, a space, from East to West, of at least 1500 leagues, and from the lat. of 60° to that of 72° N.

The two first volumes are compiled from the journals of Capt. Cook and Mr. Anderson, surgeon of the Resolution, an excellent naturalist, who unfortunately died in the voyage. For the third we are indebted to Captain King. — The Editor, after answering for the notes on the two first volumes, and this introduction, begs leave to add, that "he considers himself as entitled to no inconsiderable share of candid indulgence from the publick, having engaged in a very tedious and troublesome undertaking, upon the most disinterested motives, his only reward being the satisfaction he feels of having been able to do an essential service to the family of our great navigator, who had honoured him, in the journal of his voyage, with the appellation of friend." — "The volumes, and their attendant illustrations and ornaments," furnish a sufficient apology for the delay of the publication, had it been greater. (*To be continued.*)

76. *Select Works of the Emperor Julian, &c.*
(Continued from p. 447.)

TWO or three of the Epistles of this Imperial writer shall now be inserted. The first may be the more curious to Britons as being addressed to an officer who then commanded in Britain, being vicar, or vice-præfect, of our island. He was afterwards ineffectually employed in attempting to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.

"EPISTLE XXX.

"To ALYPIUS, Brother of CÆSARIUS*.

"I was just recovering from an indisposition when I received the geography† that you

* The XXIXth is also addressed to him.

† "This geography seems to have been the composition of Alypius. Moreri says, "another

you sent me; nor was the book less acceptable for coming from you. For it contains not only better descriptions than any book of the kind, but you have also embellished it with Iambics, not "singing a Bupalian war," as the Cyrenean poet † expresses it, but such as fair Sappho would have thought worthy of adapting to her hymns. Such a work it may be proper perhaps for you to give, but certainly it is most agreeable for me to receive. With your administration of affairs, as you study to act, on all occasions, both with diligence and mildness, I am highly satisfied. For to blend lenity and moderation with fortitude and resolution, and to exert those in encouraging the good, and these in correcting the wicked, requires, I am confident, no small degree of genius and virtue.

"May you have these objects always in view, and make both subservient to your own honour! The wisest of the ancients justly thought that this should be the end proposed by every virtue ‡. May health and happiness be your portion as long as possible, my most esteemed and beloved brother §!"

The next, which was addressed to a friend on the loss of his wife, will serve to shew how weak were the consolations suggested by Paganism, when compared with those of Christianity.

" EPISTLE XXXVII. To AMERIUS ||

* Your letter, in which you mention the death of your wife, and express your extreme affliction, filled my eyes with tears. Painful would it have been to hear that any wife, young, chaste, and engaging, and also an excellent mother, was prematurely snatched away; but that you have sustained such a loss gives me peculiar concern. For, of all my friends, Amerius least deserved such a calamity; a man whose understanding is superior to most; a man whom I highly esteem.

"If I were writing on this subject to any other person, I should be more prolix in telling him that such is the lot of human nature; that submission is necessary; that the most poignant grief admits of consolation **; and, in short, should use, as to a novice, all the arguments that are likely to alleviate affliction. But, as I am ashamed of employing to one who instructs others those arguments which are used to teach and improve the ignorant, waving every thing else, I will relate to you a fable, or rather a true story, of a certain wise man, not new perhaps to you, but probably unknown to many, whose only medicine, mirth, you will find as effectual a remedy for sorrow as that cup †† which the fair Lacedæmonian is supposed,

"another geographical work is also ascribed to him, which was a description of the old world."

* "Bupalus, a statuary, made the image of the poet Hipponax, who was very deformed in person, in ridicule; which he resenting, wrote such severe Iambics against him, that he hanged himself. This was the common report, which Horace (Epod. v. 14.) seems to confirm. But Pliny (xxxvi. 5.) says, that report was false. Hipponax is reprobated by Julian in his Duties of a Priest, vol. I. p. 132."

† "Probably Callimachus, born, as Strabo says (l. xvii.), at Cyrene in Africa, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Thence he is often styled "the Libyan bard." His hymns were translated by Dr. Dodd."

‡ "Thus they made the entrance to the temple of Virtue the passage to that of Honour."

§ "Little did Alympius imagine, while he was exercising his poetical and political talents in Britain, among a people as insensible to the charms of his poetry as their rocks and forests, that, in a distant age, when the Britons could have relished his verses, he would not have been known as a poet, and scarcely as a governor, eminent as he was in both those characters, had not this accidental billet been happily rescued from the gulph of time."

|| "I know not that this man of letters, apparently a sophist and a Pagan, is elsewhere mentioned. One MS. styles him 'Himerius.' We are acquainted with a celebrated professor of that name, the rival and the colleague of Prohæresius, and who, like him, taught eloquence at Athens when Julian was there. Himerius left some discourses, of which there are some extracts in the Bibliotheca of Photius. It might be supposed that this Epistle was addressed to him, if the MS. did not style him 'Præfect of Ægypt.'—In the reign of Julian that province was governed by Ecdicius; and this Epistle is certainly written to one who was a teacher: but it might not be impossible for the title of Præfect to be here no more than an honorary title. In those times honorary titles of the greatest employments were sometimes given to men of letters. I would not venture, however, to assert, they had that of governor of any particular province. LA BLÉTERIE."

** "Thus the three remedies which Pliny prescribes are, "Length of time, the necessity of submission, and satiation of grief."

†† "In the IVth book of the Odyssey, ver. 220, &c. when Menelaus gives an entertainment to Telemachus, Helen puts into the wine a drug which had the virtue to induce an oblivion of the most cruel anxieties. LA BLÉTERIE."

"Julian refers to the same passage in his Consolatory Oration, vol. I. p. 32, where it is quoted in the notes."

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on a similar occasion, to have given to Telemachus.

"It is reported, that Democritus * of Abdera, finding nothing that he said could console Darius for the loss of a beautiful wife, promised to restore her to life, if the king would supply him with all things necessary for the purpose. Darius ordered him to spare no expence, but to take whatever was requisite to perform his promise. Soon after, Democritus told him, that 'every thing was ready for the completion of the work, one only excepted, which he knew not how to procure; but that Darius, as he was king of all Asia, would perhaps find no difficulty in providing it.' On his asking what this important matter was, Democritus is said to have replied, 'If you will inscribe on the tomb of your wife the names of three who have never known affliction, she shall immediately return to life, this ceremony being irresistible†' Darius hesitating, and not being able to recollect any one who had not experienced some sorrow, Democritus laughed, as usual, and said to him 'And are not you, the absurdest of men, ashamed still to lament, as if you alone were involved in such distress, when you cannot find one that ever lived exempt from some domestic misfortune.'

"That Darius, an illiterate Barbarian, a slave both to joy and grief, should be told this, was highly proper; but you, a Greek, who cultivate true literature, should learn from yourself to govern your passions. For it is shameful that reason should not anticipate the certain effects of time‡."

The last, which is one of the six (remaining) to his friend Libanius, was

first published by Fabricius, with seven other Epistles, in his *Lux Evangelii*, 1731, and consequently has not been inserted in any of the editions.

"EPISTLE LXXV. To LIBANIUS, Sophist and Quæstor §.

"How fortunate was our disappointment of a public carriage! For instead of the terror and apprehension attendant on such a vehicle, where we meet with drunken muleteers, and mules, like those in Homer, 'pampered with barley||,' such are their idleness and repletion, and are annoyed with clouds of dust and the intolerable dissonance of clamorous drivers and smacking whips**, I now travel at my leisure on a pleasant shady road, abounding with fountains, and having many commodious inns, and when the hour of refreshment arrives, I rest wherever I please, beneath the spacious, fragrant boughs of the plane or cypress, with the Myrrhinusian†† Phædrus‡‡, or some other work of Plato, in my hands. As I thus enjoy an unembarrassed journey, did I not communicate this pleasure to you, my dearest friend, I should think myself inexcusable."

The LXXVIIth, "To Photinus," (bishop of Sirmium), preserved by Facundus, bishop of Hermania in Africa, and printed by Sirmond at Paris, 1629, is, for an evident reason, here inserted in Latin only.—The two Monodies of Libanius give a good idea of the oratorical powers of that celebrated sophist, none of whose works we remember to have seen before in English. And the reign of Jovian, hitherto lost, as it

* "Demonax comforted Herod the philosopher under affliction by a similar fable, as Lucian relates in his life. ΠΕΤΑΥ."

"This story is no where found. Though Democritus had travelled into Persia, and was acquainted with the secrets of magic, his discourse with Darius has all the appearance of being only a philosophical novel. At the time of the death of Darius, the son of Hykaspes, Democritus was, at most, 28 years old; perhaps he was no more than 23, or even nine. This philosopher was on his return to Greece, when Darius II. surnamed Nothus, ascended the throne, in the year before Christ, 423. LA BLETERIE."

"See Vol. I. p. 21. note †."

† "It is in the Greek Εὐθύ; αὐτὴν ἀναβιωτέσθαι τῷ τῆς τελευτῆς γὰρ δυσωπημένῳ, which Martinus has translated thus: *Illam ab inferis esse redituram; fore enim ut ejus mortis consuetudine erubesceret.* I think that it may be restored by leaving out a single letter. Instead of τῆς τελευτῆς, we should read τῆς τελευτῆς, and translate it, *fore ut statim revivisceret, ejus ceremoniarum ritu exorata.* The word δυσωπητέσθαι signifies not only 'to blush, to be ashamed,' but also, 'to suffer oneself to be persuaded, to be moved.' *Ibid.*

‡ "If Julian had read the Latin authors (and why should he not have read, at least, some of them?) I should say that he has copied this passage of the letter of Servius Sulpicius to Cicero. *Nullus dolor est quem non longinquitas temporis minuat atque molliat. Hoc se expectare tempus turpe est, ac non ei rei tuâ significatâ se e. curare e.* LA BLETERIE."

§ "So styled also in Epistle XXVIIth. But here, for a reason given below, I suspect it to be an anachronism." || "Ληοσσοισι. Iliad. VI. 506. XV. 263."

** "The inconveniences of the public vehicles in those days seem by this account very similar to those experienced in our times. Had Julian then been Emperor, or even Cæsar, all the public carriages, with their motions, would have been at his command."

†† "Of Myrrhinus in Attica. FABRICIUS."

‡‡ "The book of Plato so inscribed, from his scholar of that name."

were, in general history, having been judiciously snatched from oblivion by M. de la Bletterie, makes a proper appendage to the Life and Works of his predecessor. — An account of this learned Abbé, who was born at Rennes, and died, in an advanced age, in 1772, is given in the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, printed at Caen, in eight volumes 8vo, 1783, a work which is of itself a library. It will also speedily appear in an improved edition of the “New Biographical Dictionary.”

77. *A Journal of a Voyage to The South Seas, in his Majesty's Ship the Endeavour, faithfully transcribed from the Papers of the late Sydney Parkinson, Draughtsman to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. in his Expedition, with Dr. Solander, round the World; and embellished with Twenty-nine Views and Designs, engraved by capital Artists. To which are now added, Remarks on the Preface by the late John Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S. And an Appendix, containing the Voyages of Commodore Byron, Capt. Wallis, Capt. Carteret, Mons. Bougainville, Capt. Cook, and Capt. Clerke.* 4to.

THE readers of the Gentleman's Magazine might have reason to complain that this AUTHENTIC RELATION had lain so long neglected, had the Editors been unable to account for the delay. But about the time when its first publication was announced in 1773*, Hawkesworth's *Voyages*, printed by authority, had just come from the press, and an injunction against that of Sydney Parkinson having been obtained, it was then thought rather unfair to obtrude upon the publick a dubious relation, while one of unquestionable authority attracted every one's attention.

All prejudice apart, we now find reason, upon an attentive perusal, to join in sentiment with the author of the Additions, “that the Journal of Sydney Parkinson deserves the approbation of the sensible and intelligent reader by its originality, by the accurate diary it contains, by the exact description given therein of the countries explored, and their inhabitants, by the indefatigable labour of his searches, and by the variety, fidelity, and elegance of his drawings†:” and cannot help expressing the pleasure we

have received from observing that he suffered no day to pass at sea without some pertinent remarks, nor at land without some useful discovery. We have only to add, upon the present occasion, that our readers may expect some agreeable entertainment from the extracts that shall occasionally follow; and the publick at large the advantage of seeing brought together, in the work before us, a concise account of the discoveries of others.

78. *The Life of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. [Prefixed to a complete Edition of the Dean's Works, in XVII Volumes, with Critical Notes, by Thomas Sheridan, M. A].* 8vo.

THE *Life of Swift* is so trite a subject, his politicks and his amours, his Harley and St. John, his Stella and Vanessa, are so well known to readers of every description, that, as to the most material facts, the far greater part of this bulky volume will at first be considered as a *crambe repetita*, or “a twice-told tale.” Facts, however, may have been misrepresented, and in this light the present biographer claims our attention, by professing himself utterly dissatisfied with all that has been “hitherto produced on the subject;” and determining to correct the “erroneous opinions” that have been too generally formed, which he imputes partly to Swift himself, who “had early imbibed such a strong hatred to hypocrisy, that he fell into the opposite extreme,” disguising even his good qualities, concealing his virtues, and “always appearing to the world in a mask,” and partly to the calumnies of “a whole virulent faction,” and to “the general appetite for scandal, and spirit of envy in the bulk of mankind.” The former biographers of Swift must therefore expect no quarter; and first and principally *John Earl of Orreery*, whose “chief view,” in his publication, Mr. Sheridan affirms, “being to acquire celebrity as an author,” to “this great end all regard to truth, justice, honour, and humanity was to be sacrificed.” The “rapid sale” and “favourable reception” of this work was owing, we are told, to “general prejudice” and the “spirit of envy” (above-mentioned), and also to its being “written by a Lord.” — Dr. Delany's “Observations,” in answer, being anonymous, it seems, were “little attended to, and remain unsold.”

* See vol. XLIII. p. 342.

† Two of these are copied in one of our plates for the present month, representing Chiefs in two different islands, one in a high, the other in a low latitude, by which their different natures are strongly contrasted.

Mr. Deane Swift's answer also disappointed all expectation, and is "consigned to oblivion." Dr. Hawkesworth's Life is very imperfect, "many of the most important articles are omitted, and others still left very doubtful." And even Dr. Johnson "has produced little new, except some unfavourable observations of his own," for which Mr. Sheridan ranks him, with Lord Orrery, "in the band of true critics, as described in the Tale of a Tub," and on which he makes some particular strictures. — The motives which induce the present biographer to enter the lists, and "at this advanced period of life" to engage in this design, are these: "the love (he says) I had to his [Swift's] person, and the reverence in which I was taught, from my earliest days, to hold his character, and with which I had an opportunity of being well acquainted, on account of the long intimacy subsisting between him and my father; and, above all, the means I have in my power of rescuing his good name from the aspersions thrown on it," &c. And, on the whole, he thinks "it of moment to the general cause of religion and morality to make it appear, that the greatest genius of the age was, at the same time, a man of the truest piety and most exalted virtue."

(To be continued.)

79. *Critical Disquisitions, containing some Remarks, I. On Masius's Edition of the Book of Joshua, and II. On Origen's celebrated Hexapla. By the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen, F. R. S. Rector of St. Olave, Hart Street, &c. &c. 8vo.*

THIS little work abounds with much true learning and just reasoning; and its utility is apparent.

I. MASIVS's work, here criticised, was first published at Antwerp, in 1574, and almost generally approved. Twenty-two passages, however, were expunged by the Church of Rome; yet it maintained its credit, especially among Protestants, principally on account of the insertion of the *obeli* and asterisks in the Greek and Latin columns, taken chiefly, it is said, from an ancient Syriac MS*, charged with these marks, and

literally translated from the *Septuagint* version, as it stood in the Hexapla. The annotations that follow the text have been wholly adopted by Bp. Walton, in the VIth volume of the London Polyglott; and by Dr. Grabe, in his edition of the Alexandrian MS. Thus approved, and having been also commended by Jerom, these marks have been much esteemed; and while they stood entire in the Hexapla, Dr. Owen allows, had some use. But few of them, he adds, have reached our time; those few are not to be depended on; and if they could, he knows of no useful purpose to which they can now be applied. Many, if not most of them, Masius himself adjusted and applied, our author contends, on wrong principles. This heavy charge he proceeds to establish by contesting the truth of these two *postulata*, on which Masius proceeds: 1. "That the common Hebrew text is the true, perfect, and original text; 2. That the Vatican MS. contains the true and simple version of the Seventy interpreters;" the printed Hebrew text being, we are now certain, in many places imperfect and corrupted, and the Vatican MS. having its additions and omissions, as well as other copies, though not perhaps in equal degrees. But as other Greek MSS. exclude the redundances, and supply the deficiencies, to which Masius has prefixed his *obeli* and asterisks, this able critic is of opinion that "Masius was strangely prejudiced in favour of his own system, that the archetypal copies, from which those other MSS. were transcribed, were perfectly exact and right; and consequently that the *Seventy* were faithful interpreters." To prove this position, Dr. Owen considers, 1. Words placed under *asterisks*, and 2. Words placed under *obeli*; under each of which heads he ascertains that these marks "are often prefixed to words where several MSS. clearly shew that they ought not in truth to have been prefixed to them." — Out of many instances here adduced, three or four shall be added.

"In chap. ii. ver. 15. there are two supposed omissions, filled up under asterisks. But the Oxford MS*, which has as much

* "Some have doubted whether he was ever possessed of such a MS. See Le Long, *Biblioth. Sacra*, ed. Lips. 1769."

* "The Oxford MS, which belongs to University College, and comprehends the *Octateuch*, is one of the most valuable we now possess. Though it was written so late as

It not more right to claim descent from the original *Septuagint* than even the Vatican has, supplies, in a great measure, both these defects. For it reads *διὰ τῆς Συρίας ἡ ὁμήρου ἐν δ' αὐτῇ αὐτῇ ἢ τῷ τριχῷ*. It leaves out indeed the latter part, (and it is wanting in the vulgar Latin,) as bordering upon something like tautology. For if Rahab's house was on the town wall, is there any necessity to add, 'and she dwelt on the wall?' I suspect even the Hebrew to be an ancient marginal gloss. Of such glosses I see, or think I see, many other instances. What is to be thought of *Exodus xvi. 36*? And what of many other explanations, which the Israelites could have no need of in the days of Moses?"

"Chap. vii. 22. The *Alex. MS.* reads, *καὶ ταῦτα ἦν κικλυσμένη ἡ τῇ γῇ*. And three Hebrew MSS, having *וְהָיָה*, confirm the truth of this reading; which Dr. Græbe has nevertheless thrown out of the text."

"Chap. vi. 5. *ἡ ἀπορία* καὶ δ' αὐτῇ. Here Masius has obelized the adjective καὶ. But an excellent Hebrew MS 99 *Kennicott*, reads, in this 2d place, *וְהָיָה*, according to the *Septuagint*.

"Chap. vi. 7. The printed Hebrew is *וְהָיָה*, plural and ungrammatical. The *LXX* read, in the singular, *וְהָיָה*, which is now confirmed by no less than thirty-five Hebrew MSS. See *Kennicott*."

"Chap. ix. 3. Two Hebrew MSS, for *וְהָיָה*, read here *וְהָיָה לָּהּ*, conformable to the *Septuagint* version, *πάρτα ἰνα*. The word *πάρτα*, however, Masius has placed under an obelus, because the Hebrew *וְהָיָה* was not in his copy."

In conclusion, our author enters a caveat against any deduction being made from his remarks, to the disparagement of Masius's character, as, with his prejudices, which led him latently to confirm the authority of the *Vulgate*, he had "great integrity and profound learning."—Several other writers had the same end in view (as is here shewn), and justly incur the same censure. The laudable end, therefore, of this Disquisition, which does no less credit to the candour than to the learning of its author, is, to guard young students against the seduction of autho-

rity, and to teach them, by example, to think for themselves.

II. ORIGEN, in his *Hexapla*, making the Hebrew the standard, has inserted, 1. the Hebrew text in Hebrew characters; 2. the same in Greek characters; 3. the Greek version of Aquila, a converted Jew, published about A. D. 130; 4. that of Symmachus, a learned Samaritan, published about 70 years after (both then highly esteemed by the Jews); 5. the *Septuagint* version (made about 280 years before Christ), modelled and accommodated to his Hebrew text; and 6. the version of Theodotion, an Ephesian and Jewish proselyte, published about A. D. 175, a work of little or no credit with the Jews. Prejudiced in favour of his Hebrew copy, which was far from perfect, some sentences, as our author shews, being omitted, and others interpolated, Origen "eventually, though not intentionally, contributed a great deal to the depravity and corruption of the *Septuagint* version; which we can now by no means rectify again. All the blame, however, must not be laid on Origen's *Hexapla*; the other two editions, of Lucian and Hesychius, bore, most probably, a share in the mischief."—These are the principal points discussed and proved in this Disquisition; and in an Appendix the learned writer has made good his charge against the Hebrew column of the *Hexapla* by various appropriate instances.

These Essays, we may safely say, would add to the author's reputation for judgement and biblical learning, if his former publications had left any room for it. We are afraid, however, that he is not to expect many readers, even among professional men; but he will be amply repaid for any deficiency in that respect by the applause of the discerning few.

80. *An Investigation of the Natural Rights of British Subjects.* 8vo.

THIS work was intended as an introduction and leading argument to the Case of the Earl of Northburgh, who lately instituted a claim to the House of Lords for title and estate, which he afterwards withdrew. The author, who seems to write with much legal precision, and by his language appears to be a North Briton, lays down much of the law relative to aliens and attainments; and in the Appendix, which comprizes the

the year of our Lord 1126, yet was it taken from a very ancient copy; a copy that agreed, as appears on comparison, with one of those (for he evidently made use at least of two) which Philo Judæus had in his hands. This MS. deserves much more attention than has yet been paid to it. The Collation in Walton's *Polyglott* ought to be revised. It is far, I am afraid, from being

abovementioned case, he shews to what his preceding arguments particularly point. It is impossible to follow him through all his intricate researches; but the following are the stable principles on which he builds his fabric.

“That every person born in a captured country before its capture, are aliens to the conquering state; but every one born there afterwards claims as a natural-born subject to the conquering state. As in America, all persons born there before its independence are clearly natural born, and claim legiance to this country, and those born there now are aliens; and the reverse is the case in Canada, which now belongs to this crown. The same principle is apparent in the act of Edw. III. in favour of *children inheritors*, which he particularly dwells upon, and which enables them, if born of English parents, to inherit to their ancestors all lands in England, as if born here; and the same is confirmed by 7 Ann. 5; attainders and felony excepted by 4 Geo. I. c. 21. So a child born here of alien parents is not an alien, and though he cannot inherit from or through them, yet he may inherit from any collateral line. This restriction was afterwards done away entirely, by the stat. of K. William, in 1700; but was again, in some degree, renewed by 25 Geo. II. c. 39, which makes it necessary for the claimants to be *capable* to take at the death of the ancestor last seized. A bastard cannot inherit, but may take lands by purchase, and may be inherited by his issue. But the grand question here is, whether the privileges of *children inheritors*, created by Edw. III. are in any shape excluded from those born of parents attainted, &c. The author presses it much, that if a father be alien, or be attainted, the son may inherit under the mother; this involves much doubt and investigation, and must certainly depend on the nature of the father's or mother's claim: If the estate belong to the father only, how can the son inherit it from the mother, who cannot even claim her dower, if her husband be attainted? but if the estates belonged to the mother only, then her heirs may take, but the words of the settlement would limit this; and if there be no settlement, the whole being her husband's, must be forfeited to the crown. The author extends his power of parliaments beyond the bounds of English jurisprudence, when he says, “that if they were to make an act howsoever unreasonable, yet there is no power on earth to controul it.” He should reflect, that the people who dispute, have a clear and inalienable right to *annul*; and at the voice of that people the parliament have been more than once obliged to rescind oppressive measures! As to the case of the present earl of N—b—b, it appears briefly thus;—he is the present only descendant of the ancient family of Derwentwater, his uncle James, the late

earl, having been beheaded for rebellion in 1715, and his father, Charles Radcliffe, brother to the late earl, having been executed (for the same treason) in 1746, when he returned to England at the head of some of the Pretender's troops from France, whereto he had fled on the attainder of himself and brother. This Mr. Charles Radcliffe had married the countess of N—b—gh, by whom he had two children during their residence in France; and the present Mr. James Bartholomew Radcliffe is the first son of that marriage, and claims, under his mother, to be earl of N—b—gh. The family estates of Derwentwater were forfeited to the crown by the two attainders, and the children of the above marriage were deemed aliens by 4 Geo. I. which expressly excludes all children of persons attainted for high treason or felony, or in the service of our enemies, and born out of the legiance of this crown, to be natural born subjects of this kingdom. All which are the case of the present claimant. The settlements vested the estates in tail male; and being forfeited to the crown, were sold; but as no fine and recovery was ever passed to bar the entail, the present Mr. Radcliffe put in his claim to the reversion devolved to him at the death of his father: the sale was examined, and actually declared void; and, though the act of parliament, 22 Geo. II. does not extend so far as to permit him, and his brothers and sisters, to be natural-born subjects, yet it states him to be consenting to receive an equivalent of the estate of himself, and his issue male, in the premises; and accordingly he received, from the trustees appointed by the settlement, 30,000 l. 6000 l. of which was paid to the younger children of the countess of N—b—gh, and the remainder to him. The grievance complained of, and for which the late application to parliament was made, is, that the earl still is deemed an alien by the above statute, tho' he thinks not so by birth or by law.

“If he was an alien, he could have done no act to concur in the above composition; if he was not so, then ought he to receive his estate, which on the death of his father he was entitled to. That the sum given as an equivalent was not more than a third of the value of the interest in the estate; that he ought to be allowed to be a natural-born subject; and, that his son, lord Kinnaird, ought not to be barred from his succession, after his, the present earl of Newburgh's death, the entail having never been barred: how this essential act came to be omitted, does not appear to the author; but if the attainder extended to all the issue then born, and their future issue, which is the fact, then the earl cannot have any further advantage than what he has received! for the law is, that attainder corrupts all the blood; his children or other kindred cannot inherit his estate, nor his wife claim her dower: therefore his only claim, under the settlement through the father from the uncle, who were both

attainted,

attained, is done away; exclusive of the equivalent received for all his right and interest therein."

The author's ingenuity is very commendable; and it may be regretted, for his sake, that this claim was withdrawn from the House of Lords, where he would have had a fair and honourable opportunity of shewing forth his talents oratorical and professional.

§1. *Essays on Suicide, and the Immortality of the Soul, ascribed to the late David Hume, Esq. Never before published. With Remarks, intended as an Antidote to the Poison contained in those Performances, by the Editor. To which are added, Two Letters on Suicide, from Rousseau's Eloisa. 12mo.*

THESE Essays, it is well known, were printed and advertised by Mr. Millar, with some others by Mr. Hume, near thirty years ago; but before the day of publication, being intimidated by threats of a prosecution, the bookseller called in some copies that he had dispersed, cancelled the two Essays, and (with difficulty) prevailed on Mr. Hume to substitute some others less obnoxious. Some copies, however, escaped this proscription, and have since been privately sold at a large price. As needy authors evade the patent by writing, or pretending to write, notes on the Bible, the present editor seems to think himself safe from prosecution by supplying this code of infidelity with what he calls "a comment," or "an antidote." A poor evasion, and which, we apprehend, would no more justify the vender of poison of any kind *in foro legis*, than *in foro conscientie*; as many, who swallow the poison, will not apply the antidote, even were it much stronger than that here administered. And, by adding Rousseau's Letters, the design is obvious. Sophistical and fallacious as are the arguments, we will not, by retailing them, be guilty of a practice that we condemn; but, as a much better antidote than any here prescribed, will recommend the small tract reviewed in our next article, which is supposed to be by the Dean of Canterbury.

§2. *Letters on Infidelity. By the Author of a Letter to Dr. Adam Smith. 8vo.*

THIS writer seems to think, with Horace, that

*Ridiculum acri
Fortius et melius magnas plerumque facit res.*

But he justifies the ludicrous vein,

which he sometimes indulges on the most serious and sacred subjects, by much higher authority, the irony of Elijah: *Cry aloud, for he is a God, &c.* The three first letters contain—"Remarks on the *Apology for Mr. Hume's Life and Writings*," the IVth "A Dialogue on Philosophical Scepticism," occasioned by Mr. Hume's posthumous *Dialogues on Natural Religion*†; the Vth, VIth, and VIIth, an "Examination of the [abovementioned] *Essay on Suicide*." And the VIIIth and nine succeeding letters; an "Answer to a Pamphlet, intituled, *Doubts of the Infidels: or, Queries relative to Scriptural Inconsistencies and Contradictions. Submitted to the Consideration of the Bench of Bishops. By a weak Christian*." In these Doubts, and consequently in this answer, the following subjects are discussed:—"Miracles. Testimony. Mr. Valentine Greatrix (the stoker). Pentateuch. Representations of the Deity. Light before the Sun. Darkness. Firmament. Tree of Knowledge. Death of Adam. Fall. Cherubim. Rainbow. Conduct of the Deity, with respect to the Posterity of Abraham. Esau and Jacob. Pharaoh. Magicians. Egyptian Jews. Horses and chariots. Balaam. The Canaanites. Judges i. 19. Chemosh. The Witch of Endor. David's Treatment of the Ammonites. The Amalekite. Numbering the People. Prophecy and New Testament. Name of Christ. Nature of his kingdom. Thirty Pieces of Silver. Division of Christ's Garments by Lot. Differences of Divines. Revelation of St. John. Genealogy of Christ. Pascal. Voice from Heaven at Christ's Baptism. Slaughter of the Infants by Herod. Pious Frauds. End of the World. Fig-tree. Grain of Wheat. Elias. Spurious Gospels. Liberty. Passion and Resurrection. Faith and Reason."

Of a work so miscellaneous we can only give a few extracts, observing, that when old objections are retailed, old answers must be given, and therefore on the above subjects little new can be expected, except in the manner, of which some idea may be formed from the following remarks on two or three passages both in Hume and the Doubter.

* See Vol. XLVII. pp. 322, 338.

† See Vol. XLIX. p. 507.

Hume. "It would be no crime in me to divert the Nile or Danube from its course."

Answer. "None at all. Some opposition might be formed from the inhabitants of certain countries perhaps, when they found they were likely to lose their rivers. But I wish you had been so employed, instead of writing essays in defence of suicide."

Hume. "Where then is the crime of turning a few ounces of blood from their natural channel?"

Answer. "The public prints informed us, some time ago, of a man who killed his wife and children, as well as himself, to prevent them from being unhappy. And where was the crime? It was only 'turning so many more ounces of blood from their natural channel!' This, it seems, is the philosophical idea of murder, somewhat similar to the notion once entertained of perjury, by an Irish evidence.—Who would not *smack the gabbykin* (said he) for a friend?"

Hume. "'Tis Providence surely that has placed me at this present in this chamber; but may I not leave it when I think proper, without being liable to the imputation of having deserted my post or station?"

Answer. "Is there no difference, then, between your walking out of life, and your walking out of one room into another?"

Hume. "Cato and Brutus, Arria and Portia, acted heroically; those who now imitate their example ought to receive the same praises from posterity."

Answer. "Christianity inculcates a far nobler heroism. It touches us, when we are engaged in a good cause, to die for it like men, but not by our own hands; to "endure the cross, despising the shame." Cato had not patience to do the one; and Brutus was too proud to do the other. But surely Cato might have lived, though Cæsar conquered; and Brutus have left the world with a quiet conscience, though he had forborne to stab the dictator, or himself. Of the Roman ladies, *nil nisi bonum*.—But there have been martyrs of that sex among us, who could have shewn to them likewise "a more excellent way." There cannot be a finer or more just representation of this matter than that given by Mrs. Chapone, in the story of *Fidelia*, first published in the *Adventurer*, N^o 77, &c. and afterwards reprinted in a little volume, entitled *Miscellanies in prose and verse*. Every female, who, on account of her crimes, her miseries, or both, may be tempted to put a period to her life, should read that story. Nor let me omit this opportunity of recommending to general perusal a charming ode published among the poems of Mr. Warton, styled, *The Suicide**, in which the best of poetry is applied to the best of purposes."

In this manner our author irrefragably shews that suicide is a breach of our

duty to God, our neighbour, and ourselves.—Now for one or two of the *Doubts* abovementioned.

P. 7. "From whence came the water of the flood?"

Answer. "From the place to which it returned, and in which it has remained (God be praised) ever since. The globe of the earth, as the Scriptures inform us, is a shell, or a hollow sphere, inclosing within it a body of waters, styled, "the great deep," or abyss. The earth, at the creation, was covered on all sides with water, which, at the command of God, retired to this abyss beneath, from whence, at the same command, it came forth in the days of Noah; and, having performed its task, was again dismissed, as before. "The fountains of the great deep," by the divine power, were "broken up;" gravity for a time was suspended, or overcome; the waters were violently thrown upwards into the atmosphere, and descended in torrents and cataracts of rain. If we measure the circumference of the earth, and gauge its contents, we shall find water enough, I dare say, to answer every purpose of the book of Genesis*. The shells, and other marine bodies, deposited in the bowels, and on the tops, of the highest mountains, afford sufficient evidence, that the waters have been there. If any one can give a better account than Moses has done, when and how they came there, e'en let us have it! A learned and respectable person expresses his surprise, that the shell fish should *transport themselves* from the bed of the ocean, where they were so much better accommodated, to so uncomfortable a situation as the summit of a barren mountain. Alas, worthy sir, it was no *party of pleasure*! Whenever they took the journey, depend upon it, it was "upon compulsion, Hal!"

P. 35. "It is strange, that the horrid massacre of the children by the command of Herod, should be totally unnoticed by Josephus."

Answer. "It was too nearly related to the birth of the wonderful child which occasioned it, and concerning which Josephus thought that questions might be asked. For otherwise, is it not equally *strange*, that he should be *totally silent* concerning the life and death of Christ, and the appearance of a new religion, which had extended itself to Rome, and attracted the notice of the historians there? Yet, if the celebrated passage be an interpolation (as these gentlemen deem it to be) of such events, has Josephus said nothing,

* "Some are puzzled to find water enough to form an universal deluge: to assist their endeavours, it may be remarked, that was it all precipitated which is dissolved in the air, it might probably be sufficient to cover the surface of the whole earth to the depth of above thirty feet." *Watson's Chemical Essays*, Vol. III. p. 87.

* See it in our vol. XLVII. p. 496.

though falling within a period, the transactions of which are by him minutely and exactly related. But though Josephus was silent, and had good reasons for being so, it evidently appears, from the often recited passage of Macrobius, that Herod's slaughter of the infants in Judæa was a thing well known in his time, and was not contested by Heathens *. We may add, that St. Matthew must have been out of his senses to have told such a story as this, had it been otherwise than true, nor is there any thing in the character of Herod that renders it improbable. Quite the contrary."

May every poison meet with as good an antidote!

83. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Cause of that Swelling, in one or both of the lower Extremities, which sometimes happens to lying-in Women. Together with an Examination into the Propriety of drawing the Breasts of those who do, and also of those who do not, give Suck. By Cha. White, Esq. F. R. S. &c. &c. 8vo.*

THE symptoms of the disorder, in its simplest state, are thus described :

"In about 12 or 15 days after delivery, the patient is seized with great pain in the groin of one side, accompanied with a considerable degree of fever, which is seldom preceded by a shivering fit or cold rigour. This part soon becomes affected with swelling and tension, which extend to the *labium pudendi* of one side only, and down the inside of the thigh, to the ham, the leg, the foot, and the whole limb; and the progress of the swelling is so quick, that in a day or two the limb becomes twice the size of the other, and is moved with great difficulty, is hot and exquisitely tender, but not attended with external inflammation. The pain in the groin is generally preceded by a pain in the small of the back, and sometimes by a pain at the bottom of the belly, on the same side; the parts which suffer the most pain are the groin, the ham, and the back part of the leg, about its middle. The pain indeed extends over the whole limb, owing to the sudden distension; but in a day or two it becomes less considerable. The swelling is general and equal all over the limb: in every stage of the disorder, it is much harder and firmer than anasarca; not so cold in any state of the disease, nor so much diminished by an horizontal position; neither does it pit when pressed

by the finger, nor any water issue from it on its being punctured with a lancet. It is very smooth, shining, and pale, and even equal to the touch in every part, except where the conglobate glands are situated, which in some cases are knotty and hard, as in the groin, the ham, and about the middle of the leg, at its back part. This disorder generally comes on about the 2d or 3d week after delivery; but I have known one instance of its shewing itself so early as 24 hours after, and another so late as 5 weeks; but neither of these are usual. The first parts that begin to mend, both as to pain and swelling, are the groin, and *labium pudendi*; the thigh next, and lastly the leg.

"The fever in some patients subsides in 2 or 3 weeks, in others it continues 6 or 8 weeks, attended with quick pulse and hectic symptoms. It sometimes attacks both the extremities, but this rarely happens. After the disorder has subsisted a week or two, it is not uncommon for the sound leg to swell towards evening, and become adematous; but then the groin and thigh are not affected on that side, and this leg is much softer to the touch than the other, and pits when pressed upon by the finger. This disorder attacks women who are in full strength, and those who are reduced by flooding; those who have a moderate discharge of the lochia, and those who have a small or large quantity; those who give suck, and those who do not; whether their breasts be drawn or not; and whether they have a great deal, or little milk. It attacks women who were delivered on the knee, and others who were delivered on the side; but of those who were delivered on the side, it appears that the greater number were affected on that side on which they lay at the time of delivery. It attacks women of all ranks and of different habits, both the rich and the poor; the most healthful, as well as those who have laboured under chronic diseases; the strong, and the weak; the lean, and the competent; the sedentary, and the active; the young, and the middle-aged; after their first, or any other labour, and whether the labour be natural, or præternatural; but I have not known it happen after a miscarriage, nor to a woman more than once, though she has afterwards had more children. It happens at all seasons of the year indiscriminately; and in the country, as well as in large towns. It never attacks either of the arms, or other parts of the body. I have never known it to suppurate, or prove fatal, or any material inconvenience to arise from it, after a few months were elapsed, except a little swelling of the leg, after fatigue, particularly walking."

* "Inter pueros, quos in Syriâ, Herodes, rex Judæorum, intra bimumum jussit occidi." [*Interfici* in the original.] *Macrobi. Saturnal. lib. II. cap. 4.* "See at large on this subject, Lardner's Credibility, Part. I. b. 2. ch. 2, and Findlay against Voltaire, p. 541."

GENT. MAG. August, 1784.

Several cases of the disease are next related, as they occurred to our author, or other eminent practitioners; and these are followed by some observations on

on its proximate cause, which Mr. White considers as depending on "an obstruction, detention, and accumulation of lymph in the limb." And this opinion is confirmed and illustrated by several considerations which immediately follow this proposition. Of the remote cause, however, our author is less explicit, very candidly observing, that it "probably will not be precisely ascertained, till it be proved by dissection; and it may be a long time before such an opportunity offers, as this disorder has never been known to prove fatal."

The method of cure recommended in this disease, and which, Mr. White observes, happily coincides with the theory he has given of it, consists in observing the antiphlogistic regimen during the inflammatory stage of the complaint; and this chiefly by keeping pervious the intestinal canal, "by gentle aperients and glysters;" at the same time alleviating the pain "by opiates internally; by anodyne fomentations, and by the warm and vapour bath. Blisters applied to the upper part of the thigh" are also recommended; with "antimonials" to moderate the fever, and cooling medicines and diet. In the second stage of the disease, wine and a fuller diet is allowed. And in the third and last stage, those remedies which are directly tonic are particularly advised.

In an appendix, Mr. White very candidly acknowledges himself a convert to Mr. Crutwell's * opinion against employing any other agent than the child itself to draw the milk from the breasts.

This work is illustrated with three very elegant plates of the lymphatic system, from Mr. Hewson, which were obtained by leave of the widow of that very "distinguished anatomist." We cannot conclude without observing, that we think much praise is due to our author for his description of this disease; a complaint which has hitherto been unnoticed, or but little observed by writers.

84. *A View of the British Empire, more especially Scotland†; with some Proposals for the Improvement of that Country, the Extension of its Fisheries, and the Relief of the People.* By John Knox. 8vo.

THIS judicious and philanthropic pamphlet is the production, we under-

* See Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p. 157.

† A most excellent "Commercial Map of Scotland" accompanies this publication.

stand, of the original Editor of by much the greater part of "Guthrie's Geographical Grammar;" and is evidently the result of such "infinite fatigue, application, and expence," that there can be no doubt of its being attentively perused by an enlightened and generous publick. Let our author's ingenuous preface explain both his motives and his plan.

"Having been led, through curiosity, to view the rude magnificence of the Highlands of Scotland, my attention was soon attracted by the less pleasing scenes of human misery in all its shapes; unalleviated by the cheering rays of hope, or any of the comforts, which the lower ranks of mankind, inhabiting richer soils, enjoy in a certain degree. Succeeding journeys over the various districts of those mountainous wilds, served only to disclose similar distresses; and curiosity, the primary impulse, gave way to serious investigation. By hearing the complaints of those unhappy people; by comparing their various relations with each other, and with my own observations; I was enabled to ascertain those facts which form the ground-work of the following narrative.

"A tract of land that composes a fifth part of Great Britain, appeared, with some few exceptions, to be in a state of nature; a great body of people, and these the most virtuous in our island, dragging out a wretched existence, perishing through want, or forced by wild despair to abandon their country, their kindred, and friends, and to embark, moneyless and unknown, the indentured slaves to unremitting toil and drudgery, in boundless deserts, at the distance of 3000 miles.

"The result of these observations was an enquiry whether the improvement of the country, and the relief of the people, were practicable; to what extent these objects could be carried; whether merely to soften local distress; or, in doing this humane duty, whether a permanent and valuable colony might not, at the same time, be established in those outskirts of Britain, to the great benefit, and security, of the centre. But, such was the disposition of the times, that it seemed a useless labour and expence, to introduce the subject on either side of the Tweed. Some few lines, however, found their way to public observation, wherein the fidelity and bravery of the Highlanders were applauded, and the utility of permitting them to resume their favourite dress was warmly recommended.

"Thus stood matters, when a train of events, the most unexpected and humiliating, contributed, in the operation and consequences, to exhibit, more than ever, the value of the Highlanders, and the importance of the country which gave them birth.

"Emboldened by these considerations, and seeing

seeing no regular plan of policy proposed, relative to that country, I arranged, in 1782, the various memorandums which I had been collecting during a series of years; stated the distresses of the people, and the causes of these distresses; attempted the outlines of a plan whereby some inconveniences would be removed, others mitigated, the country improved, the fisheries and nursery for seamen greatly extended; and resolved, in humble deference, to lay the same before the public.

"I have, throughout the whole, avoided all chimerical theories, and tiresome conjectures, founded merely upon report, or collected from the very erroneous representations of old writers. It was my wish to propose a plan, adapted in all its parts to the natural state of the country, the genius, qualifications, and relative situation of the inhabitants; practicable, expedient, and within the abilities of Government.

"These observations were printed in the Spring 1783; and in a journey through part of Scotland in the following Summer, I was satisfied that the calamitous situation of the Highlands had not been exaggerated in the narrative; and it was from the affecting relations of the people, that I drew up and annexed some particulars respecting the famine, which had not then fully subsided.

"The Second Part, or Appendix, while it served to establish the foregoing propositions, afforded also an opportunity of introducing sundry remarks, which did not fall within the general heads of the pamphlet. The shores, seas, and lakes, of the Highlands had been fully described, because these are, or ought to be, the first object of public attention. Secondary to this national concern, is the improvement of the vallies; and a short topographical account of those tracts of fertility, in the manner of an itinerary, was deemed the most satisfactory mode of conveying information to the reader*.

"Many of the arguments, which had occurred in treating of the Highlands, seemed applicable to Scotland in general. This opened a new, and more extensive field of enquiry. If the revolt of some colonies, the conquest of others, and the then apparent danger of losing the remainder, gave those neglected wilds additional consequence, the improvement of the kingdom at large appeared equally expedient. The same idea admitted of being extended even to England itself, a country more indebted to nature, and the industry of individuals, than the at-

tention or assistance of its Government. as will evidently appear to any person who shall take the trouble of considering the matter in a general view.

"Thus, the whole island seems to have been, in a greater or lesser degree, neglected, and its real interests sacrificed to expensive schemes of conquest and empire, which, without effecting any valuable purpose, have brought it to the verge of ruin and bankruptcy.

"There are, however, many persons, who, notwithstanding that the events and consequences of the late war, have disarranged the old delusive system of politics, and shewn its inefficacy, still adhere to opinions, which cannot be defended on any principle of justice, humanity, or national expediency.

"To such persons particularly I have, with greater zeal than abilities, addressed the following preliminary sketches, relative to the ancient and present state of Great Britain; being fully convinced, that the objects of the greatest value to society may be obtained at less expence of treasure, and without involving the innocent multitude in the complicated, undescribable distresses of war.

"Some of the tables, calculations, or estimates, are inserted from authentic documents; others, upon miscellaneous authorities; and some upon probable conjecture. Any errors that may have escaped notice, amidst so many figures, will be corrected; the same attention will be given to any mistakes in opinion, so soon as they shall be discovered, or pointed out."

In a future Magazine, some extracts shall be given from this truly patriotic publication, which we hope will be properly noticed in the next session of parliament; the author having already received, from Mr. Dempster, as we have been well assured, the thanks of the committee who were in the last session engaged in devising a plan for extending the fisheries of Scotland. (see p. 621.)

85. *Two Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, viz. 1. on Nov. 5, 1783; 2. on Jan. 30, 1784. By Peter Peckard, M. A. Master of Magdalen College.* 4to.

BOTH these discourses do credit to the understanding and liberal principles, civil and religious, of the preacher. But we shall confine ourselves to his own account of them, in a dedication to the Rev. Samuel Hey, M. A. president of the same college: "They contain a sort of outline, or rough sketch of my sentiments on some very important subjects. My whole view
" in

* "The improveable parts of the Highlands and Western Isles are, as one to four of the whole, or one 20th part of Great Britain; containing collectively above 2500 square miles, or 1,600,000 square acres; being the dimensions of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent united."

“in them is to recommend the great
 “principles of Christian morality, of
 “reverence to the Supreme Being, and
 “a dutiful submission to political go-
 “vernment; with a due regard for
 “civil and religious liberty, as founded
 “on the gospel of Christ, and the prin-
 “ciples of the Revolution. I have not
 “advanced any thing, but what after
 “serious consideration appeared to me
 “to be true. So far as the points
 “recommended appear to you in the
 “same light, I shall wish for your at-
 “tention to them in the education of
 “youth, committed in great measure
 “to your care, but no farther.”

With such principles, Mr. Peckard
 may naturally be expected to be a stren-
 uous advocate for Mr. Locke, whom
 of late (he says) it has been the fashion
 to decry; and an enemy to the slave-
 trade. The dedication thus concludes:
 “In all human probability, this will be
 “the last public act of my life. The
 “course of nature, my advance in years,
 “the indication which I perceive of
 “declining strength, all intimate to me
 “that my continuance with you cannot
 “be of long duration. So long as I
 “shall remain with you, I shall be
 “happy to co-operate with your en-
 “deavours in the care of the young
 “men entrusted to us, whose parents
 “wish for a virtuous rather than
 “a fashionable education. When I
 “shall be removed hence, I shall
 “leave you in the well assured-hope
 “that you will not only persevere, but
 “recommend it to your successors and
 “mine, to follow us in those paths,
 “which lead to the satisfaction of con-
 “science, and to virtuous education.”

86. *Two Odes: I. To the Humane Society.*
 II. *Performed before the Governors of that*
Society. By Edward Burnaby Greene,
Esq. Printed for the Benefit of that excel-
lent and charitable Institution. 4to.

RELIGION, and her “hand-maid
 “Charity,” those Muses at Sion and
 “Siloa,” far superior to those of Pieria
 and Olympus, are the deities here in-
 voked. And indeed no subject can be
 more worthy of their inspiration. How
 far it has been vouchsafed to our au-
 thor, whose sentiments and intentions
 do him honour, let the reader judge
 from the conclusion of Ode II.

“AIR.

“See where they come!—Oh! spirit roll
 Thy purest fervour to my soul,

Pure as the seraph’s hymn; his ear
 Bend from the heaven of heavens to hear.
 — When clos’d each avenue of life,
 Clos’d to each earthly joy, each earthly strife,
 Plung’d in the horrors of the wave,
 — Humanity, ’tis thine to save.

“SMI-CHORUS.

“Brisk heaves the pulse, the genial cur-
 rents flow,
 They live, to comfort live, and lull the kin-
 dred woe.

“CHORUS.

“Thou God of Hosts, whose ruling force
 Controls the tempest in its course,
 Whose awe-commanding sounds declare
 “Thus far, nor farther, OCEAN dare;”
 Eternal Power! if such thy will,
 Thy smile our mercy’s task fulfill;
 Ours be the sinner’s pang to heal,
 Be his for others pangs to feel;
 And each, accordant to THY WORD’S decree,
 Devote the life, thou gav’st, to gratitude and
 “THEE!”

87. *The School for Scandal, a Comedy, as it is*
performed by His Majesty’s Servants. 8vo.

THIS we only mention to prevent
 its being mistaken for the comedy of
 the same name by Mr. Sheridan, to
 which it has no more resemblance in
 any other instance than dullness has to
 wit—the Coalition and the India bill
 are the subjects.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

- July 31. Two to One—Agreeable Surprise.
 Aug. 2. The Noble Peasant—The Guardian.
 3. The Young Quaker—Midas.
 4. The Noble Peasant—A Mogul Tale.
 5. Isabella—Gretna Green.
 6. Summer Amusement—Man of Quality.
 7. The Noble Peasant—Who’s the Dupe?
 9. Ditto—Genius of Nonsense.
 10. Lionel and Clarissa—What d’ye call It?
 11. The Noble Peasant—Gretna Green.
 12. Ditto—Fitch of Bacon.
 13. Douglas—Genius of Nonsense.
 14. Two to One—The Son-in-Law.
 16. The Noble Peasant—A Mogul Tale.
 17. The Maid of the Mill—Rosina.
 18. Hayley’s *Lord Ruffel*—Agreeable Surprise.
 19. Clandestine Marriage—Genius of Nonsense.
 20. Summer Amusement—Dead Alive.
 21. Lord Ruffel—*Hunt the Slipper*.
 23. Ditto—Ditto.
 24. The Good natur’d Man—The Deserter.
 25. Noble Peasant—Hunt the Slipper.
 26. The Manager in Distress—The Beggar’s
 Opera—Medea and Jason.
 27. Lord Ruffel—The Agreeable Surprise.
 28. Spanish Barber—Hunt the Slipper.

DRURY-LANE.

- Aug. 20. *Lord Ruffel*. [By Dr. Stratford.]
 25. Ditto. 27. Ditto. 28. Ditto.

SONNET

SONNET TO MISS WILLIAMS
ON HER EPIC POEM, PERU.

POETIC sister, who with daring hand,
Ere thy fourth lustre's last lost year is
flown,
Hast seiz'd the epic lyre—with art divine
Wak'd on its golden strings each spirit bland,
Or bade its deep sonorous tones expand:
Shalt thou the claim to glory's meed resign,
Call other strains, less silver sweet than
thine,
To hymn the fate of a disastrous land?
See! at that call, Peru's wild genius flies
To Thespian bowers:—there, as Urania
strays,
Grasps her bright robe, and thus impatient
cries,
With bending knee and supplicating gaze:
“Be mine alone thy lovely female bard,
“O from obtrusive lyres my well-sung story
“guard!”
Lichfield, May 3. ANNA SEWARD.

A S O N G,
WRITTEN FOR THE TENANTS OF THO-
MAS WHICHCOTE, ESQ. OF HARPS-
WELL, IN LINCOLNSHIRE, ON HIS
COMING OF AGE, AND INTO POS-
SESSION OF HIS GRANDFA-
THER'S ESTATE. BY
MAJOR WALLER.

COME, join, brother tenants, our voices
let's raise, [days,
And hail the fair prospect of those happy
Which we, who liv'd under, and honour'd
his fire, ['Squire.
Still hope, will continue, and bless our young
No high-sounding words; which to flat-
terers belong,
No sulsome applauses shall tinsel our song,
Sincerity, wrapp'd in plain home-spun attire,
Shall warm us with love and with zeal
tow'rd our 'Squire,
Our hearts with full glee let this subject
engage, [of age;
For this is the year when our 'Squire comes
Then with his fond parents our notes we'll
raise higher, [our 'Squire.
And welcome the day which gave birth to
From his infancy onwards to prime of his
youth, [truth;
We have always admir'd his good-nature and
Such qualities well may our bosoms inspire,
And fill them with friendly respect for our
'Squire.
Their consequence some may presume they
advance, [France;
By learning of capers and vapours from
Home-bred and home-fed, what we tenants
admire, ['Squire.
Is the true English spirit display'd in our
To great lords and princes let others resort,
And learn the fine airs and the arts of a
court:

We have reason to think that the Gods, in
their ire,
To punish poor tenants bestow such a 'Squire.
Though some love to deal in harangue or
oration, [nation;
And make a huge fuss (as they say) for the
Full many of them are seen mov'd by a wire,
But (thanks to kind Heaven!) we have not
such a 'Squire.

No pride or oppression we have reason to
dread;
His heart is too proud by such foes to be led:
Nor fear we hereafter that monsters so dire
Should ever lay hold of, or poison, our
'Squire.

Our rents, in due season, we'll chearfully
pay, [day:
Nor ever prove backward, but true to a
What more of us tenants can reason require,
Than that we prove faithful and just to our
'Squire?

Whilst each, by fair industry, labour, and
pains,
Himself and his family neatly maintains,
That “the labourer is not unworthy his hire,”
Is a thought which must glow in the breast
of our 'Squire.

He never will grudge us our cask of good
beer, [cheer;
But feel himself happy when we our souls
And, as in the evening we sit round the fire,
We'll sing and we'll drink a good health to
our 'Squire.

With equal content, when we 're moul-
der'd to dust,
Our children hereafter (as we do) we trust,
Shall raise up their voices, and sing to the lyre,
“May a Whichcote of Harpswell for ever
“be 'Squire!”

AN ELEGIAC BALLAD.

SAID TO BE BY MRS. COWLEY, OR
MISS SEWARD †.

WHERE is my lover and my friend?
Surely he will not linger long:
He early us'd to seek my cot,
And cheer me with his dulcet song,

Where is my lover and my friend?
Sadder the pensive twilight grows:
Its latest gleams are now no more,
The screech-owl flaps, the north wind
blows.

Where is my lover and my friend?
Hark! the hoarse thunder growls around;
Nearer and nearer are its peals,
The livid lightnings skim the ground.

Where is my lover and my friend?
The storm is past, the sky is clear:
I'll leave the cot, and trace the path
Which each dear evening brings him here.

† Q. which?

Where

Where is my lover and my friend ?
 My eye darts o'er the mead, the vale.
 He is not there !—What caus'd his stay ?
 I'll chide, nor listen to his tale.

Where is my lover and my friend ?
 Perhaps he loiters through the grove :
 I'll thither bend my eager steps—
 Guide them, kind Fortune, to my love.

There is my lover and my friend !
 I know his dear, his graceful form :
 Yon lofty oak supports his head—
 Its foliage kept him from the storm.

O speak, my lover and my friend !
 See ! anxious through the night I came ;
 I scorn the babbling neighbours' talk,
 Nor heed their comments or their blame.

O gracious God ! my hair upheaves !
 Thou didst the blasting lightning send !
 I sink—O neighbours, dig the grave—
 I join my lover and my friend.

E L E G Y
 ON THE DEATH OF BUNGY *.

—*Quis solia fando
 Temperet a lacrymis ?*

DESCEND, Melpomene, descend,
 To me your kind assistance lend,
 Whilst I attempt, in plaintive verse,
 Poor *Bungy's* merits to rehearse :
Bungy, a dog of high renown,
 In city and in country known ;
 Bold as a lion, in his gait
 He e'er preserv'd uncommon state,
 And, did his mistress walk or ride,
 A firm companion at her side,
 On castriffs vile he fix'd his eye,
 But gents. he pass'd unheeded by ;
 And well the difference he could scan
 Between a rogue and honest man ;
 For *Bungy* had a great pretence,
 I'd almost said, to human sense :
 His mistress' guard by night and day,
Bungy was ever in the way :
 To sum up all, and make an end,
 Poor *Bungy* was a faithful friend :
 A better brute I never knew,
 Therefore I pay this tribute due.

But now, Melpomene, relate
 Poor *Bungy's* miserable fate !
 His health, alas ! poor dog, impairs,
 In spite of all his mistress' cares.
 The doctors all in haste repair,
 All the dog-doctors soon are there.
 One down his throat a vomit drives ;
 Another, fond of laxatives,
 Thinking a vomit much too rough,
 Cries, ' Give him jalap *quantum suff.*'
 All shew their medicinal skill,
 This brings a bolus, that a pill :
 But all in vain ; his pains increase,
 Nor but with life and breath they cease.

* A Newfoundland dog belonging to the Recorder of Canterbury.

Not ev'n Sir Compton's † skill could save
 The much-lov'd *Bungy* from the grave.
 He dies—in his our fate we see ;
 Poor *Bungy* dies—and so must we.

June 6.

T. W.

MR. URBAN,
THE following applications of various passages from the ancients to some few modern characters are by various hands, and possibly may be worth inserting in your valuable repository ; the lines applied to Bentley ought rather to be considered as a motto to his book against Boyle's *Phalaris*, than as a character of the man. C. T. O.

DR. BENTLEY,

ESTO bonus miles, tutor bonus, arbiter idem
 Integer: ambiguae si quando citabere testis
 Incertaeque rei, Phalaris licet imperet, ut sis
 Falsus, et admoto dictet perjuris tauro.
 Juv. Sat. viii. 79.

HON. C. J. F—x.

—In magnâ legatum quære popinâ.
 Invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem,
 Permissum nautis, aut furibus, aut fugitivis ;
 Inter carnifices, et fabros sandapitarum,
 Et resupinati cessantia tympana Galli :
 Æqua ibi libertas, communis pocula, lectus
 Non alius cuiquam, nec mensa remotior ulli.
 Quid facies, talem sortitus, Pontice, servum ?
 Nempe in Lucanos, aut Thusca *estagula*
 mittas.
 At vos, Trojugenæ, vobis ignoscitis, et quæ
 Turpia cernoni, Volesos Brutosque decebunt.
 Juv. Sat. viii. 172.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

—Imâ plebe Quiritem
 Facundum invenies: solet hic defendere causas
 Nobilis indocti: veniet de plebe togatâ,
 Qui juris nodos, et legum ænigmata, solvat.
 Juv. Sat. viii. 50.

DR. JOHNSON.

Iracundior est paulo: minus aptus acutis
 Naribus horum hominum: rideri possit, eo
 quod
 Rusticius tonsa toga defluit: et male laxus
 In pede calceus hæret. at est bonus, ut melior
 vir
 Non alius quisquam: at tibi amicus: at ingenium ingens
 Inculto latet hoc sub corpore.
 Hor. Sat. iii. lib. i. 29.

DUKE OF LEEDS.

—Venit et Crispijacunda senectus,
 Cujus erant mores, qualis facundia, mite
 Ingenium, maria, ac terras, populosque regi
 genti

† Spencer, a noted dog-doctor in Canterbury.

Quis comes utilior, si clade et peste sub illâ
Sævitiam damnare, et honestum afferre liceret
Consilium? sed quid violentius aure tyranni?
* * * * *

Ille igitur nunquam direxit brachia contra
Torrentem: nec civis erat, qui libera posset
Verba animi proferre, et vitam impendere
vero.

Sic multas hyemes, atque octogesima vidit
Solstitia, his armis,——

Juv. Sat. iv. 81.

DR. URI, *Author of the Hebrew Pharos.*

Ast te facetiarum mille senex, quam li-
benter agnosco! tuâ nempe in consuetudine
soles sæpissimè inter dicendum condidi, te
quoties in memoriam revocamus lepore quo-
dam eximio risus omnium temerè elicientem,
irrequieta subit profecto et frequens lacryma-
tum demum illam in loquendo tam pro-
prium jucunditatem, teque tam agrestè et in-
cocinni *rusticæ* quodammodo sapientem verè
desideramus.—Vtrum ubi, o ubi inveniemus
cordis adeo simplicis et meri? proinde ut de
re magis quam de verbo semper laborabas—
in literis interioribus et penitus serè recon-
ditis versatum te aspicio, nescio quam bene!
Sed ita accuratè scilicet versatum ut nihil
possit supra. Win. P. Nor. ill. p. 13, chap 5.

O D E,

*Sung at the annual Chapel Feast at the Crown
and Anchor Tavern in The Strand, July
30, 1784; composed by Mr. DUPUIS, jun.
of Christ Church College, Oxon and set to
Music by Mr. THOMAS SAUNDERS DU-
PUIS, Organist and Composer to His Majesty.*

RECITATIVE. MR. D'YNE.

HAIL, festive day!
that glads the circling year,
Treasures of mirth,
of Bacchanalian cheer;
Euphrosyne the fair,
the young, the gay,
Invites the warbling
in a welcome lay.

AIR.

The sweets of industry how dear!
That wreath refreshment's smile:
These daily sooth the rustic's care,
And crown his duteous toil;
His honest wealth, that in the morn
Is gladly reap'd in peace,
At setting day, from Plenty's horn,
Sheds forth its rich increase.

SONG.

Sung by Mr. ROBERT HUDSON, B. M.
Not less, behold! the bounteous maid*
Regards our festive band;
To us a just reward is paid,
Her blessings wide expand.

* Industry

Yet from our Sovereign, gracious lord,
That just reward extends;
He richly crowns the joyous board
Who merit's cause befriends.

DUETT.

By Two of the King's Scholars.
With loyal ardor praise his name,
'Tis gratitude demands:
Your Sovereign's generous worth proclaim
To far admiring lands!

RECIT. and AIR. MR. D'YNE.

Upon him, Conquest, ever smile,
Accept our loyal vow;
Renate, round Albion's sea-girt isle,
Let Fame's proud laurels grow,
And boughs of peace, and plenty's vine,
To guard its native oak entwine.

RECIT. and AIR. MR. LUTHER.

Now, great Anacreon, next to thee,
The tribute's due to Harmony;
Beneath the rich empurpled shrine
We roll libations, streams of wine:
Our joys, elate on fancy's wing,
Shall hail thee for their jovial king!
Array'd in Pleasure's rosy vest,
Send Friendship, ever-honour'd guest,
Yes, let thy blissful vot'ries prove
That emblem of concordant love.

CHORUS.

Thus blest'd and united,
Thus happy and free,
Say, brethren, what mortals
So jovial as we?
O'er the cheer of Old England,
O'er the cheer of our King,
We'll join hand in hand, and
"God save him," we'll sing.

E X T E M P O R E.

ON SEEING A LATE PARAGRAPH IN THE
PAPERS ON MESSRS. A——.

QUOTH Ralph to his friend, "Here's a
"strange rout and pother,
"It matters not which they chuse, this man
"or t'other;
"I'd as soon give my vote for the *India Con-*
"tractor,
"As I would for the no less *deserving Corn-*
"factor.
"They are both rogues alike, I repeat it a-
"gain,
"The one rogue in *spirit*, the other in *grain*."
T. W.

ON TWO BISHOPS, ANNO 1732.

CECIL and Butts have both obtain'd the
lawn,
As lead one heavy, t'other fat as brawn.
Two such defenders of the Christian law
Frighten the Hereticks, and the Deists awe.
Sure none can say that bishops now are putts,
Since grac'd by Cecil, and adorn'd by
Butts.

PRO-

PROLOGUE to "*Musical Imitations, &c.*"

Written and spoken by GEORGE WRIGHT,
Esq. of Tottenham-Court-Road.

WHILE some attempt in tragic mourn-
ful strain

To move the passions into real pain,
To soften into tears the hardest heart,
With all the woes that murder can impart,
While others, more to be commended, strive
By comic scenes to keep your mirth alive,
O'er every face the chearful smile diffuse
With all the drolleries of a laughing Muse,
Let me endeavour now to make you smile
With IMITATIONS in a novel style;
A CONCERT SOLO, or perform'd by ONE!
Bless me! you say; this surely can't be done.
To which submissive hear me then reply:
A paradox it seems—none can deny;
But, when 'tis finish'd, I shall hear you own
You could not think it from one man alone;
Such different voices, and so many sounds,
With which my exhibition rare abounds,
If what you hear your approbation gains
'Tis well, and I'm requited for my pains.
Should I be out of tune, as like I may,
You'll not be too severe, I dare to say;
Your known good-nature, if the mimic errs,
Will grant my pardon—so, your servant,
sirs!

EPILOGUE to the same.

Written and spoken by the same.

NOW, let me ask you, must you not de-
clare

This mode of entertainment somewhat rare?
To hear one person, and so little too,
Make so much noise may well astonish you, }
'Tis doubtless more than every one can do;
So many different sounds from only one,
You'd hardly think it ever could be done;
But so it is, you hear with mute surprise,
And scarce believe your ears! believe your
eyes!

Indeed so very marvellous it appears,
You'd hardly credit either eyes or ears.

"Bless me!" methinks some person present
says,

"I never saw the like in all my days.

"Whilst thus in varied notes our ears he
tries,

"He sings as loud as men of twice his size,

"And imitates, good Lord! so many sounds,

"His noise at once surprises and confounds."

"You're right," exclaims another, "as to me,

"I know my head aches most confoundedly,

"His imitations may be somewhat clever,

"But one would think his lungs were made
of leather,

"I ne'er shall envy him his noisy art,

"I'm sure I'm glad he's done with all my
heart."

Well then, be thankful now my roarings
cease,

And hence your servant, sirs, shall rest in
peace!

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a copy of a Latin epitaph
which has probably never appeared in
print. I transcribed it out of a book which
formerly belonged to the writer of the epi-
taph, or at least to some of the family of
the Terylls; of whom I know nothing more
than what is said in the memorandum pre-
fixed. Some of the lines are not deficient
in harmony or spirit; and, as they probably
were composed almost a century before May
and Milton taught the English to write La-
tin verse with classical elegance, they may
be deemed, perhaps, on that account, a cu-
riosity not unworthy of a place in your va-
luable Magazine. R. C.

E P I T A P H I U M

RICHARDI TERYLL, qui obiit XIIIto
Die Januarii, Anno D'ni 1556, et Anno
Regnorum Philippi et Marie, Regis
et Regine, tercio et quarto, per
JOHANNEM TERYLL,
juniozem, nepotem
suum, editum.

O jactura gravis, o lamentabile damnum!
Teryllum subito mors extimulata furore
Lethifero rigidi transfixit acumine ferri:
Libera corporeo mens carcere sidera scandit:
Ceruleo effictum tegitur sub marmore corpus.
Longius ab poteras, Lachesis, producere fi-
lum,

Et miseris charum ad tempus servasse patro-
num.

Nil mollire preces poterant? suspiria? fletus?
Nil hominum lachryme, fuerat quibus ille
benignus?

Heu! vestrum experior non exorabile nu-
men:

Rex, presul, pauper, dives, mercator, avarus
Colla dabunt seva mortis refecanda securi:
Ergo, fratres, nolite fratrem lugere peremp-
tum,

At pro anima detis redolentia thura precesq;
Et, quoties istuc sors lumina flectere cogit,
Dicite, "Terylli molliter ossa cubent."

VITA ACTIO EST.

AMPHITHEATRALIS rapimur spec-
tacula scenæ

Omnes. Ah miseri! Fabula mœsta sumus.
Actor homo, cælum spectator, grande thea-
trum

Hic nobis, vita est actio, scena dies.
Jam data regali postrema est clausula vitæ:
Hoc est postremum; — plaudite: — abire
licet.

E P I G R A M

ON AN HYPOCHONDIAC.

THAT physic sometimes is, most people
think,
Of much more use than either meat or drink;
But Flavia says (and yet she has no ill),
She's never well but when she's taking pills.
Bridgwater.

Y.
Pro-

Proceedings in Parliament continued from p. 547.

Thursday, June 17.

The house balloted for a committee on the Dowston petition; but no debate.

Ordered an extract of a letter from Capt. Wilson, relative to the effects of Mr. Phillips's powder for destroying insects, to be laid before the house.

Read several private and local bills, and broke up early.

Friday 17.

Capt. Brett, in a committee of supply, moved the navy estimates, which he thought all together would amount to somewhat more than 718,000*l*.

Mr. Hussy observed, that the ordinaries were well-known, but the extraordinaries were held in concealment. He begged gentlemen to attend to that particular: as to the application of the sums granted for that purpose, the house was as much in the dark as if the same was put into the hands of government for ministers to do with it what they pleased. He wished that those who were more conversant with naval affairs than he was, would endeavour to investigate the specific application of this branch of the revenue.

Capt. Brett agreed with the hon. gentleman so far as to acknowledge the difficulty of ascertaining the specific services to which the sums granted for extraordinaries were to be applied; but thought the present administration as worthy of trust as any of their predecessors.

Sir Tho. Frankland was very severe on the present management of the whole naval system, to which he attributed all our losses and miscarriages by sea during the course of the late inglorious war. It was for want of proper discipline that our enemies had triumphed. The influence of party and parliamentary interest had taken place of justice, and rendered all naval subordination merely nominal. He concluded his remarks with recommending a strict regard to discipline in the naval department, without which nothing great or glorious could ever be achieved for this country.

Commodore Bwyer thought very differently, he said, from the hon. Admiral who had just sat down, whose ideas being improved by more than 30 years absence from the service might be supposed to have acquired a certain degree of refinement in proportion to the time that he had continued unemployed: for what else had the hon. Admiral to do but to contemplate on the subject, and mature a system, while those who were busied in action had other business to think of? Yet he, for one, could not be led to think so contemptibly of the present discipline of the navy, nor so highly of the triumphs of the enemy, as the hon. Admiral had been pleased to express. The navy of England, in a contest with almost all the naval strength of Europe, had exhibited no contemptible degree of prowess. They had fixed the enemy every where with credit.

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The honour of the flag had been maintained without a stain in every quarter of the globe; and the triumphs of the enemy had been displayed in the capture of their commander in chief, and their boasted Ville de Paris that was never to strike while she could float upon the water. Such were the triumphs of the enemy; and such the effects of the present want of discipline in our navy. The commodore did not however, approve altogether of the expence bestowed in coppering our ships. He did not think the use would quit the cost.

Capt. Macbride was of the same opinion. When the ships were clean, and in action, it was undoubtedly of great utility: but when the ships were laid up, it would accelerate their decay; and, when wanted again for service, they would be found in a most miserable condition. On some future day, he said, he meant to make a motion relative to this matter, which he thought of great consequence to the safety of the country.

The motion passed without a division; and 200,000*l*. was voted besides, for the purpose of repairing and improving the dock-yards.

The order of the day being read,

Alderm. Newnham rose, he said, in obedience to the instructions of his constituents, to move for a repeal of the receipt tax. He represented it as grievous to trade, unjust in its principle as affecting chiefly the middle and mercantile class of people, and almost exempting the highest and lowest classes of the community from its operation. In short, it was a tax upon time, which to the busy part of mankind was the most precious of all their enjoyments, and which till now all the world had enjoyed with perfect freedom. He flattered himself, that his motion would meet the concurrence of the house, as he understood a person high in office, and eminent for his great knowledge of the laws [the Chancellor of the Exchequer] thought favourably of it.

Mr. Savbridge, having received the same instructions from his constituents, whatever his own private opinion might be, thought it his duty to enforce their sentiments with every argument he was master of. He contended, that no imposition ought in a general sense to be laid upon the industrious, that did not equally affect the idle and voluptuous. The tax on receipts could scarcely be felt by any of the higher classes of the people. Noblemen and gentlemen of landed property, the very respectable body of the clergy and law, the liberal professions, physic surgery, and land-holders; all these, as well as the poor, are in a manner exempt. Who then were the people who were to be the contributors to this productive tax? Who! but the industrious body of tradesmen and traders, who by their spirit and activity were the life and soul of the community? And ought they to be oppressed with a burden that at once acted as a check to their industry, and as a drawback on their gains? He was confident that, if the pre-

sent

sent minister intended to preserve his popularity, he would heartily concur in the repeal of this invidious tax.

Mr. Smith reprobated the receipt tax, as embarrassing and insidious, opening a door to knavery and craft, to the quirks of the law, and the ruin of the ignorant. Thousands were at this hour unacquainted with the penalties of this tax, and must for ever by their situation in life remain so, if not informed to their cost for giving receipts on paper without being stampd.

Hon. Mr. Berkeley thought the receipt tax a clog upon trade, and inimical to the interests of this country.

Chanc. of Exch. expressed his astonishment that any report should have been circulated, as if he had been hostile to the receipt-tax. In his situation, it could not be very pleasing to see a tax generally disliked, which it was not in his power either to alter or exchange. Thus much, however, he would venture to say for it, that the more it had been complained of, the more productive it had grown; and that, when its effects were fully made appear, he did not doubt but the thinking part of the people would be thoroughly reconciled to it. That there were inconveniences attending it, could not be denied: but is it possible for human wisdom to frame a tax that is not attended with inconveniences, and even hardships to individuals? He thought not.

Mr. Macnamara supported the motion on the same ground as had been taken by the worthy Alderman who had brought it forward. His constituents of Leicester had felt its effects, and had instructed him to endeavour to procure its repeal. He hoped the reasons that had been offered in favour of the motion, would induce others to join him in support of it.

Capt. John Luttrell (member for Stockbridge) produced a letter from his constituents, in which they left him at full liberty to follow the dictates of his own mind. He thought it a good tax, because it was a productive one, and nobody could be materially hurt by it but those who meant to evade it.

Mr. Fox could not help being partial to the tax, because he had the honour to prepare it; but thought it rather singular, that, at the same time that it increased in produce, it should increase in popularity. This he thought a proof of its excellence; for none could be sufferers, who were not at the same time gainers by it; and, what added still more to its merit, the poor were wholly exempt from it. He urged it as an instance in point, to prove that an implicit submission to the instructions of constituents would, in this country, be a dangerous principle; for, had the H. of C. given way to the clamour which at first was raised against it, ministers would now have been at a loss to substitute a less burthenome tax equally productive in its room.

Sir M. W. Ridley reprobated the tax, which, he said, was every where execrated. It was

so odious, that those who brought it forward and patronized it had hurt their interest, or lessened their popularity by it.

He instanced *Ld John Cavendish*, one of the most useful and patriotic members who had ever sat in that House; and the *Rt. Hon. Gentleman* beneath him [*Mr. Fox*], so celebrated for the strength of his reasoning and the force of his elocution; the former of whom had lost his election, and the latter had sunk his popularity, by the part they had taken in promoting this most ungratious tax, which was every where disliked; and that dislike he thought a sufficient reason for its repeal.

Sir Edw. Ashley declared himself an enemy to the tax.

Mr. Thornton insisted, that the Receipt tax had by no means been so productive, or likely to be so, as was at first expected. Like other unpopular taxes, people of all descriptions were anxious to evade it; and there were ways and means enough for so doing. He was therefore for the repeal.

Ch. of Exch. assured the hon. gentleman, that, with respect to the produce, he had been greatly misinformed; for, by the late regulations that had been adopted, it had amazingly increased. He stated, that since the 25th of March it had produced 12,000*l.* which, on an average, would amount to at least 100,000*l.* a year.

Mr. Peck Watson was decidedly against the tax. His constituents, to whose sentiments he thought it his duty on all occasions to conform, had declared their aversion to it; and in his mercantile capacity he had felt how materially they suffered by it. Had the landed gentlemen been equally affected by this hateful tax, he was persuaded it never would have passed; but gentlemen who were unacquainted with trade thought nothing of the interruptions occasioned by it, but were ready enough to impose a burden upon others, of which they were to bear little or no part themselves. In this light, he deemed the tax iniquitous.

Mr Courtney did not wonder that the tax in question was peculiarly obnoxious to the trading part of the people, as there was nothing to be gained by it; another good reason there was against it, that it did not enough affect the poor. This he thought a criminal affair in any tax. He entertained the House for some time with his astonishing powers of pointed ridicule; and at length concluded, that, with regard to the motion, he should be guided by conscience.

Mr. Hogg thought of the tax as of all others; if productive, it should be confirmed because necessary; if not productive to a certain degree, it ought to be repealed, to satisfy the people.

Ch. of Exch. could give the hon. gent. assurances on that point; and therefore hoped he would oppose the motion.

On the question being put, the House divided. For the motion 29. Against it 118.

Monday

Monday 17.

Mr. *Whitebread* complained to the House of a practice, adopted in most trading houses, of evading the Receipt Tax by memorandums of payment made in the presence of witnesses. He mentioned one house in particular, supposed to clear 50,000*l.* a year, who practised that evasion; which, for his part, he thought a grievance, because, while he honestly paid the tax, his neighbours availed themselves of the evasion. He submitted this remark to those whose business it was to watch over the evasions of the law, and could not help thinking it an object of attention. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated the tax at 100,000*l.* a year in its present form; if so, it would not be too much to rate it at a million, if the practice of paying the tax was as general as that of evading it.

Mr. *Hussey* gave the hon. member credit for his information; and wished, at the same time, that some of the Crown lawyers would inform the House, whether such a memorandum could be considered as a receipt within the act.

Attor. Gen. joined in applauding the hon. gent. who gave the information; but said, he must take time to consider, before he could answer the last speaker's question.

Ch. of Exch. then rose to deliver his opinion on the report from the committee appointed to take into consideration the best means to prevent smuggling. He observed, that this illicit trade had risen within these few years to such an amazing height, in the article of tea, that though no more than 5,500,000 lbs were sold annually by the E. I. C. it appeared from good authority that the consumption amounted to more than twelve millions. To meet this evil, it had struck the committee, that the best way to remedy it would be to lower the duty, so as to take away from the smuggler the temptation to smuggle, by reducing his profits so much below the risk, as to render his ruin certain, if he continued the employment. This idea he was ready to adopt; but as the revenue could not admit of so great a diminution, it would be necessary to find a substitute. The amount of the duty upon tea was at present between 7 and 800,000*l.* annually. It was his intention, not to raise on tea in future more than 169,000*l.* so that there would be a deficiency of at least 600,000*l.* a year, to be provided for. By a fair statement of the expenses attending the smuggling trade, he clearly proved that the smuggler must sell at 40 per cent. above prime cost to be a gainer, so that it was not necessary to take off all the duties on tea to abolish smuggling. His plan, he said, was to clear it from excise, and to impose a custom duty;

On Congo	- - -	30 per cent.
On Singlo and Hyson	- - -	20 per cent.
On Souchong, &c.	- - -	15 per cent.
On Bohea	- - -	12½ per cent.

[These duties have since been altered.]

Having opened thus much of his plan, he proceeded, from various statements, to prove, that the quantity of tea imported into England legally and illicitly amounted to 12 millions annually, and he supposed the grown people of England about six millions; that of these, four millions he reckoned drank tea; and that one with another they consumed 4lb. of tea each annually; for every pound of which they now pay on an average 2s. 7d. duty. This duty being wholly or nearly taken off, the people could afford to pay to a substitute tax, which he proposed to raise on houses in the manner already inserted (p. 474). He calculated that in England there were houses

Under 7 windows each	- - -	286,206
From 8 to 20	- - -	211,483
11 Ditto	- - -	38,324
12 to 13	- - -	24,919
14 to 19	- - -	67,652
20 and upwards	- - -	52,652
In Scotland	- - -	17,734

Of these about 200,000, being of the lowest sort, would pay nothing; and tea being now among the luxuries as well as necessities of life, the occupiers would be substantially benefited. Other advantages to be expected from this new regulation, would be the abolition of smuggling, and the putting all the dealers in tea upon an equal footing, freeing them in a great measure from the unwelcome visits of excise-officers, and their customers from frauds and impositions of various kinds. Such would be the advantages to individuals; but to the E. I. Company, and the public at large, the benefit would be immense. Instead of vending five millions annually, the company will be enabled to vend 13 millions of lbs.; and instead of the small number of ships now employed in the China Trade, they will of course take 20 more into their service, by which an increase of 2000 seamen will be added to the naval strength of this kingdom, a consideration of no small weight to a commercial people. For his part, he said, he could foresee but two objections to this plan. The one, that the E. I. C. having the market to themselves, might avail themselves of the monopoly to raise the prices of their tea; the other, that persons holding more houses than one or two would be liable to pay an exorbitant duty if all their houses were to be paid for. To the first objection he answered, that the interest of the company would prevent their advancing the prices, as on that would depend the existence of smuggling, which it would be their interest to abolish; and to the other, a remedy might be applied, by stating a certain rate, beyond which no person should pay. He concluded by moving the duties as above to be laid upon tea, which see, p. 474.

Mr. *Eden*, as soon as the chancellor sat down, expressed his full approbation of the principle of the plan in general, whatever objections he might make hereafter to particular parts of it. He did not, he said, expect much immediate

immediate benefit from the regulations proposed; for, as the warehouses on the continent were known to be stored with tea, the smugglers would not fail to pour in immense quantities, and sell even at a loss, rather than it should lie upon hand. He said, the continent consumed a very inconsiderable quantity of tea, in comparison to the consumption of that article in England; and that, if smuggling was prevented, and the importation solely confined to the E. I. Company, it would scarcely be worth while for any other nation to bring tea from China. He did not agree, he said, in all the calculations of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, but in most of them he did; and concluded with declaring, that, if those new regulations should prove unpopular, he should be ready to bear a part of the odium.

Mr. *Gascoyne* remarked, that tea-gardens ought particularly to be an object in these new regulations; and that in hospitals, where no window-tax was paid, there was a very great consumption of tea. He instanced Greenwich Hospital in particular.

Sir *P. Burrell* observed, that if gentlemen who occupied two houses only, and occasionally resided at each alternately, were to be charged to the full for both, these would certainly be losers, and not gainers, by this new regulation.

Mr. *Pitt*, to combat this objection, supposed a case in the extreme; that a gentleman should occupy one house in which there were 180 windows, and another in which there were 60; for the first he would be charged 20l. for the other 7l. a year. Now, the person in two such houses could not be estimated at less than 50; and if such were supposed to consume but 4 pounds of tea in the year, the gross duty would be 47l. and the saving, even in this extreme case, be 20l. annually.

Ld *Surrey* wished that some method could be thought of to relieve the middle class of people, who, to relieve themselves, would begin by shutting up their windows, and thus, by excluding both the light and the air, subject themselves to diseases, of which no man could foresee the consequences.

Mr. *Rolle* was for exempting the poor who received alms, and day-labourers in husbandry generally, from this tax.

Mr. *Pitt* replied, that 200,000 houses were allowed in his calculation for the poor; and if it were found possible to devise a method of equalizing the tax, he should be ready to adopt it, but he feared it would be impracticable. Some, rich in wealth and poor in spirit, would live with a very scanty proportion of air and light, and save their money; and others, of a contrary disposition, would distinguish themselves by a display of public spirit that would do honour to their dignity and character. A plan to regulate these irregularities he pronounced impossible.

Mr. *Huffey* approved of the principle, but doubted the ground on which the Rt. Hon. Chancellor had founded his calculations.

Mr. *Dempster* thought the plan a good one

for those who drank tea; but a bad one for those who did not. It subjected the latter to a new tax, without taking an old one away. He wished a mode could be settled of rating houses according to their value, and not according to the number of their windows; for many houses in the distant counties, and particularly in Scotland had as many windows as houses of twenty times their value in and near London. The people in England might, perhaps, generally speaking, drink their tea cheap, while the people in Scotland would be made to pay for tea who never tasted it.

Mr. *Rose* (Sec. of the Treasury, and of the same country with the last speaker) made answer, that the Scotch would have very little cause to complain, as the whole amount of the house tax in that country was only 3000l. and the new tax was to be formed on the above calculation.

Mr. *Sheridan* did not dislike the principle; but denied the present minister the honour of devising the plan, which he ascribed to Ld John Cavendish, who had bills ready prepared to bring it forward. There was indeed some difference between them. The plan of the former was optional; that of the latter compulsory, for which reason he would not pledge himself to support it.

Mr. *Jenkinson* remarked, that a voluntary composition had succeeded in Holland; but no voluntary composition had ever succeeded in England, nor he believed ever would.

Many other objections were started; but in the general plan the whole house concurred, and the motions of the chancellor on each article carried without a division.

June 22.

Mr. Sec. *Orde* moved for leave to bring in a bill relative to the conveyance of official letters between this Kingdom and Ireland.

Mr. *Eden* objected to the motion, as unusual, without giving previous notice to the person who had brought forward the Act proposed to be altered.

Mr. *Orde* replied that the bill he moved for, when brought in, would be found to contain an explanation only of that to which the hon. gent. alluded. Leave was granted. No debate.

Mr. *Dempster* begged the attention of the house to a subject to which he never turned his thoughts without feeling the deepest concern. The state of the finances of this country was alarming. The immense aggregate of the national debt amounted, he said, to 280 millions; the interest of which was 9,500,000l. add to this 900,000l. for his majesty's civil list; 3 millions for the naval and military establishments of the year; and the whole annual expenditure would be found to rise to the amazing sum of 13,400,000l. the ways and means for defraying of which was,

For the land and malt taxes	2,500,000
The old taxes before the late war	6,500,000
The taxes imposed during the war	3,050,000
The produce of the taxes of last war	550,000

Making in all

12,600,000
which

which sum falls short of the expenditure to the full amount of 800,000 l. This prospect was the more distressing, as the sinking fund, from which some assistance might have been hoped, was totally absorbed. Four ways, however, appeared to him practicable to equalize the expenditure to the income: 1. by a reduction of our naval and military establishments; 2. by checking the progress of smuggling; 3. by laying on new taxes; and 4. by paying off part of the national debt. This last, after reading the treatises of Dr. Price and Mr. Sinclair (a member of that house), he would not despair of seeing accomplished. Gentlemen would probably be surprized when they were told how much might be done by the application of a single million; that in the small space of sixty years 217 millions might be annihilated thereby; and that by converting the 3 per cents. into 4 per cents, that million so to be applied might be raised. If this plan upon examination should appear to be founded, why not try the experiment? This, however, was not the sole object which government should have in view. The faculties of the public should be called forth; employment should, in the first instance, be found for those who, by the peace, had been discharged from the army and navy, and for those also who, by the check to be put to smuggling, will be thrown upon the world destitute; for those, he thought, the fisheries, if properly encouraged, an ample field for private gain, and might be extended so as to make it a mine of wealth to this country. In other respects, commerce might be much improved, by freeing it from the fetters by which it is restricted. The restraints on the coasting trade were grievous to an almost intolerable degree, particularly in Scotland, where trading vessels can hardly pass a ferry or a frith, without being obliged to have as many papers as are necessary even in time of war for the longest voyages. He thought a table of fees, as in England, would be a great relief; but a table of fees had been long solicited, but still withheld. He concluded with moving, that a committee be appointed, to inquire into the state of the British fisheries, the commerce and navigation of this kingdom; and to report the same from time to time to the house.

Several members rose, to second the motion.

Chas. of Exch. declared, that no man saw more clearly than himself the necessity of calling forth the faculties of the nation, and exploring all her resources; and did not look on these resources with despondency. He agreed with the Hon. Gent. so far as to own that the produce of the sinking fund had been absorbed by the exigences of the state in the last war; but it was not annihilated; on the contrary, by the means that would be taken for equalizing the expenditure and the revenue of this country, he did not despair of restoring the sinking fund to its most flourishing state. He was sensible likewise of the importance of appropriating a fund towards the reduction of the public debt; but he was not clear that the plans alluded to

for that purpose were the best that could be adopted. They seemed to him to promise too much, and to have more of show than solidity in their accumulation. With respect to the motion, he had but one objection; it embraced too many objects at once; before any one of them could be carried into effect, a stop would be put to the whole by a prorogation. He wished therefore that the Hon. Gent. would leave commerce and navigation out of his motion, and confine it solely to the fisheries. As to the grievance complained of respecting the coasting trade, particularly in Scotland, it had been for some time under the consideration of government, and would probably be soon submitted to the house.

Mr. *Hussey* thought the Rt. Hon. Chancellor had misunderstood what Mr. *Dempster* had said of the sinking fund. He had not said that the fund itself was destroyed, but that it had been diverted from its original purpose.

Mr. *Dempster* did not think he had been much misunderstood, and was ready, if necessary, to go into calculations that would prove what he had asserted. As to what the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had said respecting the coasting trade in Scotland, it would have given him great satisfaction, if he had not known that similar assurances had been given by ministers almost every year, from 1718 to the present time; and therefore, unless a committee were appointed to take up the matter, he had very little hope of seeing it brought before the house. He had no objection, he said, to narrowing his motion, and confining it to the fisheries; but he was by no means convinced that it was right so to do.

Mr. *Hussey* was in hopes that, by confining it to the fisheries, something might be done. And he threw out a hint, that a sum for experiment might be raised, by lowering the interest in the public funds.

Mr. *Pitt* reprobated the very idea of such a reduction. The justice and honour of the nation forbid it. No minister should dare to propose it.

Mr. *Hussey* thought so himself, and only threw out the salvo to give the Hon. Gent. an opportunity of scouting it [a laugh throughout the house]. The motion (as narrowed) passed unanimously.

Chas. of Exch. brought up his bill for checking smuggling, which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Eden* complained of being refused the lists at the proper office of those who had paid the servants tax. He understood, that, though there were a million of masters in the kingdom, only about 40,000 of them had paid the servants tax. The evasions, every one must know, must be great. He therefore moved, that lists of those who paid might be laid before the house.

Sr *James Johnston* was earnest to know why the Rt. Hon. Gent. had not done justice to Scotland, where the tax had been punctually paid.

Mr.

Mr. Eden begged the Hon. Baronet's pardon. It had slipped his memory. He had, indeed, then readily shown the lists—probably, because there had been little trouble in making them out, for very few had paid the tax in Scotland.

The motion passed without debate.

Capt. John Luttrell then brought forward Mr. Phillips's petition (see p. 617.) by moving, "That it be referred to the Committee of Supply." In support of the motion, he caused a letter from Capt. Wilson, of the Race-horse ship of war on the coast of Africa, to be read, which was much in favour of the powders.

Alderm. Sarsbridge said, he had made many trials with it, and found it answer in none.

Mr. Storer had talked with several officers who had made trial of it, and it had failed with them.

Capt. Luttrell said, that Sir Richard Hughes had experienced the good effects of it on the Leward Islands station, where great havoc had been made on shore by weavels and other vermin, while the provisions on board the ships had been preserved by means of the powders.

Some members expressed their wishes, that the report might be re-assumed before the petition should be referred to the Committee of Supply; to which Capt. Luttrell consented.

June 24.

The order of the day being read, for the House to go into a committee on the bill for empowering Sir Ashton Lever to dispose of his Museum by way of lottery; Mr. Stanley took the chair.

E. of Surrey objected to the sum of 42,000*l.* as meant to fill up the blank, as it was deceiving the public, by giving a tacit acknowledgment of the museum being worth so much, when perhaps, were it to be sold, it might not fetch half that sum: he therefore moved, that 21,000*l.* be inserted instead of 42,000*l.* This was negatived, as were several other sums proposed; and the original sum of 42,000*l.* was carried. Ed. Surrey objected on another ground, being apprehensive that the creditors of Sir Ashton might be injured by it: he was against vesting the property in trustees, who, the moment they were put in possession, would divest the creditors of their security.

Aldr. G. observed, that the case was the same. Were Sir Ashton to make sale of his museum, and put the money in his pocket, the creditors could not pursue what was no longer the property of their debtor.

Mr. Gascoyne jun. had seen a state of Sir Ashton's affairs, and believed his case stood perfectly clear of the consequences the noble Lord had suggested.

Lord Surrey did not deny this; but gave notice, that, unless the friends of the bill would consent to produce evidence that the museum was not incumbered, he would oppose the bill in its next stage.

Chan. of Exch. begged leave to direct the attention of the house to a motion he had to make relative to the affairs of the East India

Company, to which motion, however, he expected no opposition. He had just learnt, that, as the case stood at present, the Company could make no dividend for the half-year now due without consent of Parliament. He believed no man would wish, for the sake of public credit, that there should be no dividend, however they might differ as to the quantum. He therefore would move for leave to bring in a Bill "for enabling the E. I. Company to make a dividend for the last half year." For his part, he wished the old dividend of 4 per cent. to be continued for the last half-year at least, however it might be reduced in future.

Mr. Eden confessed the awkwardness of the situation; for either the House must order no dividend at all to be made, or proceed without having before them the state of the Company's affairs, to settle the quantum of a dividend, which he could not consent to be so large as when the Company was in full credit. He thought 3 per cent. a great stretch of generosity!

Mr. Dundas wished, of all things, to deprecate a debate on the subject, which was of too delicate a nature to be roughly handled. Even private assertions unsupported, might do infinite prejudice to public credit. He was for no alteration of the dividend at this crisis.

Mr. Smith (chairman of the E. I. C.) observed, that were he in a few days to go in to the Court of Proprietors, and tell them they were to have no dividend, he would not be answerable for the consequences. The news would soon reach Holland, and gentlemen need not be told what would follow.

Mr. Fox was not against the Company's declaring a dividend; but thought it unreasonable to divide in the present embarrassed state of their affairs the same as in the days of their full prosperity.

Mr. Atkinson hoped, for many reasons, unconnected with the Company's affairs, the dividend might be continued. Holland would not be the only country that would take the alarm if the dividend were to be reduced. He dreaded the effects in every country with which we are connected.

Several other gentlemen delivered their opinion. The motion however was carried unanimously; and the bill, which was ready drawn, was brought in, and read, and ordered to be sent to committee to-morrow.

June 25.

The order of the day for going into a committee was read: and a motion having been made for the Speaker to leave the chair.

Mr. Eden rose, to state his objections. In the first place, the House had not considered that they were giving the Company leave to divide money not their own; and it was rather singular, that when the Company were unable to pay their bills, they should yet be allowed to divide upon their profits. There was another consideration which weighed

weighted more forcibly with him. By law the Company are bound to pay certain sums to the King's ships, while their dividend continues at 8 per cent. per annum. Gentlemen might see to what extent this might lead.

Chanc. of Exch. expressed a willingness to word the bill in what manner the committee should chuse, provided they preserved the principle. He thought it dangerous to depart from the old mode for the present half year; and suggested an alteration, that instead of "the money to be divided be equal to 8 per cent. per annum." to say that it should not exceed 8 per cent. which would leave the company at liberty to divide less if they found it necessary. The bill then went through the committee, was reported; read the third time, passed, and sent to the lords.

Ld Beauchamp stated to the House the case of four regiments which ministers had thought proper to advise his Majesty to disband. He did not presume to call his Majesty's prerogative in question; but to submit the equitable claim which the officers of those regiments had to the humanity of the House for many years services performed for their country. He was aware that acts of grace and favour should come from the Crown, and therefore did not mean to state any motion, only to ask the secretary at war if Government intended to take their case into consideration.

Sec. at War said, the case of those officers well deserved the consideration of ministers; and when he said so much, the house might perceive it would not be neglected.

Mr. Pitt observed, that the reduction of those four regiments was not in consequence of the advice of the present, but of the late ministers; and he wondered, when they advised the measure, that they did not think proper to recommend their case to the House.

Gen. Burgoyne declared that he for one had mentioned their case, and what he had said was highly approved by the commander in chief (*Gen. Conway*) and by the country gentlemen then present.

Ld Beauchamp said, a provision for those officers would not amount to more than 7200l. a year which would lessen from time to time, as those officers should die or be otherwise provided for.

The House went into a committee of supply, and voted the extraordinaries of the army without debate.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors came next under consideration, at the instance of *Ld Maitland*, and passed likewise through the committee without debate.

The *Chanc. of Exch.* gave notice that he should open the Budget on Wednesday, and the House adjourned.

June 28.

The bill for allowing the E. I. Company to divide after the rate of 8 per cent. met with great opposition from *Ld Loughborough* and *Ld Stormont* in the H. of Lords;

In the H. of Commons, the House went into committee on a bill for enabling soldiers and sailors, who had served in the army or navy since the 1st of April 1763, to exercise trades in corporate towns without having previously obtained the freedom of such towns.

Sir James F. Balfour was for extending the privilege to all that had served in the militia and fencible regiments in Scotland, and who have been honourably discharged.

Mr. Medley was apprehensive, that if such an extension took place, so many persons would obtain parochial settlements, that the inhabitants would be overburthened with them. He proposed an amendment, and was for confining it to those of the militia who had been duly balloted.

Mr. Robinson thought the substitutes who had served, equally entitled to favour with those who had only found money; but this not appearing to be the sense of the House, he did not persist in pressing his opinion. And the motion was carried according to *Mr. Medley's* idea without farther debate.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report of the Committee of Supply on the army estimates; which were read as follows;

2,360,992l. for extraordinaries.

75,116l. for reduced officers.

563l. for pensions to officers of horse reduced.

130,300l. for the same.

44,653l. for commissioned officers of British troops in America.

3,544l. for officers late in the service of the States General.

17000l. for pensions to widows.

686l. for pensions to widows of officers in the American service.

4,246l. for the charge of two regiments of foot from Ireland to Gibraltar.

10,524l. for additional to the three regiments of foot in 1783.

23,419l. for five battallions of Hanoverians.

6,291l. for staff officers in America and the West Indies.

Col. Fitzpatrick lamented, that he was not in the House on Friday, when a report was mentioned, as if a promise had been made by the late Administration to the officers of the six last reduced regiments, "that notwithstanding, by the Votes of the House, it appeared that the army was to be reduced to the 64th regiment, yet they might rest assured, that it would not take place lower than the 70th," this, he asserted the House, was false. No such promise was ever made, or intended to be made; but they considered the case of those officers, who had purchased at full price, as extremely hard; and he hoped the Rt. Hon. Gent. would see their case in the same light, and would take some steps towards giving them relief, that he, who by his office had been obliged to carry them the wrong way, might now be the messenger to glad tidings to give them comfort.

Ch.

Cb. of Exch. said, he mentioned the affair on Friday as a report, which he did not believe; and he was glad to hear it contradicted so much to his satisfaction.

The different sums were then put, and agreed to without a division.

Mr. Wrexall pressed the minister strongly on the necessity of bringing forward his bill for regulating the affairs of India. *Tippoo-saib*, he said, was in arms in the Carnatic, and the French had been slow in withdrawing their troops from his assistance. A proof of their perfidy was the detaining 400 of our troops in Pondicherry. Unless something was speedily done for the regulation of that country, he predicted, that it would soon be lost for ever. He was severe on the Directors of the Company, whom he believed to be lethargic from principle as well as from nature.

Cb. of Exch. replied, that his promised bill would soon be ready, and that the Company's affairs was intended for to-morrow; but, on account of the Wednesday's business, must be postponed to Friday.

Tuesday, June 29.

Ordered, that the papers presented by *Mr. Morton*, from the E. I. Company, on the 25th, be taken into consideration on Friday next. And

Mr. Scot moved for minutes of the Council of Bengal, relative to the reduction of the Bengal army, which were ordered. This day the House dispatched a great deal of parliamentary business without debate.

Wednesday, June 30.

Mr. Martyn, seeing several peers in the House, apologized for not moving to turn them out. It was natural, he said, for Lords as well as Commoners, to feel themselves deeply interested in the business of the day, and he had no inclination to shut them out; and the less so, as he intended to put in execution a design he had formed of demanding admittance into that part of the House, which is open to Commoners who have the honour of being related to the peerage.

Mr. Dempster said, that a few days ago, wanting to get into the H. of Peers, he had asked one of the door-keepers, whether he might not get admittance at that end of the House where the Throne stands, the answer was, "By no means, sir."

The cry of the House, was general, Move! move! on which

Mr. Hamet rose, to request the Hon. Member not to enforce the order, as he understood some intimation had been given, that the Lords intended to provide accommodations for the Peers of the Lower House [Here was a general laugh].

Mr. Hamet said, he possibly might have said something ridiculous, and should be glad to be informed what it was. [This raised a still louder laugh.]

Mr. Martyn said, he had been informed a noble Lord, a member of the Upper House, intended some time ago to move, that a gallery should be erected for the use of the

members of the H. of Commons; but, independent of that, he wished the House would not now press him to move.

At that instant the Chancellor of the Exchequer came into the House, which immediately resolved itself into committee of ways and means, *Mr. Gilbert* in the chair.

Mr. Pitt began by expressing his concern, that, after the nation had for some time tasted the blessings of peace, he should still find it necessary to lay heavy burdens on the people. His consolation, he said, was, that he had not made the necessity, but found it. The task which his office threw upon him was nevertheless unpopular, but he trusted to the candour of the House in what he had to propose. He then entered into an accurate statement of the several sums which were necessarily to be provided for, and of the sums that had already been voted.

The money to be provided for he stated as follows:

For the Navy, - - - - -	3,153,869
Ordnance, - - - - -	610,149
Army, - - - - -	3,640,814
Deficiencies to be made good, - - - - -	1,676,647
To cancel Exchequer Bills, - - - - -	2,500,000
Levant Company, Museum, &c. - - - - -	11,831
Somerset-house, - - - - -	25,000
Foreign Plantations, - - - - -	2,164,250
To the Civil List, - - - - -	120,000
	<hr/>
	14,362,760

Of which sum he meant to borrow only six Millions; and to do that on the lowest terms, the best way, he thought, was by competition. There were, he said, two sets proposed, and he had accepted of that which afforded the most advantageous terms to the public, and had pledged himself most religiously and faithfully to adhere to his plan, without favour or affection to any person whatever. The terms which had been accepted he stated as follows.

100 l. of 3 per cents. taken at - - - - -	57	12	6
50 l. of 4 per cents. - - - - -	37	8	9
5 s. 6 d. of a long annuity, value - - - - -	4	17	11½
These together amounted to £	99	19	2½

And this in fact was all that the public had to pay; but it was not all that the money-lenders were to receive. The lottery ticket was not out of the public pocket, but it was a valuable douceur.

The 3-5ths of a lottery ticket was valued at

- - - - -	2	8	0
£	102	7	2½

And according to the terms of payment in his motion, the discount would amount to

1 7 2

Therefore the whole sum thus

stated would be for every 100 l. 103 14 4½

These, he said, were in his mind terms ample and sufficient for the money-lender, and beneficial to the public. He thought that the competition had been productive of much good. (See p. 541.)

[To be continued.]

F O R E I G N I N T E L L I G E N C E.

Letters from *Smyna* of the 1st of June bring melancholy accounts of the raging of the plague in that city, where 3 or 400 die daily; many of the neighbouring villages are quite depopulated, and no man living remembers so general a calamity.

By Letters from *Clevis*, of a late date, a camp is marked out for 20,000 Prussian soldiers, who are expected to occupy it some time this month. It is supposed his Prussian majesty has some secret project in view.

Hamburgb, June 15. A few days ago a singular incident occasioned the death of a young couple. The lady going to the church of the Augustin Friars, knelt down near a Mausoleum, ornamented with divers figures in marble, among which was that of Death, armed with a scythe. A small piece of the scythe, being loose, fell on the hood of the lady's mantelet. On her return home, she mentioned the circumstance as a matter of indifference to her husband, who, being a credulous and superstitious man, cried out, in a terrible panick, that it was a presage of the death of his dear wife. The same day, he was seized with a violent fever, took to his bed, and died. The disconsolate lady was so affected at the loss, that she was taken ill, and soon followed him. They were both interred in the same grave; and their inheritance, which was very considerable, fell to some very distant relations.

Venice, June 10. The ceremony of wedding the Adriatic was the most magnificent ever seen here in the course of the present century; there were more than 120 gondolas on the water on this occasion, which, with the men of war, &c. made a most splendid appearance. The squadron under command of Monf. Emo sailed the 4th, consisting of four ships above 50 guns, and three others; the grand squadron, under command of Admiral Antony Melo, has not yet put to sea, though it is daily expected to proceed against Tunis. Venice has not had so formidable a squadron on foot for many years.

A Letter from *Rome* of the 6th of May says, "The Pope has ordered all the estates of a young Duke to be seized and confiscated, who has fled from Rome to avoid marrying a young lady of quality whom he had abused under a promise of marriage."

Vienna, July 12. The magistrates of Buda in Hungary, having requested leave to erect a statue of the present Emperor, received an answer to the following purport, written by his majesty's own hand.—"When all prejudices are laid aside, and when narrow systems shall have given place to sounder notions; when every individual shall be enabled, by his industry, to contribute with pleasure to the necessities of the state; when agriculture shall flourish, and prosperity universally prevail; when the laws shall have their full force, the arts become general; when

science shall have enlightened men's minds, and emulation shall have given life to every class of citizens; then, then let a statue be raised to me; but not now, when the city of Buda has received no extraordinary advantages from me, except in the circulation of its products, which is alike beneficial to commerce throughout the empire. JOSEPH II."

Vienna, July 24. Yesterday arrived in this capital the Prince Bishop of Osnabrug, accompanied by Gen. Grenville, and Sir Rob. Murray Keith, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty to the Imperial Court, who went to Molt, to meet his Royal Highness.

Madrid, July 12. The expedition against Algiers, under the command of Don Antonio de Barcelo, consisting of 230 sail, left Carthagera on the 28th of last month; and after remaining two days in sight of the harbour, proceeded towards their destination the 30th in the evening, with a fair wind.

Madrid, July 19. A courier arrived from Don Antonio Barcelo on the 9th, with letters dated the 13th instant, from which we learn, that the combined fleet was at anchor in the bay of Algiers, and that the first attack had been made upon the place on the 12th in the morning: that the Algerines did not come out to meet the assailants, as had been expected; but their gun-boats (60 in number) were drawn up without the walls of the town, ready to receive them: that the Spaniards had sunk four of the enemy's gun-boats, and that a fire had been observed in the town, which broke out at ten o'clock in the morning, and burnt till past four in the afternoon: that the principal loss sustained by the assailants was from the bursting of one of the Spanish bombs, by which two officers and six men were killed; and a gun-boat, the crew of which were Neapolitans, blew up some hours after the action. A second attack was to take place on the 13th. [See a plan of Algiers in our vol. XLX. p. 497.]

Carthagera, July 27. The day before yesterday and yesterday our armament destined against Algiers was in view coming into this port. It seems a strong East wind obliged them in great haste, and with the loss of several anchors and cables, to quit the bay of Algiers, after having been there 14 days, opposed by high and contrary winds and a rough sea; besides which, they had to defend themselves against 60 Algerine gun-boats, which were drawn up in the best order within half a gun-shot of the works of the place, and were anchored in the most advantageous manner possible to oppose the bombardment. Don Barcelo could only bombard the place eight times, from all of which, except the first, he retired with loss, and without damaging the place. It is reckoned he had 100 men killed on board his fleet. The undertaking

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dertaking had another hindrance, which was not foreseen, namely, a disagreement among the commanders, which was carried to far between Don Barcelo and Major Moreno, the commander of the Maltese galleys, and some other principal officers, that they at last almost refused to obey his orders; so that this expensive expedition has been attended with as little success as that against Gibraltar.

Copenhagen, July 30. The subterraneous fire which was discovered for the first time on the 7th of June 1783, in the westerly parts of Skaptofields Seydell, on a mountain called Shapton-Glover, has since that period made so rapid a progress, that it extends now 20 leagues distant from the above mountain, to the S. S. W. nor has it yet subsided. This subterraneous firey furnace measures above four leagues in breadth. The large river of Scaptaga, whose depth was in most places from seven to eight fathoms, is entirely dried up. On the E. the fire broke out nearly at the same period in the river called Huer-vissodt. The combustible torrent then took its direction towards the sea, and over several large districts, so that the extent of the territories over-run by the fire measures above 30 leagues from E. to W. A few of the inhabitants still remain, but reduced to all the extremities of want and famine; the sulphureous vapours which last year infested the country having spoiled the hay and other provenders so as to occasion the total destruction of their cattle.

Warsaw, July 30. Accounts from Petersburg say, that the differences between the king of Prussia and the city of Danzig have been terminated to the satisfaction of the king, and in some respects to that of the city.

Hague, July 11. On Thursday last the States of Holland, West-Friesland, &c. sent a solemn deputation to his Serene Highness the Stadtholder, the object of which was to represent to his Most Serene Highness, that the wish of the nation being that the duke of Brunswick be dismissed from his employments, and retire from the territory of the republic, his Most Serene Highness would persuade the field-marshal to demand himself his dismissal, and in that case their Noble and Great Mightinesses would use their influence that he may preserve his appointments.

Hague, July 15. The answer which his Serene Highness was pleased to return to the above requisition, concludes thus: "I cannot prevail upon myself to comply with the desires of the deputies; in fine, I here repeat the declaration I have made before, that nothing can give me more satisfaction than the restoration of peace and harmony in this country upon solid grounds, and conformable to the principles of the constitution; but I am convinced the dismissal of the Duke cannot contribute to the re-establishment of that harmony so much to be desired.

(Signed) G. PRINCE OF ORANGE."

Hague, Aug. 19. The States of Holland and West Friesland came to a final resolution on the 18th to dismiss his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, field-marshal in the service of the republic, from all his employments; and that his appointments arising therefrom shall cease from the 31st of next December.

The States General have returned an answer to the demands of the Emperor (see p. 548); but so unwilling are those of Holland and West Friesland to have them transpire, that the editors of the Hague Gazette having published the first two articles of the demands with the answers, and promised the rest in course, the counsellors of the committee sent an order to discontinue it.

The court of *Versailles* continues to interpose its good offices to effect an accommodation of the differences subsisting between his Imperial Majesty and the States General. The Marquis de Noailles, principal minister of his Most Christian Majesty, last week held a conference with Prince Kaunitz, and then produced a conciliatory plan, which, in the opinion of the King his master, is founded in justice and equity.

Paris, July 16. The King of Sweden has taken leave of this court, and fixed Sunday next for his departure. There is no private treaty concluded between this Court and that of Sweden. It is true, the Northern monarch wished for an establishment in the West-Indies; but no island could be found there that would suit his majesty. (Advice has since been received of his safe arrival at Stockholm.)

Paris, July 30. There is a young stranger in this city, whose language nobody here understands; but he is supposed to be a native of Otaheite, and probably the mystery will be soon explained by Mr. Bougainville.

Naples, July 3. The British Squadron under the command of Commodore Sir John Lindsay, consisting of the *Trusty*, *Thetis*, *Andromache*, *Sphinx*, and *Rattlesnake*, anchored in this bay on the 17th. On its arrival, the King of Naples was pleased to command that it should be immediately admitted to Prattick, notwithstanding the quarantine lately laid on all ships from whatever quarter they should come.

The King and Queen having previously signified to the Commodore their intention of honouring the Squadron with a visit, their majesties set out on the 24th in the morning from the Galley mole, attended by Gen. Acton, and several other officers of the court, and by the captains of the Squadron, in their respective barges. As soon as their Majesties were at a little distance from the shore, all the ships manned their yards, except the *Sphinx* and *Rattlesnake*, which being dressed with colours, displayed them at the same instant the others manned; and after they were on board the *Trusty*, all the rest of the Squadron fired a royal salute.

Their

Their Majesties visited the ship above and below, and then the King went into the Commodore's barge, and visited all the other ships of the Squadron, returning again to the Trusty. On leaving the Squadron, their Majesties were saluted by all the ships with 21 guns each; and the Commodore with the Captain had the honour of dining with their Majesties on shore, and the following day on board the King's yacht, which, with two of the King's galleys, was dressed with colours after the English manner, the English flag being at the yacht's foremast head.

At dinner on board the yacht their Sicilian Majesties drank the health of the King and Queen of Great Britain, when a royal salute was immediately fired from the yacht and the two galleys. Their Majesties, during the dinner, were pleased repeatedly to express their satisfaction at seeing an English Squadron in the bay of Naples, and appeared desirous by every means in their power to manifest their friendship for his Britannick Majesty.

His Sicilian Majesty having fixed on Thursday the 28th of July to honour the Squadron again with his presence, and to see a few evolutions performed in the bay, his Majesty, attended by General Acton and the officers of the court, arrived at the time appointed; and the ships, being in all respects prepared, slipped their cables, and sailed in good order about o'clock with a very fine sea breeze.

The exercising of the Squadron began immediately, and such manœuvres as could be performed by so small a number of ships were executed at half past two o'clock. His Majesty was pleased to honour the Commodore with his company at dinner, when the Commodore took an opportunity to drink the Queen's health, and fired a royal salute from the whole Squadron.

About four o'clock the evolutions recommenced, and were continued until half past six, when the ships resumed their former anchoring stations in the bay of Naples. The several manœuvres of the Squadron were honoured with repeated expressions of applause by his Sicilian Majesty. He was saluted on his coming on board and going on shore by all the ships, with 21 guns each, and attended on both occasions by the captain in their respective barges.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 21.

Having obtained from a jurymen at Calcutta an authentic Copy of Sir WILLIAM JONES'S FIRST CHARGE TO THE JURY, after he had taken his seat in the Supreme Court of Judicature, I am happy in embracing the earliest opportunity of communicating it to the publick through your excellent Magazine. Yours, &c. N.X.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY,

"IT may, perhaps, be sufficient if my address to you this day were confined to some short remarks on those offences of which the pri-

soners named in the Calendar are accused; but such is the peculiarity of my own situation, that I cannot help feeling an inclination to take a wider range. Five years have elapsed since the seat which I have now the honor to fill became vacant; and in that interval so many important events have happened in India, and so many interesting debates have been held in the parliament of Britain, on the powers and objects of this Judicature, that I may naturally be expected to touch at least, tho' not to enlarge, on those events, all of which I have attentively considered; and on the result of those debates, at most of which I was present. Such expectations, if such have been formed, I should be very loth to disappoint; and as I shall express my sentiments without reserve, you will hear them, I am confident, with perfect candor. None of you will, I hope, suspect me of political zeal for any set of ministers in England, with which vice my mind has never been infected; nor of political attachments here, which in my station it will ever behove me to disclaim; if, in the character of a Magistrate appointed to preserve the public tranquillity, I congratulate you, who are assembled to enquire into all violations of it, on the happy prospect of a general peace in every part of the world with which our country is connected. The certain fruits of this pacification will be, the revival and extension of commerce in all the dependencies of Britain; the improvement of agriculture and manufactures; the encouragement of industry and civil virtues, by which her revenues will be restored, and her navy strengthened; her subjects enriched, and herself exalted; but it is to India that she looks for the most splendid, as well as the most substantial of those advantages, nor can she be disappointed, as long as the supreme executive and judicial powers shall concur in promoting the public good, without danger of collision, or diminution of each other's dignity; without impediment on the one side to the operations of government, or on the other to the administration of justice. The institution, gentlemen, of this court appears to have been misrepresented. It was not, I firmly believe, intended as a censure on any individuals who exist, or have existed. Legislative provisions have not the individual for their object, but the species, and are not made for the convenience of the day, but for the regulation of ages. Whatever were the reasons for its first establishment, of which I may not be so perfectly apprized, I will venture to assure you, that it has been continued for one obvious reason: that an extensive dominion without a complete and independent judicature would be a phenomenon of which the history of the world affords no example. Justice must be administered with the strictness, or society cannot long subsist. It is a truth coeval with human nature, not peculiar to any age, or country, that power is in the hands of men will

prepared for any event. We are induced therefrom to apprehend that the negotiation for peace does not promise so much success as first appearances led to expect.

We have had a late letter from Lieut. Anderson, which acquaints us that Sindia has been advised by Nana Furnavese, that his letter to Tippoo on the 21st October had been received, but not yet answered; and that the steps which Tippoo has since taken, particularly in the recall of his vakeel from Poonah, are such as leave Nana little or no hopes of his acquiescence in the treaty. In the event of a renewal of hostilities, it will rest with the Select Committee at Bombay, to concert measures with the ministers at Poonah for conducting the war, and to furnish the troops necessary to the part which we take in it: we will furnish them with money as far as we can.

Your detachment under Col. Morgan was arrived at a place called Ekayah*, on the 14th of last month, and it was expected could be at the banks of the Junna by the end of it.

We have appointed Mr. Richard Johnson to be our Resident with the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn. Mr. Bristow has received his orders of recall; and was to leave the Vizier's court as soon as his Excellency had given the security of creditable bankers for the amount of the balance due from him to the Company, and the current kits.

On the 20th of last month the Honourable the Governor General informed us of a desire entertained by the Vizier, his Minister, and all the principal persons of his family and court, that he should proceed to Lucknow; and, expecting a declaration of this wish from the Nabob himself, made an early tender of his services for that purpose, whenever an invitation from the Vizier should arrive, in order to regulate the Company's interests in the province of Oude, and afford to Nabob Vizier the like assistance for the regulation of his. We are not able to explain in this short abstract all the reasons that have led to this proposal—they will appear in our advices by the packet under dispatch directed to Europe, by your ship Lord Macartney. The Governor General's offer has been conditionally agreed to; and we are in daily expectation of the letter from the Vizier.

We have been this day informed that security has been given by the Vizier for the sum of Lucknow sicca rupees 1,03,84,420 being the balance due from his Excellency to the Company as well as for the subsidy, and other current demands of the present year, according to a statement adjusted by Mr. Bristow; part is to be paid in the course of this year 1191, and the remainder in the next year 1192 Fullullee; Lala Butchrause and Faquin Ohund having entered into en-

gagements for this purpose, which are deposited with Mr. Wombwell.

We have the honour to be, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS,
EDWARD WHELER,
JOHN STABLES.

P. S. Advice has been received this day, that the detachment under Col. Morgan was advanced, on the 23d ult. as far as Noon Querai, which is about twelve coss from Gualcar.

From the London Gazette.

Extract of a Letter from the President and Council of Bombay, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, transmitted to the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the home department. Dated Bombay-Castle, April 7, 1784. Received over Land, Aug. 3.

A few hours after we had closed our accompanying address of the 31st ult. on the 1st instant, we were informed, by advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Barry of the 12th, that the treaty of peace between the Hon. Company and the Nabob Tippoo Sultan had been actually signed the night before.

Yesterday, by the return of the Scorpion from Tellicherry, we received two letters from the Commissioners, Mess. Staunton and Huddleston, of the 12th and 18th ultimo, inclosing a copy of the treaty itself, and an address to the Hon. the Court of Directors, which we now have the honour to transmit with this.

We embrace this early opportunity of congratulating your honours on this happy event having at length taken place, and of peace being restored to your settlements in India.

Heads of the above Treaty.

Preliminary Declaration that the English Commissioners act under full powers from the Governor-General and Council. Tippoo Sultan signs the Treaty himself.

Article I. Peace and friendship immediately to take place between Tippoo and the English, and their respective allies. No assistance to be given in future by either party to the enemies of the other.

II. Immediately after the signing the Treaty, the Carnatic to be evacuated, and all the prisoners, European and Native, to be released in 30 days. The Company to release the prisoners taken by them from Tippoo.

III. Immediately after signing the Treaty, the English to deliver up all the places they have taken from Tippoo.

IV. When the prisoners are released and delivered, the English to give up the fort and district of Cananore; and at the same time Ambourgin and Satgur to be delivered by Tippoo to the English.

V. No future claim to be made upon the Carnatic by Tippoo.

VI. All natives carried away from the Carnatic

* This place is in Rennell's map called Ekac, and lies in near latitude 25.

Carnatic by Hyder Ally Cawn during the late war, to be permitted to return to their dwellings in the Carnatic and Tanjore; and, in like manner, all subjects of Tippoo Sultan to be permitted to return to his country.

VII. This being the happy period of general peace and reconciliation, the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadre, as a testimony and proof of friendship to the English, agrees that the Rajahs or Zemindars on his coast, who have favoured the English in the late war, shall not be molested on that account.

VIII. Tippoo Sultan confirms all commercial privileges hitherto granted to the English.

IX. Tippoo restores the Factory of Callicut, and the districts about Tillicherry.

X. The Treaty to be signed and sealed by Commissioners, and returned by the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, within one month, or sooner if possible; and acknowledged by the Governor-General and Council and the Government of Bombay, and a copy returned in three months, or sooner if possible.

Signed, on the 11th of March, 1784, by

ANTHONY SADLER,

GEORGE LEONARD STAUNTON,

JOHN HUDDLESTONE.

(Signed) TIPPOT SULTAN BAHADRE.

ADVICES from AMERICA.

New Providence (New England). The question, which has been long agitated, was, on June 28, again solemnly debated in the general assembly of this State (Whether this State will vest Congress with a power to levy an impost of 5 per cent. on all goods imported from foreign parts?) and negatived by a great majority. At the same time, they passed an act for levying and paying into the public treasury the sum of 20 000l.; and likewise an act for adding one half per cent. to the state impost of 2 per cent. on all importations from foreign parts.

The general assembly of *Massachusetts* have passed a duty of 4d. a ton on all foreign vessels, to be paid to the naval officers where they shall clear out.

It is said, that no less than 2000 families have emigrated from the Thirteen United Provinces, and taken refuge in the new State of *Vermont*, the people of which are now at open war with the State of New-York; and, notwithstanding every effort of Congress, they find it impossible to keep their subjects at home, such is the grievous oppression of their taxes, and the weakness of their government.

By a proclamation of the Spanish governor at the Havana, St. Augustine is declared to be a free port.

In the senate of *Virginia*, on the 26th of June, it was resolved, that Great Britain had made an infraction of the 7th article of the treaty of peace, by not restoring the slaves and negroes, and other property of the United States; and that a just regard to the national honour, requires that this assembly do with-

hold their co-operation in the compleat fulfilment of the said treaty, until reparation be made. And that, as soon as reparation shall be made, all such acts of the legislature as inhibit the recovery of British debts shall be repealed. An amendment was proposed, for manifesting to the world the justice and regard of the citizens of this Commonwealth, by repealing forthwith all such laws, and leaving it to Congress to enquire into the breach of the peace by Great Britain. The amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried, 13 to 6. On which a protest was entered, signed by the six dissenting members.

A prohibition has taken place in S. Carolina of the exportation of rice, corn, and peas, for one month from the 25th inst., on account of the severe drought we have had for some time past. Rice is risen to 2rs. per 100lb. but scarcely any to be got, being almost all exported, or on board vessels waiting to compleat their cargoes.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

On Monday the 26th inst. the house of James Harrington, Esq; of Moniffeed, in the county of Wexford, was broke open by villains armed with blunderbusses and pistols, who cut and wounded Mr. Harrington (upwards of 70 years old) in several parts of the head; when they got lights, they searched for his daughter, a young lady, who escaped from her bed into a vault; they afterwards obliged the father to give them his keys, and carried off cash, jewels, plate, &c. to the value of 500l. Maj. Channey, with a party of the Rockingham Volunteers, pursued them thro' Wexford, Carlow, Wicklow, and Kildare, and at last came in sight of them near Catterdermot, when the villains quitted their horses, and concealed themselves in a corn field, where two of them were found, who delivered up their arms, and surrendered. One of them, named Ramsay, formerly had a good property in Tullow, but is said lately to have been concerned in many robberies in the county of Kildare, &c. before he was taken he had made away with his part of the booty; but on the other were found 37 guineas and a half in gold and three in silver, a fine piece of linen, the gold case of Miss Harrington's watch, several pieces of lace, and her father's pocket-book, in which were several bills and notes."

At a full meeting of the *Rathdowny Volunteers*, held on Sunday August 1, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to: "Resolved, That we shall ever maintain unshaken loyalty to our much respected Sovereign, and veneration for our excellent constitution.

"Resolved, That this kingdom has been very materially injured by the constant importation and too general use of foreign manufactures.

"Resolved, That it is our duty at this crisis

eris to accede to that non-consumption agreement which has been so universally adopted throughout this kingdom.

“Resolved, therefore, That we will not purchase for ourselves or families any other than Irish manufactures, until the legislature shall have established some proper and permanent encouragement for the commerce, trade, and manufactures of this kingdom.”

In consequence of the breach of this agreement, a great number of respectable citizens have been pulled out of bed in the night, stripped and barbarously flogged; and afterwards tarred and feathered, a punishment as common now in Ireland as it was formerly in America. Not a day passes but some outrage or other is committed either by the military, the mob, or the volunteers, so that Dublin is at present the theatre of riot and licentious delinquency.

At a meeting of the *Independent Dublin Volunteers*, the following resolutions were agreed to:

“Resolved unanimously, That we behold with the highest indignation and concern the unjustifiable conduct of certain officers in his Majesty’s army on the night of Monday the 2d instant*, who indecently and abusively attacked the wife and person of a citizen of this metropolis; and at the same time committed the most flagrant violation of the laws by acts of outrage and riot, disgraceful to the soldier and the gentleman, and subversive of the peace and security of the public.

“Resolved unanimously, That, from the complexion of the times, we think it incumbent on us to invoke all our fellow-citizens, not yet disciplined, to immediately join us and learn the use of arms.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 13.

Came on to be tried, before the High Court of Justiciary, George Hutchinson and Peter Brown, journeymen bakers, and John Atkinson, shoemaker, charged with assembling in a riotous manner on the night of the 26th of February, and giving Wm. Wallace, late servant to the Lord Chief Baron a mortal blow, of which he died; also for attacking, beating, and abusing passengers in the High-Street on the said night. Ld Braxfield summed up the evidence; and the jury returned their verdict unanimously, finding the homicide not proven against the pannels, but unanimously finding them actors art and part in the riot libelled on. The Court sentenced them to be imprisoned in the Tolbooth till Wednesday the 25th inst. and on that day to be whipped through the Cannongate, receiving five stripes each at four different places, and then to be set at liberty.

PORT NEWS.

Chichester, Aug. 14. As an Excise-officer and a party of light-horse were looking out

in the evening after some smugglers, two gentlemen of this city (Mr. Tupper and Mr. Gillam) passed them on the opposite side; and one of the officers observing to the soldiers that Mr. Gillam was a noted smuggler, two of them instantly fired, and shot him dead. On Sunday the Coroner’s Inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict Wilful Murder; and the supposed murderers were apprehended and committed to Hortham gaol.

Chatham, Aug. 15. The military here have interested themselves in a quarrel that has lately happened between the Majors Johnston and Campbell, of the marine corps; when, it is said, the latter gave the former the lye, and the former gave the latter a beating; on which a challenge ensued, which Col. Innis prevented taking effect, by putting them under arrest. A Court Martial was summoned to enquire into the affair; but Major Campbell having objected against being tried by the officers of his own regiment, the matter has been referred to the board of Admiralty.

Deal, Aug. 5. A desperate rencounter happened between a party of smugglers and the revenue officers, who were in pursuit of a lugger suspected of carrying on an illicit trade; in which a seaman belonging to the ship Scout, Capt. Lindsay, was shot dead. A proclamation has since been issued out, for discovering and apprehending any of the persons concerned in the same, and also in a like affair which happened at Deal on the 16th; past and a reward of two hundred pounds, with his Majesty’s free pardon, to the informer, offered for each person on conviction.

Amsterdam, Aug. 3. The E. I. Company have dispatched seven ships for Batavia and the Cape, which sailed the 24th of last month. Eleven more are in readiness.

Portsmouth, Aug. 1. By the ingenuity of Messrs Brathwaite and sons, we have once more the satisfaction of seeing the main sheet anchor of the Royal George safely delivered into the King’s yard. It weighs 98 hundred weight, perhaps the heaviest in the known world. They make no doubt of weighing up the ship. By means of their machine, they can work under water for several hours together.

Gosport, Aug. 11. The Ganges of 74, Stately of 64, Director of 64, and the Grampus of 50 guns, destined for the East Indies, are ordered to be coppered.

Scilly, Aug. 11. This morning passed by, to the westward, a Dutch Squadron of five men of war.

Portsmouth, Aug. 13. The Hebe frigate. Capt. Keppel, late on a cruise, fell in with seven French men of war, manœuvring in the Channel.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Canterbury, Aug. 5. At a monthly meeting of the Mayor and Justices of this city, an information was exhibited against a person for

for letting a horse to hire to draw a two-wheel chaise without being licensed; when the same was decided to be within the Post Horse Act, and the person was convicted accordingly. The penalty was 5*l.* but as it appeared to proceed from ignorance, it was mitigated to 50 shillings. This seems, however, to be carrying the rigour of the laws to the extreme.

Felons capitally convicted at the late assizes in the Country.

At Aylesbury, one Joseph Radley, not 18 years of age, who, before his execution, confessed robberies committed by him to the amount of more than 300*l.*

At Bury	5	Maidstone	0
Chelmsford	0	Montgomery	1
Cumberland	3	Newcastle	2
Devon	6	Northumberl.	3
Derby	4	Norwich	10
Durham	2	Salisbury	6
Dorchester	4	Stafford	4
Exeter	0	Shrewsbury †	14
Guilford	6	Worcester	5
Gloucester *	15	Winchester	9
Hereford	7	Wells	4
Lincoln	10	York	6
Loughborough	5		

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

June 24.

A remarkable trial came on in the Court of Common Pleas, in which one Levi, a Jew, was plaintiff, and Messrs. Williams and Bennet, constables, were defendants. The action was for false imprisonment, in taking the plaintiff into custody, on suspicion of receiving the great seal of England, knowing it to be stolen; but there appearing very strong circumstances of guilt, and one witness (Miss Lloyd) swearing that the plaintiff actually bought the seal of her and melted it down; the jury gave a verdict with one

* At this assize came on the long depending cause of the Dean of St. Asaph (see vol. LII.), for a libel. On this occasion the doctrine of *Ld. Mansfield* was strongly combated by Mr. Erskine, counsel for the defendant, and as strongly defended by Mr. Bencroft. The fact of publishing being fully proved, the judge [Buller] told the jury, that they must at all events convict the defendant, the doctrine established by *Ld. M.* being now so settled as law, that it was improper to stir it. The jury withdrew, and brought in their verdict guilty of publishing *libel*. The judge told them the word *only* should be left out. Mr. Erskine insisted on its remaining; and an altercation ensued, which ended in the jury's insisting, that they found the Dean guilty of publishing the pamphlet; but as to its being a libel, they did not say that.

† Among these were the Dunstons (brothers), see p. 471. who are said to be hung in chains.

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shilling damages to the plaintiff, and each party to pay their own costs. The constables took the plaintiff into custody without a warrant.

June 25.

The Hanoverian regiments of Geldacker and prince Ernest, which have been in barracks at Plymouth these two years, embarked for Germany. Their behaviour, as soldiers, was exemplary, and the inhabitants parted with them reluctantly.

June 30.

Mr. Pitt rose, to open what is called the budget for the present year. And having stated the money to be provided for, as mentioned p. 624: towards this sum, he said, the house had already granted the land and malt taxes; two millions owing to the Bank would be postponed. The amount of Exchequer bills would be provided for by issuing bills for the same sum; and he would take the sinking fund for a million, which, with 100,000*l.* in the Exchequer would make together something more than 8,000,000*l.*; and that about six millions were to be raised by way of loan, the terms of which were already settled.

The next object was the unfunded debt. It was his most anxious wish to have brought forward and provided a fund for the whole of this debt. The amount of the unfunded navy was 13,000,000*l.* unfunded ordnance 1,000,000*l.* Total 14,000,000*l.* of which he proposed to fund 6,600,000*l.*

To pay the interest of the above, he proposed the following taxes:

Hats, 6*d.* on low, and 2*s.* on the higher, to produce 150,000*l.*—Ribbons, and a certain description of gauzes, 1*d.* per dozen yards, 120,000*l.*—Coals 3*s.* per chaldron to inland consumers, 150,000*l.*—Horses at 10*s.* a head, 100,000*l.*—Printed and stained linens and calicoes, a duty from 3*d.* up to 1*s.* per yard, and equal to ten per cent. 120,000*l.*—Candles one halfpenny per lb. 100,000*l.*—Licences to persons dealing in exciseable commodities, from 1*l.* to 50*l.* 80,000*l.*—Bricks and tiles 2*s.* 6*d.* on every thousand, 50,000*l.*—Qualifications of shooters, and depurations from the lords of the manor, one guinea per head, 30,000*l.*—Paper, one third additional duty, 18,000*l.*—Hackney coaches 5*s.* a week additional duty.—Total 930,000*l.*

Great objections were made to the above; and it was observed by one gentleman, that the chief of the burden was laid upon trade and manufactures, and little or nothing upon luxury.

July 20.

Between one and two o'clock this morning a dreadful fire broke out at the corner of King's street, Bloomsbury-square, opposite the Buffalo tavern, which entirely consumed five houses, and damaged many others.

July 27.

Being the day appointed for the general thanksgiving, their Majesties, with the royal family (the Prince of Wales and the princes abroad only excepted), attended divine

vine service at the collegiate church at Windsor. The same was likewise observed throughout the cities and liberties of London and Westminster with uncommon solemnity; divine service was performed in all the churches and chapels; and the utmost decorum every where prevailed. The Lords and Commons appeared more devout than usual on this occasion: the bishop of St. David's preached before the former; and Dr. Prettyman, prebendary of Westminster, before the latter. Both Sermons have been since printed.

July 31.

Letters from *France* confirm the accounts, received during the course of the month, of a most dreadful fire at Brest, which had burnt the store-house for sails, blown up the powder magazine, and had put the general magazine and the whole port of Brest in the most eminent danger.

MONDAY, Aug. 2.

Began a new plan for the conveyance of the mail between London, Bath, and Bristol, by coaches constructed for that purpose. The coach, which left London this evening at 9 o'clock, arrived at Bristol the next morning before eleven; and the coach that set out from Bristol at 4 o'clock in the afternoon got into London before 8 o'clock next morning; and in this regular order the coaches have continued their course every day since.

This day Mr. H. Dundas, member for Edinburgh, moved in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act which confiscated the estates of certain persons in Scotland, and to empower the Crown to restore them to the right heirs; which seemed to be generally approved.

The estates of the following noblemen and gentlemen were among those forfeited in 1745:

Simon Lord Lovat. Already restored.

Lord John Drummond, brother to the Earl, commonly called Duke of Perth.

George Earl of Cromarty.—Lord M'Leod is heir.

Archibald M' Donald, son of Col. M' Donald of Barraisdale.

Donald Cameron of Lochiel.

Charles Stewart of Ardsheil.

Donald M' Donald of Kenlock-Moydart.

Euan M' Pherson of Clunie.

Francis Buchanan of Arnprior.

Donald M' Donald of Lochgary.

Allen Cameron of Monakry.

Alexander M' Donald of Keppoch.

Tuesday 3.

An officer in the navy and a gentleman in the German service fought a duel with swords and pistols in a field near Bayswater. Four pistols were discharged, one of which slightly wounded the former in the left shoulder; but in the rencounter with swords the latter was run through the thigh. A surgeon who attended stopped the effusion of blood, which was great; and the gentleman was taken to his apartments in Dean-street, dangerously ill. This, it appears, is the se-

cond duel these gentlemen have fought; the first was in France, where they were both desperately wounded.—The quarrel was a difference of opinion on the conduct of Gen. Burgoyne in the Hudson's-bay expedition, in which they both served.

Wednesday 4.

A message was sent from the house of Commons to the house of Lords, as follows:

"That the house of Commons had come to a resolution, that, from and after the present session of parliament, no member of this house do frank any letter or packet unless the whole superscription be in his own hand-writing, and unless, together with the name of such member, the name of the post-town from which the said letter or packet is intended to be sent, and the day of the month and the year when the same shall be put into the post-office, shall be at the same time superscribed upon such letter or packet, which day of the month shall be in words at length; and that no member of this house do permit any letter or packet to be directed to him at any place except where he shall actually be at the time of delivery thereof, or at his usual place of residence in London or at the lobby of the house."

The Lords, having taken the subject-matter of the message into consideration, have come to the following resolution:

"Resolved, *nem. contradicente*, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, that, from and after this present session of parliament, no member of this house do frank, &c." (making use of the very words in the resolution, above-mentioned, only dividing it, and making two resolutions, the first ending "in words at length.")

Thursday 5.

John Edwards was committed to prison, charged with stabbing his own father in the breast, who, being carried to St. Bartholomew's hospital, was seized with a violent inward bleeding, which it was thought would hasten his death.

Saturday 7.

The following resolutions were agreed to: That the holders of Navy Bills, bearing date on or before the 30th of June 1782, shall be entitled to a capital in the Bank of England of 107l. 20s. 6d. to be attended with annuities of 5 per cent. irredeemable, till 25 millions of 3 and 4 per cent. are paid off."

That Ordnance Debentures shall bear 4 per cent. from the expiration of 25 months after the 4th of July 1784, at the par of 107l. 10s. 6d.

Monday 9.

Protest in the H of Peers against the E. I. Regulation Bill. *Dissentient*. Because we think the principle of the bill *false, unjust, and unconstitutional*; *false*, inasmuch as it provides no effectual remedy for the evils it affects to cure; *unjust*, as it indiscriminately compels all persons returning from India to furnish the means of accusation and prosecution

tion against themselves; and *unconstitutional*, because it establishes a new criminal court of judicature, by which the admission of incompetent evidence is expressly directed, and the subject is unnecessarily deprived of his most inestimable birth-right, a trial by a jury. Signed *Portland. Devonshire.*

Chelmsdeley. Northampton. Carlisle.

Thursday 12.

Being the birth-day of the Prince of Wales, his R. H. went early from Carleton-House to Windsor Castle, where the same was celebrated. Their Majesties, with the Royal family, dined together at the Queen's house in the Castle-yard. A great number of the nobility and gentry went from town, to pay their compliments to the King, Queen, and Royal family, on that occasion. In the evening there was a ball; and at night the streets in the vicinity of Carleton-house were finely illuminated.

Friday 13.

The Royal Assent was this day given by Commission to the Brick Act, Hackney-coach Act, Act for licensing retailers of excisable commodities, Exchequer Loan Act, Horse Act, Bank Act, E. India regulating Act; and for securing the dock-yards; and to a number of other public and private bills.

Saturday 14.

A gentleman gazing at a print-shop in the Strand, had his pocket picked of his purse, in which were bank notes to the amount of 700*l.* A poor woman that stood by observed the transaction, gave notice, and the fellow was pursued and taken, and the purse recovered. The fellow, after being rolled in the kennel, and had undergone the discipline of the mob, was permitted to escape; and the woman who discovered the theft rewarded with five guineas.

Sunday 15.

The H. of C. voted an address to his Majesty, to bestow some mark of his Royal favour on the Chaplain of the House. Also an address, to give directions for the printing 1500 copies of Journals with an Index.

Monday 16.

A fire broke out at a public house in St. James's-street, Wapping, which consumed the same, and considerably damaged the house adjoining. It was occasioned by the carelessness of the maid, who having put a child to-bed, left the candle burning, which set fire to the curtains, and in less than 20 minutes the flames burst through the windows, and the poor infant was unhappily burnt to death.

Tuesday 17.

This day his Majesty came to the H. of Peers; and, after giving the royal assent to the tea and window taxes, the game-bill, the postage bill, the silk duty bill, the pawn-brokers bill, the lead exportation bill, and 19 several private bills, made a most gra-

cious speech, which shall be given in due course in a future Magazine.

Wednesday 18.

This day the new regulation of the franks took place at the general post-office, and has given occasion to many complaints.

Thursday 19.

An attempt was this day made (being the second) by the prisoners in the King's Bench, to make their escape; but the guards being sent for the ringleaders were secured. The act of Insolvency having been put off to another session, the debtors in all the goals throughout the kingdom are grown mutinous.

Friday 20.

In the London Gazette of this day, there is the copy of a letter, inserted at his request, from a conscientious Smuggler, to Mr. Pitt; in the original of which were inclosed bank notes to the amount of 300*l.* to be applied to the public service, he having in his younger days, when he followed the seas, injured the revenue—as most seamen do.

Saturday 21.

The Belmont Indiaman arrived at Plymouth. The corpse of Sir Eyre Coote was brought over in this ship for interment.

Report was made to his Majesty of the prisoners convicted in June sessions, when the following were ordered for execution on Wednesday next.

Robert Edwards, for robbing the Hon. Keith Elphinston, Esq; near the theatre in the Hay-market, of his gold watch, &c. Robert Moore, for snatching from the head of Mrs. Arabella Jeffreys, a cluster diamond pin on the highway, near St. James's-Gate. John Codd, for robbing Mr. Samuel Ellis on the highway. William Holmes for breaking into the house of Adam Hamilton, of Enfield, and robbing the same of plate, &c. J. Kelley, for being aiding with divers other persons, in rescuing from the officers 350*lb.* of uncustomed tea. James Napier, convicted at a former session, for assaulting the Hon. Albinia Hobart, and taking from her person a diamond ear-ring. The rest of the convicts were reprieved.

Sunday 22.

The last Dutch mail brought letters from the Bishop of Osnaburg, who, on the 7th instant, was going on a tour with the Emperor of Germany to review his troops. His Highness, who travels under the character of the Count de Hoya, is, by the Imperial family and the nobles at Vienna, treated with particular marks of attention.

Monday 23.

The empress of Russia, who has for some time been indisposed, is now said to be completely recovered; and has appeared in public, attended by the Grand Duke and his Royal Consort.

The Parliament of Ireland, which was prorogued to this day, is further prorogued to Tuesday the 2d of November.

P. 557. The husband of Mrs. Hand (daughter of Joseph Dickinson, esq;), is wrongly described as R. of Enfield: he is R. of St. George, Botolph-lane, as well as V. of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and Archdeacon of Dorset. His mother was remarried to the late bp. Newton.

BIRTHS.

COUNTESS of Traquair, a son.

Aug. 10. Lady of Abp. of Cashel, a son.
16. At Guy's-cliff, near Warwick, the Countess of Leicester, a daughter. The young lady, we hear, is to be baptised by the name of Elizabeth-Margaret.

21. Lady of Sir James Grant, a son.

24. Lady of Rt. Hon. W. Eden, a son.

Lady Page, a daughter.

25. Lady of G. L. Newnham, esq; a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Mr. John Buxton, merchant, of Nottingham, to Miss Travell.

— Fry, esq; secretary to Sir William Gordon, K. B. late plenipotentiary at Brussels, to Miss Gotteridge, of Loughborough.

29. Lieut. Col. Pringle, to Miss Balneavis, of Portman-st.

30. Martin Whish, esq; one of the commissioners of excise, to Miss Saunders, dau. of the late rev. Dr. S. prebendary of Rochester.

31. Capt. Gason, of the second troop of horse guards, to Miss Price, of Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

At Hertford, Capt. Thomas Spence, in the Antigua trade, to Miss Susanna Platt.

At Ash, Kent, Dr. John Hunter, physician, to Miss Le Grand, dau. of Rob. Le G. esq;.

At Edinburgh, James Traill, esq; sheriff-depute of Caithness and Sutherland, to the right hon. Lady Janet Sinclair, sister to the Earl of Caithness.

Aug 2. At Canterbury cathedral, the Chevalier Vanstratten, a knight of Malta, to Miss Elizabeth Feast, sister to Mr. F. brewer, in the City-road.

By special licence, Gov. Pownall, to Mrs. Astell, of Everton house, Bedfordsh.

3. At Wimbledon, the rev. Herbert Randolph, minister of that parish, to Miss Knapp.

6. At Marybone church, Thomas Ord, esq; to Mrs. Broderick, of Great Portland-st. widow of Edward B. esq;.

9. By special licence, Mr. Hawkes, to Miss Antony of Kensington.

11. Right hon. Lord Balgonie, eldest son of the Earl of Leven and Melville, to Miss Thornton, dau. of John T. esq; of Clapham. Edward Taylor, esq; of the Temple, to Miss Janhefer.

Cha. Roberts, of Thurnby, co. Northampt. to Miss Annabella Haslegrave, youngest dau. of the late Sir Arthur H. bart. Mr. H. is a lieutenant in the 56th reg. of foot; and was at Gibraltar during the whole of the late siege.

14. John Anstruther, of Lincoln's-inn, esq; to Miss Brice.

16. Mr. W. Feltham, of Fleet-st. to Miss Harvey.

W. Penlington, esq; of Rode, Cheshire, to Miss Mary Rawsthorne.

Geo. Pearson, M. D. of London, late of Doncaster, and author of the Chemical History of Buxton waters lately published, to Miss Pearson.

17. By special licence, the hon. Adm. Digby, to Mrs. Jauncy, eldest daughter of Andrew Elliot, esq; late Lt. Gov. of N. York.

18. Henry Bankes, esq; of Kingston-hall, Dorset, to Miss Woodley, dau. of W. W. esq;.

Nath. Jones, esq; of Brighthelmstone, to the hon. Miss Anne Smith, of St. James's-st.

19. At Bath, Nath. Peach, esq; of Roxborough, Gloucestershire, to Miss Julia Maria Keasberry.

At Ingoldsby, co. Linc. John Wing, esq; of Thorney-Abbey, to Mrs. Ward, widow of Mr. H. W. jun. of Stamford.

21. At Godwood, the seat of the D. of Richmond, the hon. Geo. Cranfield Berkeley, esq; M. P. for Gloucestersh. to the hon. Miss Charlotte Lennox, dau. of Ld Geo. Lennox, bro. to the Duke of R.

23. At Boxted, Essex, J. M. Grimwood, esq; of Gray's-Inn, to Miss Cook.

At Cheshunt, Mr. Waller, callico-printer, of Edmonton, to Miss Scott, daughter of Mr. S. carpenter, of Cheshunt.

24. Rev. Edw. Wollaston, of the Charterhouse, to Miss Ramsden, only dau. of Dr. R. master of that society.

25. Henry Hugh Hoare, esq; second son of Richard H. esq; of Barn-Elms, to Miss Maria Palmer Acland, third daughter of the late Arthur A. esq; of Fairfield, co. Somerset.

26. Mr. Dav. Davies, attorney, of Little St. Helens, to Mrs. Hitch, widow of Charles H. esq; of Plashett.

Mr. Edw. Foster, jun. ironmonger, of Oxford-st. to Miss Eliz. Hancock, of M. le bon.

Rev. John Fuller, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Carter-lane, to Miss Stratton, of Hackney.

Mr. S. Rodbard, of Liverpool, to Miss Johnson, of Edmonton.

Richard Miles, esq; of Wanstead, Essex, to Miss Bouille.

Dougal Campbell, esq; to Miss Fisher.

28. By special licence, Hon. Miss Thynne, third daughter of Lord Visc. Weymouth, to Ld St. Asaph, son to E. of Ashburnham.

29. By special licence, Miss Rainsford, of Oxendon-st. to — Shuter, esq;.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at his seat at Cockfield-place, Suffex, aged 74, Michael Sergison, esq; greatly lamented by all his friends and acquaintance, but especially by the poor, who have lost a liberal benefactor.

Mrs. Bartholomew, mother of Mr. B. proprietor of White's Conduit-House.

At Bath, after a few days illness, Matthew Dobson, M. D. His death was occasioned, it

is said, by a cold caught by the damps in Spring Garden, where he had imprudently sat upon the grass.

In Manchester-sq. Archibald Grant, esq;

Prince Frederick, eldest son of the hereditary prince of Hesse.

At her seat in Monmouthshire. Mrs. Vane, sister of Sir John Morgan, M. P. for that county.

At Knightsbridge, the lady of J. Hames, esq.

At Quebec, the lady of Lt. Gen. Clarke.

At Rotterdam, Rachael Solomons, a Jewess, aged 110.

Lady Simpson, relict of Sir Edward S. knt. late dean of the arches, and judge of the prerogative court of Doctors' Commons, who died May 20, 1764.

On the 25th of Oct. last, at Tillicherry, Henry Williams, esq; on board the *Bethborough*, Capt. Montgomery, which sailed from Portsmouth March 12, 1783.

May 3. At his house, in The Close, Lichfield, aged 74, universally lamented, the rev Thomas White, M. A. prebendary and sacrist of that cathedral upwards of forty years, principal surrogate of the diocese, and vicar of Dunchurch, Warwickshire. This pious, learned, and benevolent divine, was the author of a much esteemed volume of sermons, the first edition of which was printed in 1757, the second in 1771.

June 26. Suddenly, at Quenndon, co. Leic', rev. Mr. Farnham, brother to the Countess of Denbigh, and representative of one of the oldest families in that county. His ancestor, Robert de Farnham, came over with the Conqueror, was engaged in the battle of Hastings, and appears in the roll of Battle Abbey. Mr F. dying unmarried, he is succeeded in fortune by his brother, Thomas Farnham, esq; captain of the *Winchelsea* frigate, now with Admiral Gambier on the Newfoundland station), who distinguished himself in the last war, and received the thanks of Admiral Sir George Collier for his gallant behaviour in the *Nautilus* frigate, in burning and destroying the rebel galleys within the bay of Penobscott, Aug. 14, 1779 (see vol. XLIX, p. 469.)

July . . . Mrs. Harrison, relict of Mr. H. formerly minister of Southgate chapel, where he was buried under the reading desk; and mother of Mrs. Griffith, relict of the late rev. Dr. Griffith.

Mrs. Hooper, wife of the rev. Mr. H. vicar of Shoreham, Sussex, and sister of the late rev. Dr. Griffith.

23. Near Bristol, Mr. Rich. Haynes Plover, who acted for many years as master of the ceremonies for the Hot Wells, and also for Weymouth.

24. Of a deep decline, at Bristol, Mr. John Mitchell, of Jeffries-sq. London, merch.

26. At his seat at Preston-hall, near Aylesford, Kent, the rev. Joseph Milner, D. D. in the commission of the peace for that county, one of the preceptors in convocation for the

diocese of Rochester, R. of Ditton, and V. of Burnham. He changed his name from Butler, in pursuance of the will of his uncle Dr. M. a physician, who left him his estate. His extensive charities, and the gentleness of his manners, make him much lamented.

27. At Risley, co. Derby, Mrs. Frances Warren, aunt to Sir J. B. W. bart.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Allford, one of the aldermen of that corporation, and under-keeper of the forest of Parkhurst; supposed to be this largest man in the island.

28. At her apartments in Windsor castle, the hon. Mrs. Cranston.

Rev. John Blake, M. A. rector of Screningham, and Catton, and master of the royal grammar-school at York.

29. In Gloucester-str. Bloomsbury, aged 84, Mrs. Beata Wilkins, relict of the late Mr. William W. formerly printer of the *London Journal*, (for which he received from the Government, between the years 1732 and 1735, 2955l. 16s. 8d. see vol. LII. p. 379). Mrs. W. has bequeathed to the Company of Stationers 320l and an original picture of some modern Bishop of Winchester. [Qu. Hoadly?]

30. Aged 45, William Wentworth, esq; of Lillingstone Hovell-hall, near Buckingham.

Daniel Crafter esq; of Northumberland.

31. Mr. Walker, master of the White Hart Tavern, Holborn, and cook to the society of Lincoln's-Inn.

In his 80th year, three days after his wife, Mr. William Powell, of Charlotte-str. Rathbone-place, father to the late celebrated tragedian, Mr. P. of Drury-lane theatre.

Mrs. Brooke, relict of the late Mr. B. register the coquets of the port of London.

Aug. 1. On Blackheath, Mr. Joseph Matthews Beacheruff, mercer in Gracechurch-str.

2. Mrs. Vyse, daughter of Sir Geo. Howard, K. B. and wife of Col. V.

Mr. Parsons, stock-broker.

3. In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Drake, second wife of William D. jun. esq; member for Agmondesham, and only surviving daughter and heiress of Jeremiah Ives, esq; alderman of Norwich: she has left two infant daughters. She had two brothers and a sister, who also died in the bloom of youth, by which she became sole heiress to a fortune of about 100,000l.

Mr. Robert Phillips, master of the Half-Moon tavern in Cheap-side, and one of the common-councilmen of Farringdon Within.

At Stoke Newington, Thomas Parsons, esq.

At Canterbury, aged 82, the hon. Mrs. Dawnay, relict of the hon. and rev. Godfrey D. and sister to the late Sir Narborough D'aeth, bart.

6. Dropped down dead on the Royal Exchange, Mr. Samuel Rainsforth, tallow-chandler, in Clare-market.

At Reading, in an advanced age, Mrs. Hill, widow of Francis H. esq.

Mr. Vaughan, master of the *George and Vulture*, Tottenham.

7. At

7. At Bath, Joseph Winfield, esq; of New Windsor, Berks.

In Windsor castle, Mrs. Brooks, wife of Mr. Samuel B. one of the gentlemen of the chamber to the Lord Chancellor, and one of his Majesty's Poor Knights at Windsor.

Nath. Hone, esq; royal academician.

At Chessent, Herts, Mrs. Cooke, wife of R. C. esq; merchant, in Crutched Friars.

At his seat at Dogmersfield, Hants. Sir Henry Paulet St. John, bart. aged 44.

8. Miss Gideon, sister to Sir Sampson G.

At Norwich, Edmund Houke, esq.

9. Dr. Tyson, senior physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He fell down in a fit, and, as two of his servants were carrying him up stairs, in order to put him to bed, he expired in their arms.

At Southampton, Allen Piper, esq; land-surveyor of that port.

10. At Dover, on his return from the continent, in his 71st year, Allan Ramsay, esq; principal portrait painter to their Majesties. By his death the polite and literary world have sustained an irreparable loss, as few men have exceeded him in correctness of taste, brilliancy of wit, or soundness of understanding. His writings bear the stamp of all those excellences. His publications are numerous and various; several of them are on political subjects, in which is displayed much useful knowledge of the constitution of this country, for which he was ever a strenuous and disinterested advocate. By his death the community is deprived of one of its most respectable members, and his family and connections of one of the best of friends. His father, of the same name, is well known as a poet by *The Gentle Shepherd*.

12. Mrs. Woide, wife of the learned and rev. Mr. W. of the British Museum, chaplain to the Dutch chapels at St. James's and the Savoy, one of the under librarians at the British Museum, and editor of the Alexandrine New Testament, now printing with fac-simile types.

13. After a short illness, at Westmead, near Llangharne, Caermarthenshire, J. Morgan, esq.

16. Mrs. Leslie, wife of Mr. L. of Buckingham-st. York-buildings.

At Baltimore, aged 108, Pat. M'Donaldson, esq.

18. Mr. Mason, formerly a haberdasher in Leadenhall-st.

Mr. Edw. King, attorney, of Bicester.

19. Mrs. Jouvancel, wife of Cuchet J. esq; of Clapham.

20. The wife of the rev. Mr. Keighley, V. of Low Leyton.

At her son's rectory-house at Fulmerston, 20. Norfolk, Mrs. Sandiford, relict of the rev. Rowland S. M. A. V. of Christ-church, Newgate-st.

21. Mr. Jas. Whitehead, a Blackwell-hall factor.

22. At Englefield-Green, Benj. Torin, esq; many years an East India supercargo.

24. In her 68th year, after a lingering ill-

ness, Mrs. Bosenberg, wife of Ch. B. esq; of Bury str. St. James's.

25. At Canterbury, Mr. John Raymond, an ingenious painter, and a student at the Royal Academy.

26. Mr. Tomlinson, hosier, in Piccadilly.

Aged 66, Andover Hendricks, esq; a Dutch merchant.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 31. **W** M'Connell, esq; commissary of Wigtown.

Aug. 2. Col. Thomas Carleton, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the province of New Brunswick in America.

7. General Sir John Griffin Griffin, of Audley-End, co. Essex, K. B. summoned to parliament, by the name of John Griffin, Ld Howard of Walden. [He takes place next to Lord St. John, 1597.]

Countess of Harcourt one of the ladies of her majesty's bed-chamber, *vice* Duchess of Argyll, *resig.*

11. F. Wille, of Hampstead, esq; knighted.

20. James Earl of Courtown, Treasurer of his Majesty's household, a Privy Counsellor.

Robert Waller, esq; Groom of his Majesty's bed-chamber, *vice* Maj. Gen. St. John.

Maj. Gen. Adzanc, a Groom of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

21. Hon. Keith Stewart, Receiver-General of his Majesty's land-rents and casualties in Scotland.

Rev. Rob. Wharton, M. A. Catton R. co. York, *vice* J. Blake, *dec.*

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

THO. Locke, esq; Clarenceux king of arms, *vice* Heard (now Garter, see pp. 318. 478.)

Geo. Harrison, esq; Norroy, *vice* Locke.

Mr. Alderman Marc, land coal meter for the city of London.

Dr. Cook, physician to the London Hospital, *vice* Dr. Dixon, *dec.*

John Gideon Caulet, M. D. physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, *vice* Dr. Tyson, *dec.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

July 21. **C**ÆSAR Constantine Francis, Count of Hoenbroeck D'Od, unanimously elected Prince Bishop of Liege.

Aug. 4. Rev. Andrew Cheap, M. A. preb. of Knaresborough, a residentiary of York cathedral, *vice* W. Cawley, *dec.*

6. Rev. Edward Breary, Middleton on the Wolds, R. co. York, on the resignation of his father.

Rev. — Briscoe, North Wheatley, R. co. Nott.

Rev. Browne Grisdale, R. of Hutton, co. Cumberland, one of the Earl of Lonsdale's domestic chaplains, and R. of Bowness, in the same county, *vice* James Watson, *dec.*

William Allanton, B. A. R. of Springham, co. York, *vice* John Blake, *dec.*

Rev.

Rev. G. W. Anderson, B. A. R. of Epworth, Linc. vice Sir W. Anderson bart. refig.
 Rev. John Moore Brooke, M. A. fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb. Helplingham, co. Linc.
 Rev. Christ. Atkinson, M. A. of Trin. Coll. Camb. one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.
 Rev. Basil Wood, B. A. lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

DISPENSATIONS.

Aug. 3. **R**EV. — Smith, Burfwick, V. with Owthorne, V. both co. York.
 Rev. John Goddard, M. A. to hold Kimpston R. with Tidworth R. both co. Hants.

MR. URBAR,

Aug. 20.

THE history of the title to the earldom of Leicester in your late Magazine, calls to mind the "trial at bar" mentioned in your volume for 1782, p. 344, where, in col. 1, l. 54, we should surely read, "earldom of Leicester." In the same volume, p. 66, col. 1, l. 2, for "second" read "third." P. 368, col. 1, l. 13, read "Mill's." As to ll. 17, 18, of the same page, which have reference to p. 290, col. 1, ll. pen. and ult., it may not be amiss to recur to p. 277, col. 2, l. 7, as containing somewhat contradictory. P. 501, col. 2, l. 2, read "confirmed;" and p. 561, col. 1, l. penult. "Wroxton." P. 562, col. 2, ll. 12, 13, for "College" read "Hall;" and p. 602, col. 2, l. 27, read "Cawley."

In p. 33 of your last volume, col. 1, l. 6, for "Magazine" read "volume, p. 571." P. 39, note, l. ult. read "p. 528." A note in p. 47 intimates, that "most of the errors are corrected" in the large octavo edition of Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets. A gross one, however, still remains (exactly copied from the small edition) which was pointed out in your volume for 1781, p. 420, col. 2, ll. 15, 16. P. 94, col. 1, l. 63, read "John Breckon, M. D. of Bere Court." P. 376, col. 2, l. antep. read "col. 1." You have not yet favoured your readers with the account of the celebrated Brindley, alluded to in p. 408, col. 1. P. 605, notes, l. pen. read "xlv." P. 670, col. 1, l. 3, read "national;" and l. 10, "a vain."

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

BANKRUPTS.

GEO. Wood, Greg. Grant, and Charlotte Wood, Chandos-str. Cov.-garden, silk weavers.
 Samuel Breivogon, Gracechurch-str. merch.

John Watts, Burnage, Lancash. silk manufacturer.
 Henry Bicknel, Bristol, James Sutton, London, and Thomas Gillam, Bristol, bankers.]
 Robert Ferryman, Shoreditch, brewer.
 Peter Geo. Monteiro, jun. Aldermanbury Postern, London, merchant.
 George Garman, Pointon, Cheshire, carrier.
 Joseph Jump, Liverpool, wine-merchant.
 Wm. Haynes, jun. Croydon, Surrey, insorer.
 Jacob A. Smallpiece, Froome Selwood, Somersetshire, grocer and tallow-chandler.
 John Burdekin, King-str. Covent-garden, linen-draper.
 Madford Spring, Leeds, Yorksh. money scrivener.
 Alex. Turner, Kendal, Westmorl. linen draper.
 Tho. Newman, Gravel-lane, Surrey, twine-spinner.
 Christopher Butler, Preston, Lancash. grocer.
 Robert Taylor, Nantwich, Chesh.
 Benjamin Montague, Bath, perfumer.
 Henry Hands, Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire, dealer.
 John Burcham, Cockthorpe, Norfolk, coal-merchant.
 William Jones, Oxford, silversmith.
 William and Miles Myers, Liverpool, dealers in flour.
 Isaac Fitch, Great Totham, Essex, wool-staple.
 William Warrin, Brackley, Northamptonsh. linen-draper.
 Alex. Rob, Great Pulteney-str, taylor.
 John Parsons, Eardisley, Hereford, timber-merchant.
 James Welcombe, Exeter, bricklayer.
 Wm. Roe, Fashion-str. Spital-fields, victualler.
 Henry Moore, Wigan, Lancashire, grocer.
 Robert Harvey, Dover, shopkeeper.
 Humphry Adoicott, Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, ship-wright.
 John Green, Prescott, Lancash. ironmonger and dealer in flour.
 John Sydenham, Cornhill, haberdasher.
 Matthew Hole, Devizes, Wilts, ironmonger.
 Geo. Horley, Charles Arthur, and John Collins, Parker-str. St. Giles in the Fields, tire-smiths.
 George Matthews, Brosley, Salop, iron-master.
 William Hopwell, Fleet-str. hufier.
 James Millar, Shad Thames, biscuit-baker.
 David Hannay, Hungerford, Berks, maltster and linen-draper.
 Godfrey Ward, Wednesbury, Staff. white-smith.
 Dorothy Jouas, Simon Jacob Jouas, and Jonas, St. Catharine's sq. Lond. merchants.
 Sam. Remnant, Palace-yard, Westm. merchant.
 Simon Miller, Shoreditch, mariner.
 Tho. Bayley, Ratcliffe highway, Middlesex, broker and auctioneer.

Bill of Mortality from July 27, to Aug. 24, 1784.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 836	Males 680
Females 818	Females 550
1654	1230
Whom have died under two years old 443	
Peck Loaf 28. 6d.	

<div> <div> </div> </div>	2 and 5	93	50 and 60	104
	5 and 10	54	60 and 70	88
	10 and 20	47	70 and 80	54
	20 and 30	107	80 and 90	36
	30 and 40	110	90 and 100	3
	40 and 50	122	100	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1784.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. reduc.	3 per Cent. confols.	Ditt. 4 per Cent. Confols.	Long Ann	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	Ditt. 1779.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	3 per Cent. Scrip.	4 per Cent. Scrip.	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
28	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				7 s. dif.			56 1/2	15 1/4	57 1/2	75 1/2		15 6 0
29	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				7			56 1/2	15 1/4	57 1/2	75 1/2	2 s. 2	15 8 0
30	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				6			56 1/2	15 1/4	57 1/2	75 1/2	1	15 6 0
31	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5 s. 6			56 1/2	15 1/4	57 1/2	75 1/2		15 7 0
1	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5	64 1/2			13	57 1/2	75 1/2		15 12 0
2	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 11 0
3	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 10 0
4	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 13 0
5	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 16 0
6	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 15 0
7	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 15 0
8	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
9	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
10	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
11	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
12	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
13	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
14	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
15	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
16	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
17	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
18	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
19	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
20	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
21	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
22	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
23	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
24	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
25	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
26	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0
27	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2		12 3/8				5					57 1/2	75 1/2		15 14 0

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

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Hill

642 Meteorological Diary for September, 1783.—Average Prices of Corn.

Septemb. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	61	30 1	E	118	violent thunder ¹ .
2	59	30 1	E		overcast, still.
3	56	29 17	W	.78	fair, rain.
4	54	29 10	SW	.74	fair, windy, rain.
5	53	29 6	SW	.25	clouds and wind, rain.
6	57	29 10	SW		clouds and wind.
7	52	29 15	W		ditto.
8	55	29 19	W		ditto.
9	49	29 11	SW		windy, with small showers.
10	55	29 13	SW		windy, and some clouds ² .
11	58	29 12	SW		brisk wind, and cloudy.
12	58	29 14	SW		
13	58	29 17	SW		wind, clouds, small rain.
14	63	29 17	SW		wind, cloudy.
15	59	29 17	SW		fine grey day.
16	49	30	SW	.51	rain.
17	60	30 3	SW		cloudy.
18	60	30 1	E		warm, grey day.
19	58	29 14	SW		fine, rainy.
20	62	29 8	SW	.47	steady rain, warm and moist.
21	60	29 15	SW		fine sunny day.
22	50	29 11	SW	.37	brisk wind, showers.
23	47	29 15	SW		sunny day.
24	62	30 3	SW		beautiful sunny day.
25	45	30 6	SW		fine day.
26	45	30 5	NE		fine warm day.
27	64	30 5	N		warm.
28	61	30 5	NE		sunshine and wind.
29	64	30 4	NE		ditto.
30	61	30 4	NE		bright day ³ .

OBSERVATIONS, ¹ Thunder very near.—² Total eclipse of the moon, clear.—³ Leaves fall.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from September 13, to September 18, 1784.

WheatRyeBarleyOatsBeans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.											
London	6	0	3	0	3	0	2	7	3	3	Essex	6	0	3	6	2	10	2	6	3	6
COUNTIES INLAND.																					
Middlesex	5	9	3	7	3	4	2	8	3	9	Suffolk	6	0	3	1	2	9	2	5	3	1
Surry	6	2	3	7	3	2	2	7	4	7	Norfolk	6	0	2	10	2	6	2	4	7	0
Hertford	5	11	4	4	4	3	2	8	4	2	Lincoln	6	1	3	1	3	4	2	2	3	4
Bedford	6	2	3	8	3	3	2	5	3	10	York	6	2	3	10	3	6	2	3	4	1
Cambridge	6	4	3	6	0	0	2	4	3	2	Durham	6	10	4	7	3	7	2	4	3	10
Huntingdon	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	5	3	9	Northumberland	6	3	4	3	3	5	2	3	4	3
Northampton	6	6	4	3	3	5	2	3	3	6	Cumberland	6	4	4	6	3	6	2	10	5	2
Rutland	6	9	4	4	3	10	2	9	4	1	Westmorland	7	2	4	6	3	5	2	4	5	1
Leicester	6	7	5	1	3	10	2	4	3	11	Lancashire	6	7	0	0	0	0	2	7	4	8
Nottingham	6	3	3	11	3	6	2	4	4	0	Cheshire	6	6	4	6	3	0	2	3	0	0
Derby	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	7	Monmouth	5	9	0	0	3	5	1	11	0	0
Stafford	6	3	0	0	3	6	2	2	4	3	Somerset	5	8	3	6	2	7	2	1	3	9
Salop	6	5	4	1	3	10	2	0	4	2	Devon	5	9	0	0	2	7	1	8	0	0
Hereford	5	10	0	0	2	2	1	10	0	0	Cornwall	6	1	0	0	3	0	1	10	0	0
Worcester	6	5	0	0	3	2	2	5	3	6	Dorset	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	5	4	0
Warwick	6	5	0	0	3	3	1	11	3	6	Hampshire	5	7	0	0	2	10	2	5	3	9
Gloucester	6	2	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	8	Suffex	5	10	0	0	2	11	2	4	0	0
Wilts	6	3	4	2	3	1	2	8	4	1	Kent	6	3	0	0	3	1	2	6	3	5
Berks	5	11	4	0	3	6	2	7	3	6	WALES, Sept. 6, to Sept. 11, 1784.										
Oxford	5	11	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	7	North Wales	7	3	5	5	4	7	2	5	5	5
Bucks	6	0	0	0	3	8	2	4	3	7	South Wales	6	8	4	11	4	2	1	10	5	7

*** A Correspondent, on reading the Characters in our list, assures us that there are none such in A. S. Cary of Macky, preserved at Oxford, and written in his life-time. This copy given by Bp. More to Bp. Tanner, who left it, with other MSS. to the Bodleian Library.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For SEPTEMBER, 1784.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LIV. PART II.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 2.
THE annexed plate exhibits a view of the wooden aqueduct near Bush-hill, in the parish of Edmonton, made 1608 for the conveyance of the New River, where the natural level of the ground was unfavourable. This being the only one now remaining (for a similar aqueduct at Highbury, near Islington, was taken away, and replaced by a bed of clay, about six years ago); I thought a representation of it would not be disagreeable to your readers, especially as preparations for removing this also are now actually going forward under the direction of Mr. Mylne, Surveyor to the New River Company.

The length of this wooden trough is 660 feet; its height and depth five. It is tied together by imposts 7 inches by 3, and uprights 8 inches by 4, and 6 feet high, like buttresses, resting on brick-piers 2 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ high, not equidistant, in number 80; and between every pair of these are as many more, like imposts and uprights, resting in fills of like dimensions on the basement timbers of the frame.

This trough passes over a stream, which, rising on Enfield Chace, runs under the road beneath a stupendous arch of brick, 15 feet high to the crown, and 3 wide, paved at bottom with brick. (*Of this a separate plate shall be given in our next magazine.*)

Over the point of this arch was this coat of arms cut in stone. On a pile 3 griffins heads, and the hand of Ulster. Crest, a hand issuing out of a coronet. Above this, on another stone,

THE FRAME AND
LEAD WERE RAISED
ONE FOOT HIGHER,
ANNO DOM. 1725.

This arch is now continuing under the intended road: for the water is to flow on the present road when properly banked up, for which purpose a hill contiguous is cutting down. This alteration is expected to be three years in hand, to give the more time for the new made channel and road to settle. The house seen over and behind the trough was the residence of Abraham Cressey, many years an industrious and faithful servant of the Company, in overlooking their men within a certain department; and he is now provided with a house on the hill above.

Mr. Pennant* says, "The representative of Sir Hugh Middleton left a widow in distressful circumstances. Sir Hugh left a number of shares of his river to the Goldsmiths Company, to be divided among the poor men; but as the husband of this poor woman happened not to be of the company, the representative of the greatest benefactor London ever had, is, I trust, through ignorance of her case, permitted to linger away her days in cruel penury." All my enquiries, Mr. Urban, of the clerk and several members of that eminent company, have not been able to discover this poor woman. I will, therefore, hope she is better known to the governors of the New River Company; for whom Sir Hugh's skill and public-spiritedness provided such ample incomes.

The house seen at the right corner is the Green Dragon public house, where penny-post letters are received. The wall on the left-hand incloses the garden of the late Samuel Clarke, Esq; deceased, since purchased, with the house, by Mr. Blackburne. The buildings in front are temporary sheds for the workmen.

Yours, &c. D. H.

* Hist. of Wales, II. 30.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 3.
IT is well known to many of your readers what offence was given in the beginning of this century, by an altar-piece erected in the church of St. Mary, White-chapel. In this painting by W. Fellowes, representing the last supper, Judas the traitor was drawn sitting in an elbow-chair, dressed in a black garment, between a gown and a cloak, with a scarf and white band, a short wig, and a mark in his forehead between a lock and patch, and so much of the countenance of Dr. Kennet, that, under it, in effect, was written, *The dean the traitor*. It was generally said, that the original sketch was for a *bishop* under Welton's displeasure; which occasioned the elbow-chair. But the fears of a *scandalum magnatum* rising before the painter's eyes, leave was given to drop the *bishop*, and make the *dean*; which he did as well as he could. The print of it in the Society of Antiquaries library is accompanied with four manuscript lines by Mr. Maittaire:

To say the picture does to him belong,
 Kennet does Judas and the painter wrong.
 False is the image, the resemblance faint:
 Judas compared to Kennet is a saint."

The preface to a sermon, preached on the occasion by Dr. Welton, the rector, 1714, intitled, "Church - Ornament without idolatry vindicated," gives an account of the whole affair. By way of defence, Dr. Welton republished "The case concerning setting up of images, or painting of them, in churches, writ by the learned Dr. Thomas Barlow, late bishop of Lincoln, upon his suffering such images to be defaced in his diocess; wherein it is disapproved and condemned by the statutes and ecclesiastical laws of this kingdom, and the book of homilies, &c. Lond. 1714." 8vo. First printed in Barlow's "Cases of conscience. Lond. 1692." 8vo.

It was found expedient to remove the picture, which is supposed to be the present altar-piece of the abbey-church at St. Albans, where tradition ascribes it to Sir James Thornhill. P. Q.

MR. URBAN, Lawriston, Sept. 1.
IT would be obliging if any of your correspondents would communicate a biographical account of the famous projector of the Mississippi Scheme, Mr. Law, of Lawriston; and, if possible, of his descendants, who make a great figure in France at this day. Or, at least, any intelligence in what books, or from what persons, information concerning that family could be got, will be thankfully received. XIMENES.

On the Post and Postage of Letters; and on the Privilege and Modes of Franking Letters.

WHEN any thing falls into disuse, or is required to be performed in a different manner from what it has been, the original method soon becomes forgotten, and after a few years is often very difficult to be ascertained.

It seems to be the province of the antiquary to endeavour, that those who shall live after him may have the knowledge of such variations continued to them by his pen.

Many things, at the time when they are in general use, appear trifling, and unworthy to be even noticed; which, in a few years after they cease to be performed, become matters of curious enquiry.

This is happily not the case with things of real importance; they will always find some one who will transmit them to posterity, though it frequently happens to matters, at the time of their use, of no seeming consequence to the generality of mankind; but to the curious investigator of the customs and manners of former ages, every mean of continuing the knowledge of these seeming trifles is acceptable; and both the person who records, and the publication which admits the account, will hereafter receive the thanks of the ingenious and inquisitive, however insignificant they may appear to the present generation.

It seemed necessary to premise thus much in excuse for what I shall now offer; first, relative to the post and the different rates of postage of letters within the kingdom of England; then, to the privilege and modes of franking letters.

On the Post and Postage of Letters.

THE scheme of a General Post Office for the conveyance of letters was originally set on foot by the Parliament in 1643, on a plan proposed and executed by Mr. Edmund Prideaux, chairman of a committee for regulating the postage of inland letters in 1642; who, on being appointed post-master in 1644, first established a weekly conveyance of letters into all parts of the nation.

In 1657 a regular General Post Office was erected by the authority of the Protector and his Parliament, when the rates of the postage of letters were the same as those continued at the Restoration, which, with those that have been since enacted by various Acts of Parliament in different reigns, are arranged in the following table.

RATES

RATES OF POSTAGE IN PENCE FOR ANY DISTANCE.						
Act and Dates.	LETTERS.	Not exceeding one Post stage.	Above 1, not exceeding two Post stages.	Not exceeding 80 miles, but above two Post stages. 5 G. III.	Above 80 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles. 24 G. III.	Above 150 miles.
1657 12 C. II ch. 35. 1660.	{ Single Letter = 1 Sheet Double Letter - Packets of Letters - Packets of Writs, Deeds, &c. per ounce -	— — — —	— — — —	2 4 proportionably. 8	3 6 proportionably. 12	
9 Ann. ch. 10. 1710.	{ Single Letter = 1 Sheet Double Letter - Packets of Letters - Packets of Writs, Deeds, &c. per ounce -	— — — —	— — — —	3 6 proportionably. 12	4 8 proportionably. 16	
5 G. III. ch. 25. 1764.	{ Single Letter = 1 Sheet Double Letter - Treble Letter - An Ounce - And so on in proportion.	1 2 3 4	2 4 6 8	3 6 9 12	4 8 12 16	
24 G. III. ch. 37. 1784.	{ Single Letter = 1 Sheet Double Letter - Treble Letter - An Ounce - And so in proportion for every Packet of Deeds, Writs, or other Things.	2 4 6 8	3 6 9 12	4 8 12 16	5 10 15 20	6 12 18 24

12 C. II. ch. 37. f. 8. Ib. f. 18. No person whatsoever was allowed to set or employ any post whatever for conveying of letters, under a penalty of £5. and £100. a week so long as such person should employ such post, though letters to and from the two universities might be conveyed as before.

9 Ann. ch. 10. f. 3. 31. No persons were to carry letters, except carriers, &c. with goods; though to and from the two universities, they were allowed to be sent and received as formerly.

Ib. f. 39. This additional postage was to continue only for 32 years, namely, from 1711 to 1743, when the old rates were again to take place: but this part of the act was repealed in 1716, 3 G. I.

Ib. f. 40. No letter was to be opened, embezzled, detained, or delayed, under the penalty of £20. except by an express warrant under the hand of one of the principal secretaries of state; for refusal of paying of the postage, or for want of a proper direction, (Ib. f. 30.) and debts due for postage not exceeding £5. were to be recovered before justices of the peace, in the same manner as small debts.

5 G. III. ch. 25. f. 19. 7 G. III. ch. 50. f. 3. All persons intrusted by, or employed in, the Post Office, who shall embezzle any money received for the postage of letters, or destroy such letters, or advance the rate of postage, not accounting for it, shall be guilty of felony. And if any person employed in the Post Office shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any letter, or packet, containing any bank bill, &c. &c. or should steal and take away the same, out of any letter or packet, he shall be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

7 G. III. ch. 50. f. 1. If any person shall rob any mail of any letter, packet, or bag, or should steal, take any letter or packet from out of any mail or bag, or out of any Post Office, or house, or place for the receipt or delivery of letters, although the same shall not appear to be a taking from the person, or on the highway, or in a dwelling-house, or out-house belonging to a dwelling-house, and although it should not appear that any person was put in fear, he shall nevertheless be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy.

24 G. III. ch. 37. f. 3. 4. No letter is to be rated higher than a treble letter, unless

unless it weighs one ounce. Every ounce to be rated as four single letters, and so in proportion for every $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce above one ounce, reckoning each $\frac{1}{4}$ as a single letter.

Foreign letters, suspected of containing prohibited goods, may be opened before a magistrate, and the goods destroyed, and the letters sent to the commissioners of the customs. If no goods be found, then the letters are to be sent as directed.

The letters were originally conveyed in a leather bag, or mail, by a boy on horse-back, at the rate of six miles an hour.

Afterwards small light carts with one horse, driven by a boy, were contrived on most of the great roads for the carriage of the mail; and with those which set out from the General Post Office a guard often attended, as the mail, being generally rich, from the number of bank bills, &c. enclosed in the letters, was sometimes robbed, though the robbers, when taken and convicted, always suffered death, and were usually hanged in chains near the spot where the robbery was committed.

The post-boys who carry the mail have always [or rather used to have] a horn, which they blow on occasion of pursuit of robbers; or as a signal for any persons to make way who may obstruct their journey on the road; or on coming near their houses of call, or Post Offices, to announce their approach. It is likewise of great use if they lose their road in the night.

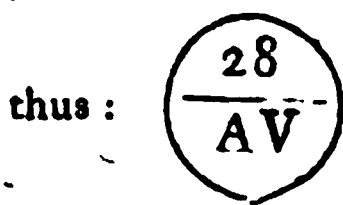
In August, 1784, a new plan for conveying the mails on the great roads was contrived, and first adopted on the road from London by Bath to Bristol.

The officers of the Post Office contracted with the proprietors of a stage-diligence, which was constructed so as to contain four inside passengers, the driver, and a guard; and to be drawn by four horses, to carry the mail safe, and with the utmost dispatch.

The scheme seems so exceedingly good, that there is very little doubt but that it will be generally established to every city and large town in the kingdom, as at allotted offices on these great roads post-boys on horse-back will be always ready to take and convey the different bags from London, &c. to the proper offices near each great road, and be thence again in time to return them by the same conveyance on its way to London, &c.

The General Post Office in London, from its establishment in 1660 to the

present time, stamped every letter which came into it with the month and day of the month with black ink in a circle,



This method is used by no other office; but from the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne the Post Offices, in capital cities and large towns, stamped the name of such city or town on their letters with black ink. This is now done by every Post-Office in the kingdom; some using red, but most of them black ink*. Every office likewise puts a figure on the direction denoting the postage.

By several late legal determinations, the post-masters in every post-town are to deliver all letters and packets in the body of such towns, free of all expence, except the established postage, at the houses of the persons to whom they are directed. And it appears to me that every post-master, who demands any sum above the established postage on the delivery of any letter, becomes subject to the following clause of the Act of 7 G. III. ch. 50. s. 3. "If any person employed in any business of the Post-Office shall advance the rate of postage upon any letter or packet, and not duly account for the money by him received for such advanced postage, he shall be deemed guilty of felony."

It being a custom in many post-towns for the persons who carry the letters out to claim an halfpenny above the established postage, I have inserted the above as a *caution* to them, and as an *information* to those to whom the letters are delivered.

On the Privilege and Modes of franking Letters.

I DO not find that the House of Commons, which originally established the Post-Office, claimed any privilege of sending letters from themselves free to others, or of exempting those which they received from payment of the postage. But in 1660 the House of Commons claimed the privilege of letters coming free of postage to and from members of parliament; though afterwards they dropped the claim, upon a private assurance from the Crown, that

* This is an excellent improvement, and many important causes have been determined by it. EDIT.

On the Privilege and Mode of franking Letters.

this privilege should be allowed the members of both houses, and accordingly, a warrant was constantly issued to the Post Master General, directing the allowance thereof to the extent of two ounces in weight.

When this claim of franking letters was first allowed by the King's warrant to the members of both houses of parliament after the Restoration, the method was for the member, if a peer, to write his title only; if a bishop, his christian, or contraction of his christian name, with the title of his see; and if a commoner, his christian, or contraction of his christian name, and surname, usually at the left hand corner of the directed side of the letter, though sometimes on the other parts of the direction, with the word *Frank*, above, before, or after the title or names, as

Frank

Frank

Norfolk.

Edward Norwich.

Frank Ralph Hare. John Hobart Frank.

The word *Frank* was afterwards almost entirely disused; and the word *Free*, written in the same manner, either above, before, or after the title or names, supplied its place, usually also on the left hand corner of the directed side of the letter, as

Free

Free

Townsend.

Wm. Norwich.

Free Jacob Asley.

Wm. Cook Free.

For some years after this privilege was allowed, I have seen no franked directions but what were upon the real letters written and directed by the member who franked them; I cannot however say, that there were no letters from the first allowance, either only directed, or only franked by the members; of this, however, I should be glad to be informed; as likewise (if there were none originally) of the time at which this extension of the privilege of *franking* blank covers first took place.

I have examined a collection of original letters with post-marks from the year 1669 to 1700; but most of those which were *franked* were entirely written and superscribed by the person who franked them; the first, which I found *only franked*, was written and directed by Joseph Usher, agent to the Earl of Clare; on business relative to the then late Duke of Newcastle's funeral, and was dated Aug. 5, 1691; and, what is somewhat remarkable, it is franked on the right hand corner by the Earl: thus,

Clare Frank.

The abovementioned modes of *frank-*

ing comprehend, I believe, the chief variations used during the last century, and likewise in some degree during the reigns of Queen Anne and King Geo. I. though *franked covers* were then commonly given, and cautions by some members used in their signatures.

In 1715, the annual postage of franked letters would have amounted to the sum of £23,600.

In the reign of George II. members became very cautious in what manner they wrote their titles or names on those covers which they only *franked*, and gave away, leaving the direction to be written by the person who had procured their signature, as many forgeries and frauds had been attempted; by writing promissory or other notes, &c. over their titles or names, artfully erasing the word *free*.

One remarkable fraud of this kind was attempted on a frank of Dr. Hoadly when bishop of Winchester, by a clergyman of the county of Suffolk, to whom he had sent franked letters, who wrote a note for a very considerable sum of money over his lordship's signature, cut off the directed part of the letter, carefully erased the word *free*, and then pasted the remaining part of the cover with the frank and note written over it upon another piece of paper, in order that the doubling of the original franked cover, and the rasure, might not be so readily observed. See a full account of this transaction, vol. XXVII. p. 593.

Noblemen and commoners then used various methods to prevent these impositions.

The peers in different ways, either connecting the word *Free* with their title, drawing a line through their signature, or confining it between two lines; thus,

Free Grafton.

Free Cornwallis

Free Orford.

Many commoners took the precaution of writing the word *Free* between their christian and surname; sometimes drawing a line through them; and sometimes confining them between two lines: thus,

Thomas free de Grey.

Free Aug. Murray.

Free C. Firebrace.

Others wrote the word *free* with their christian name over their surname: thus,

Free John

Turner.

The

The clerks in the secretary of state's office, and in the post office, were permitted to frank votes and news-papers by allowance from their respective principals; and if any person counterfeited the name of any member on a direction, he was liable to be called up to the bar, and there receive the censure of the house.

In 1763, the annual postage of franked letters would have amounted to the enormous sum of £170,700.

The above, I believe, were the various methods used in franking letters till the year 1764. 4 G. III. when an act of parliament passed confirming the privilege of franking, but requiring the whole superscription to be written by the member franking it, unless disabled by bodily infirmity, and then by a person of his appointment, whose name must be given in to the post master general.

The difficulty of writing any note, &c. over the name being now somewhat greater, the members became less cautious; and the peers in general subscribed only their title, some drawing a line through it, and others placing it between two lines, omitting the word free: thus, *Reichford.*

Bristol Town/bend.

I knew a cautious nobleman who franked his letters on that part of the cover which was between the town or place to which it was directed, and the county.

Commoners also sometimes omitted the word *free*, and only drew a line through the initial of their christian and surname, or confined them between two lines: thus,

C. Bacon C. Town/bend.

It should be observed, that many peers and commoners wrote their names on franks in a different manner from what they did when they wrote them in their own private character, using flourishes and other devices as marks of distinction.

By this act of the 4 G. III. in 1764,

All letters directed from or to the King;

All letters directed to any member of either house of parliament, at any of the places of his usual residence, or at the place where he should be at the time of the delivery thereof, or at the house of parliament, or the lobby of either house;

And all letters directed to the officers of the Treasury, Admiralty, War Office, General Post Office, Secretaries of State, Paymaster General of the Forces, Clerk

of the Parliaments, Clerk of the House of Commons. or upon his Majesty's service, (indorsed by the proper officer, and sealed with the seal of the office) were allowed to go free.

Printed votes or proceedings in parliament, and printed news-papers sent without covers, or in covers opened at the sides, signed on the outside by any member of parliament, or directed to a member at any place, whereof he should have given notice to the Post Master General, were likewise permitted to go free,

The clerks in the offices of the Secretaries of State, Post Office, being licensed by the Secretaries or Post Master General respectively, were allowed to continue to frank votes and news-papers as heretofore, provided they were sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides. But if any paper, or other thing, were enclosed in such printed paper, or any writing were thereon, except the superscription, then the whole was to be charged with postage.

And if any person counterfeited the hand writing of any person in the superscription, in order to avoid the payment of postage, he became guilty of felony, and was to be transported for seven years.

The General Post Office, from the year 1764, stamped the word *Free* with a greasy red colour, which penetrated the paper, on the face of every franked letter which came into that office, to prevent the same frank from being used a second time; a trick often practised before, either by scratching out the Post Office mark on the back of the letter, or by doubling it in a different way.

The other Post Offices likewise stamped every franked letter with the name of the office on the face of it.

The revenue of the Post Office being still greatly diminished by the immense number of franks which passed through it, the following restrictions relative to franking letters by members of parliament took place on Saturday the 1st of August, 1784, under the act of the 24 G. III. ch. 37. by which it was enacted; that,

S. 7. "No letter or packet sent by the post should pass free, unless the whole superscription, upon every letter or packet so sent, shall be of the hand writing of the member directing the same, and shall have endorsed thereon the name of such member, together with the name of the post-town from which the same is intended to be sent; and the day, month, and year, when the same shall

shall be to be put into the Post Office; the day of the month to be in words at length, and the whole to be of the hand writing of the member; and also unless every such letter or packet shall be put into the General Post Office, or other Post Office, or into any receiving house, or place, appointed by his Majesty's Post Master General for the receipt of letters and packets to be forwarded by the post, on the day of the date put upon such letter or packet.

And no letters or packets, directed to any member of either of the two houses of parliament of Great Britain, shall be exempted from paying the duty of postage, unless such letters or packets as shall, during the sitting of any session of parliament, or within forty days before or forty days after any summons or prorogation of the same, be directed to any such member at the place where he shall actually be at the time of the delivery thereof, or at his usual place of residence in London, or at the house of parliament, or the lobby of the house of parliament of which he is a member.

S. 8. And all persons, who by virtue of their offices are authorised to send and receive letters, votes, proceedings of parliament, and printed newspapers duty free, may continue to do so under the same restrictions as members of parliament.

S. 9 If any person shall, from and after the end of this session of parliament (29 August, 1784), forge or counterfeit the hand writing of any person whatsoever in the superscription of any letter or packet to be sent by the post, in order to avoid the payment of the duty of postage, or shall forge, counterfeit, or alter, or shall procure to be forged, counterfeited, or altered, the date upon the superscription of any such letter or packet; or shall write and send by the post, or cause to be written and sent by the post, any letter or packet, the superscription or cover whereof shall be forged or counterfeited, or the date upon such superscription or cover altered, in order to avoid the payment of the duty of postage, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or altered; every person so offending, and being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be guilty of felony, and shall be transported for seven years.

In consequence of this act, the Post Office has recommended it to the members of both houses of parliament, to
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write the name of the post-town and the date in words at length on the top of the superscription of their letters, that it may be distinct from the direction underneath; but has given no recommendation how the title or names should be placed.

As this is omitted, I will take the liberty to recommend the following method, as not only the shortest, but the most effectual, to prevent any forgery of a bill or note over the title or name, without being obliged to make a rasure, which will always be visible by holding it up to the light: thus,

{ *Norwich, 1784.* }
{ *Townsend.* }
{ *Thirty first August.* }
{ *East Dereham, 1784.* }
{ *J. Wodehouse.* }
{ *Sixth September.* }

Having thus brought down these accounts to the present time, and noted the principal alterations made at different periods, I must now close this essay; leaving it to some future antiquary to inform posterity of such alterations and improvements as may hereafter take place; hoping that the readers of this paper will excuse me for having taken up a few minutes of their time on a subject, which, though some of them perhaps will think a trifling one, yet others, I hope, will esteem neither useless nor unentertaining. N.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

FROM the various constructions of the late Act of Parliament on qualified persons killing game by licence, it is astonishing the framers of it have not vouchsafed to step forward, and explain what at present seems to stand in so much need of their assistance.

Some say it has a meaning, while others doubt it. For my own part, I profess myself to be of the former description; and, on a presumption that it has one, I will, with submission to the great wisdom of its authors, endeavour to explain what seems naturally to arise from its particular object and express terms. Its object being, therefore, evidently to raise a sum of money by licence on qualified persons killing game, such persons only, for evading the payment of such licence, are subject to the penalty of 50*l.* The terms are expressly confined to qualified persons; and to suppose that unqualified ones, of whom there is

Remarks on the Spider, and his Air Balloon.

not the least mention in the whole Act, will incur an increased penalty, is as ridiculous as to suppose that the horse-tax was intended to comprehend a tax on air-balloons. From this it must clearly appear, that all former Acts respecting unqualified persons remain undisturbed, and that qualified persons only are the objects of this law. Yours, &c. R.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 16.

THE very extraordinary performance I saw yesterday in the Artillery Ground put me upon sending you the inclosed, and, if you think it will afford any amusement to your readers, please to insert it in your next Magazine, as the spiders ascend, as I have often seen myself, in the month of October. A new set of words is wanting to express the wonderful discovery of Montgolfier. It is degrading to the aerial passengers to describe their gliding in the air by the terms of navigation; the flight of birds comes nearest to it. The word *aërostation* (weighing the air), which the French have adopted, does not seem very happy, either in sound or meaning. T. H. W.

Many of the inventions and discoveries of men may be traced in similar performances of other animals; the Nautilus sails; Beavers are carpenters; the Martin, or Martlet, builds walls, and turns arches; the Gymnotus Electricus gives the electrical shock; Spiders not only weave, but some of them, with a Balloon made of their web, ascend into the air exactly on the same principles with the present aerial adventurers. As this circumstance of Spiders flying with Balloons has not probably been known, or observed by many of your readers, some account of their method of ascending may not at this time be unacceptable. About the year 1668 Lister informed Ray, that he had seen Spiders dart out of a web, which, being lighter than the air, carried up the Spiders with it. Hulse also acquainted Ray, that he had observed the same; but Lister is by no means willing to give up the honour of the discovery.—The controversy may be seen in length in Ray's Philosophical Letters.

Lister, in his *Historia Animalium Angliæ tres Tractatus*, says, "what seems incredible, and of which there is no mention among the ancients or moderns, is, that young spiders of a moderate age and size (for I have never observed old ones in the air), commit themselves, by the help of a

"thread, to a gentle breeze, and ascend
"into the air towards the highest
"clouds: this is very certain, they
"were carried out of my sight, altho'
"I went up a very high tower on purpose to observe them."

In a letter to Ray, Lister says, "Spiders first dart out a line of web, roll it up round, then dart more line, and continue rolling it until they find that they have discharged a sufficient quantity to form a proper ball for their purpose."—He says, "they have also another wonderful property of returning their web into their body again at pleasure."

The philosopher seems as much delighted with the performances of his Spiders, as he would have been to have seen Blanchard or Lunardi ascending. His words, in a letter to Ray, are, "*Si mecum fuisses mense Septembri, jucundum diffinno spectaculo te beâssim.*" "If you had been with me in September, I could have blessed you with this most delightful sight." The webs of flying Spiders, collecting together, form the substance called Gossamer, which, in calm weather in autumn, sometimes falls in amazing quantities. Chaucer, who was a great observer of nature, mentions Gossamer as one of the phenomena unaccounted for:

"As fore some wonder on the cause of thundir,
"Onn ebb and fode, on gossamer, and mist,
"And onn all things, till that the cause is
"will * " *The Squier's Tale.*

Had Lister been informed of the following passage in Hesiod's *Works and Days*, he would not have asserted so positively that he was the first person who saw spiders fly.

"Τη γὰρ τοι νῦν νηματ' αἰσιποτητος
"αραχνης,
"Ηματος ἐκ πλεον." Ver. 777.
"Then the Spider flying in the air spins
"his webs at noon."

I am aware that the translators, rendering this passage according to their own notions, say, *suspended in the air*; but αἰσιποτητος (either from αἰς, the air, and ποταμαι, I fly; or, as Scaliger says, from αἰρῶ, I lift up, and ωρν, flight,) means *flying in the air*. Hesiod has, elsewhere, *κυκλοι αἰσιπο-*

* Shakespeare also mentions it:

"Hadt thou been ought but gossamer, feather, air," &c. *K. Lear*, act IV. sc. 6.
And Molly Leapor styles it,
"Th' autumnal threads that round the
"branches flew."

rai, which they properly translate *high-flying swans*.

But, to relieve some of your readers, who care very little either for spiders, or verbal criticisms, permit me to insert part of a stanza from a foreign poet of the last century, who, imitating Horace, rises boldly in his aerial flight:

"Me quoque desides

"Tranare nimbos, me Zephyris super

"Impune pendere, et sereno

"Calliope dedit ire celo."

These are glowing lines, and yet I dare place those of our own bard by the side of them:

"Thou art

"As glorious to this fight, being o'er my head,

"As is a winged messenger of heaven

"Unto the white-upturned wond'ring eyes

"Of mortals, that fall back to gaze on him,

"When he betrides the lazy-pacing clouds,

"And sails upon the bosom of the air."

MR. URBAN,

Sept 9.

AFTER all that has been said and written respecting the late creation of the earldom of the county of Leicester, shall I transgress too much on your patience, or on that of your readers, by calling their attention again to the same subject, and by making some remarks on the genealogy of De Ferrars, as given in your Magazine for June last?

William Earl of Ferrers and Derby is there said to have married Margaret, *eldest* daughter and coheir of Roger Earl of Winchester, and is stated to have obtained, by that marriage, the earldom of Leicester; but in this there is a notable mistake, or misrepresentation, which seems to annihilate the claim of the family of De Ferrars to that earldom. The following genealogy is from Burton's History of Leicestershire.

Rob. Blanchmaines, 3d Earl of Leicester, left 1 son and 2 daughters.

Rob. Fitzparnell,
4th Earl of Leicester,
died 1206.
f. p.

Amice, married to Simon de
Montfort, in right of his wife
E. of Leicester, in whose family
the earldom remained.

Margaret, married to
Saer de Quincey, Earl
of Winchester, had
by him

Arabella, mar. to Sir R. Harcourt.

Roger E. of Winchester, who left 3 daughters.

Eliz. de Quincey, mar.
ried to Alex. Comin,
Earl of Bucquan.

Helen, married to
Alane Lord Zouch,
of Ashby.

Margaret, the youngest daughter
(who, in the De Ferrars pedigree,
is called the eldest), mar. to Wil-
liam de Ferrers, Earl of Derby.

John E. of Bucquan, d. f. p.

Alexander, E. of Bucquan.

Alice, married to Henry
Lord Beaumont, in her
right Earl of Bucquan.

Catherine, married to
David Earl of Athol.

Margaret, married to
the Earl of Ross.

From this marriage were descended Ld. Visc. Beaumont, and Th. Beaumont, of Thrinkston, Esq. living in 1677; and there seem to have been other descendants, viz. the families of Lovell, Stapleton, and Norris.

No claim to the earldom of Leicester rests, or was ever supposed to be, in the descendants of Margaret, wife of Saer Earl of Winchester, the common ancestor of all the above families (except that of Montfort). But if any should be, it must be proved that there are no descendants from the families of Beaumont, Lovell, Stapleton, Norris, Athol, and Ross, before the family of De Ferrars can make their claim.

The earldom of Leicester was held by Simon de Montfort, in right of his

wife Amice, daughter of the 3d Earl of Leicester, and sister of Margaret, Countess of Winchester; in his family it continued till the battle of Evesham, when Simon, his second son, who had succeeded to the earldom by the cession of his elder brother, being slain, and the family attainted, it reverted to the Crown, and was given to Edmund, second son of Henry III. It continued to be a royal title till the time of Henry IV.; and from that period it lay dormant till 1564, when Robert Dudley was

was created Earl of Leicester by Queen Elizabeth. He dying without issue, it was given, in 1618, by King James I. to Sir Robert Sydney, Viscount Lisle, in whose male descendants the claim is certainly vested.

This letter must not be understood to mean any reflection on the present respectable representative of the family of De Ferrars, nor as an attempt to diminish aught from the splendour of his descent. He is by no means a party in the present question. It seems very apparent that he did not consider himself as the legal claimant of the ancient earldom of Leicester, which the zeal of your correspondent would represent him to be, nor was considered as such by the royal donor; for he was created Earl of the "county" of Leicester, and the ancient Earls took their titles from the "town." No offence is intended to him, and surely none can be taken.—A literary contest concerning the very ancient title of Buckingham certainly could not give umbrage to the modern Earl of Buckinghamshire. This letter, I hope, will be the means of reconciling a considerable difference between two very respectable publications, and will consequently rectify an error either in Burton's Leicestershire, or the Gentleman's Magazine.

X.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

PERMIT me, through the channel of your excellent repository, to perpetuate the memory of a man who obtained the highest reputation in his profession—a man universally confided in, and who never wronged a single confidence. His integrity was so great, that men of all ranks coveted his friendship. His professional knowledge made him the envy of most of his contemporaries; and his works, which he left behind him, carry the highest authority with all the judges, being perpetually quoted in their determinations. Every lawyer will confirm this account, when I mention that great luminary of the law, Nathaniel Pigott, Esq.; of whom I wish your ingenious and learned correspondents to make fuller mention—He flourished in the present century; and, with an unsullied character, acquired an extensive fortune. Happy would it be for mankind in general, if more such characters were maintained in the profession! As a conveyancer, he was more generally consulted than any other of his time. For his great

probity and conscientious way of thinking, the highest placed their trust in him. He was indefatigable in his studies, and settled more conveyances than fall to the lot of others. There are extant of his a folio edition of *Precedents*, and a *Treatise on Fines and Recoveries*. The latter no man has attempted to correct or alter. It has passed divers editions. He would have been an ornament to the first seat in the law; but, being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, he could not receive those appointments which otherwise would have been the consequence of his learning and excellences. He was a member of the honourable Society of the Middle Temple; and died universally regretted on the fifth day of July, 1737, (see vol. VII. p. 451. of your work). He left one son and two daughters. The former a man of deep knowledge, whose philosophical publications have been numerous; and many of them are to be met with in different volumes of the *Philosophical Transactions*. The daughters devoted themselves to a religious life at the English Convent at Brussels. The elder, I am informed, is now the lady abbess. The youngest died, some years since, of a decline. Accomplished to the highest degree, and of a frame most delicate, perhaps few surpassed her in personal charms; and of her it may justly be said,

"Grace was in all her steps, heaven in
"her eye;

"In all her gestures dignity and love!"

She is said to have contracted a regard for a gentleman who visited her at the convent, and to have repented too late that she had renounced the world. Mr. Pigott usually resided, when he retired from business, at Whitton, where he died, and was interred in Twickenham church, where a monument is erected to his memory, on which is inscribed the following epitaph:

"To the Memory of
Nathaniel Pigott, Barrister at Law,
Possessed of the highest Character
By his Learning, Judgment, Experience,
Integrity.

Deprived of the highest Stations
Only by his Conscience and Religion,
Many he assisted in the Law,
More he preserved from it.

A Friend to Peace, a Guardian of the Poor,
A Lover of his Country.

He died July 5th, 1737; aged 76 Years."

Mg.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

A GENTLEMAN of very extensive literature, and of great and profound knowledge, especially in the history and antiquities of his country, made to me the following observation: "I think," said he, "by what I can observe of the Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine, since they have altered and enlarged their plan, and by what appears as to the manner in which they conduct it in that part which relates to antiquities, we are approaching very near to something which hath been much wanted in this country, A REPOSITORY, to which may be sent, and in which may be collected, for public reference and use, all the scattered accounts of facts, and of observations on facts, respecting the history and antiquities of our country. There are many notices which have been repeatedly given and made, and again lost and forgotten; many which lie in obscurity, out of which they can never emerge, for want of some such Register or Repository, wherein to place them.—I think," continued he, "that the part of the Gentleman's Magazine which the Editors have allotted to this subject is approaching to something so near to this, and is, if I mistake not, furnished with papers by some such literary correspondents, that I wonder they have not as yet hit upon this idea. A publication of this nature, and in this form, might, in time, become one of the most respectable as well as the most useful collections which the Antiquary or Historian could have to refer to."—This observation made the greater impression on my mind, as I have, for some time, with regret, observed, that the Society of Antiquaries of London have continued their publications through six quarto volumes, without any selection, any plan of arrangement, or any system of profitable order; a mere miscellaneous Magazine of treatises, memoirs, memoranda, letters, fragments, and extracts of letters, of all degrees of authenticity and authority. If they had divided their publications into parts, giving extracts of the minutes of their proceedings at their sittings as to their pursuits of knowledge; if they had given lists (as of a kind of *Repertory*) of the materials and articles of information which they have, and do, from time to time, receive, but which lie as yet unexamined and for discussion, with a state of *Desiderata*; and 3dly, in a distinct part by itself, such treatises, memoirs, or letters, as go in form to the investigation and discussion of any subject of antiquity; the world would judge more respectfully of them as a learned body than they do at present.

The Society, by the learned members who compose it, by the collective learning of its Council, is capable of all this. Yet so it is, that from want of some system of proceeding, some plan and arrangement, the Society, as a body, has not reached that degree of utility of which it is capable; has not had that merit with the public which it deserves; has not attached to its *administration* and its labours that respect which is due to its *institution*.

Indolence, not to be disturbed in its quiet way of going on to nothingness; pride, not to be interrupted or interfered with; and an oligarchy incommunicable, and not to be controled, hath been the spirit and the ruin of many literary societies. Those who esteem and regard the Society of Antiquaries as I do, will hope that no such temper and spirit will ever enter into it. They will trust that no such ever can.

However, as its publications are as they are, you, Mr. Urban, as Editor of a work professedly intituled A Magazine, have the ground free and open to you to form and publish a Register of the discoveries, or any other communications, which men of learning, not professed antiquaries, but engaged in other studies, and other branches of literature, may transiently make; or such notices and communications as antiquaries, deeply versed in these matters, may suggest in this way, although they are not in the habits of writing and making treatises. You have open to you the making one part of your Magazine A REPERTORY of Antiquity, a Register of Communications and Notices of Discoveries, of Matters as yet undescribed, Points as yet unexplained, or not hitherto discussed: such a Register and REPERTORY of Antiquities as will, in its progress, grow up to one of the most useful Magazines, of this species of knowledge, which is any where to be met with. In the forming such a Repertory, facts must be cautiously admitted, as to the authenticity of them; judiciously selected, as to the use and importance of them; and scientifically arranged, so as to be easily referred to, and applied

to all the useful purposes for which history is written, and the knowledge of past times is studied. The Editors of this part of the Gentleman's Magazine have shewn themselves equal to this. And one cannot but have observed that many of the correspondents who have already sent accounts and communications of matters of antiquity are, some of them, gentlemen thoroughly versed in these studies; some of them who, although in these communications they remain anonymous, are authors of very respectable publications in this branch of literature.

When you have once announced to the publick that you mean to form one part of your Magazine into such a *Repertory*, and that you will carefully register, in their due order, and publish, in their due course, all such notices and communications as shall be sent to you; if, at the same time, you point out to the publick, in some such form as follows, the nature of the materials which will form parts of this store and treasure of information, you will soon find your correspondents increase; correspondents in every degree and quality suited to administer to so useful an institution. Notice of such an institution will excite and call forth the attention of people to such matters or things as may accidentally occur, or be discovered. Many a curious matter has been lost by being neglected in the very moment of its being found; has remained in obscurity from being unnoticed; and from the person, with whom the possession of the thing or matter of information may lie, not knowing where to communicate it; or from its being laid aside, and again buried in oblivion, through want of its being somewhere, in some order, on some decided plan, registered, after it hath been communicated.

When once you give public notice of this your REGISTER, correspondences, such as mean simply to give notice of matters or things newly discovered, or of matters or things long since discovered, but as yet unnoticed, will flow in to you from all quarters. Your Magazine, by its affording easy access to such correspondences, and by its periodical publication, is the best suited for the institution of such a REGISTER and REPERTORY.

The following, or some such description of *the sorts of materials* of which it will consist, will point out to your correspondents the nature of the correspondence.

Notice and information of matters or things respecting ancient topography, or geography; of changes and alterations which the face of any country hath undergone in its mountains, rivers, ports, harbours, particularly, as far as may be collected from history, record, or tradition, or traced by any vestiges of antiquity; of the drowning of any country; of eruptions; of countries becoming drained from failure of waters which before flooded them; of the growing of soil, as marshes beyond the ancient sea-shores and banks, or of fens within land; the changes of the courses of rivers, and the apparent effect of them; ancient accounts of tides, where they differed from the present state of things.

Accounts and information of the ancient inhabitancy in its successive inhabitants, by colony or conquest; remains of their mode of living and dwelling; Britons; Scots; Picts; Saxons; Anglo-Danes; Normans; their respective peculiarities as to the point of inhabitancy; the progress and improvements in house-building, as to the materials and form; remains of public dwellings and inhabitancy; Pictish, British, Roman, Saxon, Norman, Gothic, Moorish, or Arabesque, or of the beginnings of the introduction of the Grecian and Roman architecture; of pavings, tessellated, brick, tile, plaster, or the introduction of wood-flooring; of ceilings, and specimens or accounts of ancient painted ceilings or walls.

Specimens or accounts of ancient furniture, worthy of notice, so far as it may tend to mark the change of manners, or the progress of what is called Refinement and Fashion.

Specimens or accounts of cloathing, cookery, brewery, confectionary, in general; the table of medicines, which may tend to illustrate the changes and progression of customs, or may recall to memory any thing *useful*, which may have been lost, or disused from mere caprice and love of change, perhaps for the worse, of which many instances will occur, and some very material ones might here be specified.

Any thing which may recall to memory ancient modes of farming in tillage or grazing, used and useful under former circumstances of the country, and which, though now disused, may become again useful, should the country, by loss of foreign trade, or oppression of taxes, and an emigration or decrease of inhabitants, fall back, in any degree, to its former state.

The ancient modes of internal carriage, by land or by water; herein of river and canal navigation from the time of the Romans. There is a curious clue by which this investigation may be carried back to much earlier times. Notices and information of marine carriage; as also of the progress of marine architecture, and of the nature of the ancient marine navigation.

All notices, or specimens, of ancient mechanics, and mechanic trades and handicrafts; ancient tools (as, for one instance, how and when the chissel succeeded the adze in working stone); of ancient machines, which, though now disused in practice, may not be wholly unuseful, at least to be known; accounts of ancient manufactures, and specimens of their fabrics.

Accounts, or any specimens, of the refined arts in jewellery, embroidery, knitting, and frame-weaving; statuary, painting, and engraving; particularly the illuminator's art.

Ancient music; psalmody; musical instruments; poetry; and stage plays.

Any thing which may give precedents or explanations of our constitution under the Saxons or Danes, or of the revival of it in later times.

State of our constitutional customs, and our modes of the administration and execution of law, and in the usage and maintenance of rights. The state of these matters as found in the law courts, and other jurisdictions, either general and public, or peculiars of local courts, such as ampts, bailliaiges, loes, and other inferior leets and jurisdictions. Any accounts marking, at various periods, the state of our military, and our art of war; our arms, defensive and offensive; our artillery, before and since the use of gun-powder. I should here mention our ancient mode of fortification, but that Mr. King, in his very curious and very learned Dissertation on Ancient Castles, has almost exhausted that subject.

Local and town customs, anciently established, distinguishing those which were grounded in wise policy from those which are derived from the caprice of insolent feudal despotism.

States, at various periods, of our internal trade, &c. &c.

State, at various periods of times, of our internal trade, markets, and marts; of our external commerce and navigation; places to which we traded; manner in which such was conducted; articles of such commerce in each place respectively.

Heraldry; such as marks the alliances and descendants of our Sovereigns, which in part comes under the head of Diplomatic Information; such as marks the history of any family or person, having any reference to the clearing-up any point of history.

Notices of any materials which lie buried in unnoticed places of record, in the treasuries of courts, churches, chapters, or libraries; materials which remain obscure and unnoticed in the several places of our public records.

Articles of biography, respecting the lives of men of any description; of such who have been of any use during their lives, or by their works; of men whose conduct or fate in life recorded, may become useful examples, encouragement, or warning to others.

If the forming such an institution as above suggested may tend to promote useful science and real knowledge in this branch of literature, the writer of this paper, without any predilection between the *Archæologia* or your Magazine, and totally above all concern of interest in your work, will be happy to have been the instrument of suggesting the plan, and will, from time to time, give his assistance in promoting it.

MR. URBAN,

PERMIT me, through the channel of your most useful Magazine, to submit to the consideration of the *Literati* my own thoughts on a certain passage in the Works of Horace. In 2 Ep. ii. 15. we find -

"In sculis latuit metuens pendentis habera."

The common interpretation of which is, "He secreted himself through fear of the scourge, which hangs up on the stair-case." Might not one be inclined to think, by the position of the words, we ought rather to read, "He secreted himself under the stair-case," &c.; as perhaps the stair-case may be thought a more likely place for the slave to hide himself in, than for the scourge to be hung upon?

Yours, &c.

R. W.

MR.

Sept. 5.

MR. URBAN,

July 15.

AMONG the titles of a certain great Duke, in the Red-Book, I observe that of *Vice Admiral of all America*. Is it possible that his Grace should still retain that empty honour? If he does, it is, I suppose, on the same principle that our Monarch is styled *King of France*, and his Catholic Majesty *King of Algiers*.

Another question or two I wish to have resolved, viz. On what plea our Royal Dukes (*more Germanico* or *Regio*) sign themselves by their Christian names, *William, Henry, &c.* and not by their titles, like other Peers? This signature surely is regal, or, at least, princely, and, as such, should be confined to his Majesty and the Prince of Wales. It was first introduced, I apprehend, by the late Duke of Cumberland, and when there was no other Royal Duke, no other *William*, it was attended with no inconvenience, no *equivocque*. But now, when there are some young princes nearly of age, who have the same Christian names as their uncles, if they sign in the same manner, I should be glad to know how one *William*, or *Henry*, in a protest, or any other instrument, is to be distinguished from another? Of the former name there are now three, a brother, a son, and a nephew of his Majesty, for the latter, it seems, is always styled *Prince William*, though, as a Duke is our highest English title, the Duke of Gloucester's son can (properly speaking, and that by courtesy) be only Earl of Connaught (his father's second title), just as the Duke of Norfolk's is Earl of Surrey. For the same reason, his Royal Highness's daughters, can only be *Ladies*, not *Princesses*, a title, which seems exclusively appropriated to those of the King. And thus, which seems a case in point, the two daughters of James II. when Duke of York, though he was heir presumptive to the crown, were never styled *Princesses*, but only the *Lady Mary* and the *Lady Anne*. And I think I can remember, that the daughters of the late Prince of Wales were at first only styled the *Ladies Augusta, Elizabeth, &c.* Titles of honour, it is well known, do not descend (by courtesy, I mean) farther than to the sons or daughters of peers, unless perhaps we except the eldest grandson*: there-

* Thus, when the old Marquess of Lothian was living, his son was styled Earl of

fore the grandson and granddaughter even of a Duke, as such, have no place; and their fathers being *Right Hon.* only by courtesy, their children cannot properly be styled *Hon.* a distinction peculiar to those of Peers. For the same reason I should conceive that the son or daughter of a *Royal Highness* is, properly speaking, only *Highness*, and whether that should be continued through all succeeding generations, however remote from the throne, I should be glad to know. In France, the Duke of Orleans, as first Prince of the Blood, is, I apprehend, always styled *Royal Highness*—but quere whether his son, the Duke of Chartres, be *Royal* or *Serene*?

Yours, &c.

CRITO.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 17.

AS you thought the account I sent you of the Holly worth inserting in your entertaining collection, I trouble you with some strictures on the Beech.

T. H. W.

FAGUS sylvatica Linnæi; in Saxon Bocce, or Boc-treow; in Danish, Bog; in Swedish, Bok.

The Beech is by far the most beautiful tree our island produces; the foliage of the Lime bears but a faint resemblance of it, and therefore the Beech is much preferable to cultivate in ornamental plantations, and particularly in parks, where the mast in fruitful years will be very serviceable to the deer, but the Lime furnishes nothing towards their subsistence. Beeches thrive best on calcareous hills, and abound on the vein of chalk which runs from Dorsetshire, through Wiltshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, and branches out into Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire; but they are also to be found in almost every county in England.

The foliage is so elegant, that Swift, who seems to have taken but little no-

Ancram, and his grandson (the present Marquess) Lord Newbattle:—and thus the late Marquess of Granby's son (the present Duke of Rutland) was styled in his grandfather's life-time Lord Roos, but the younger son (though Marquesses' sons, when their fathers are Peers, are all titular *Lords*) was only *Mr. Manners*, till the King called him *Lord Robert*; and the present Duke of Bedford's brother (the late Marquess of Tavistock's younger son) was only *Mr. Russell*, till by a like favour he became *Lord John*.

rice

tice of inanimate nature, was struck with its appearance: his expression is, "observe how sparkish a periwig adorns the head of a Beech." At present this resemblance is by no means obvious, whatever it might be in that author's time, when our ancestors wore enormous cloaks of artificial hair.

Though we have recommended this tree to be planted for ornament, yet great care should be taken to weed it out of the woods where Oaks thrive; for want of this precaution we have seen woods of Oaks which have been of less value by several hundred pounds from the intrusion of Beeches among them.

There is a custom in several countries of using the leaves of this tree instead of feathers in a bed, and Evelyn approves of them much, from his own experience. They have certainly this to recommend them in preference to feathers, that they may be often changed at little or no expence. It may be proper to observe, in respect to cleanliness and health, that the feathers in a bed are the only parts of it that are never cleaned or changed.

It is remarkable, that in the last year (1783), in which there was an unusually large crop of acorns, scarce any Beech-mast was to be found in many districts; this will be a favourable circumstance to deer and swine, for when both these trees bear plentifully one year, they are generally destitute the next.

Probably the warm countries may have Beech-mast which would furnish oil regularly, but there its use is superseded by the Almond and the Olive. Nature seems to have distributed vegetable oil to the southern climates, and animal to the more northern. Our summers are too uncertain to be depended on for furnishing a regular succession of Beech-mast; Linæus says, it scarce produces any oil in Sweden. Most trees will grow farther north than they will produce perfect fruit.

In the year 1714, Aaron Hill, not being aware of the uncertainty of either the quantity or perfection of Beech-mast in this country, proposed a scheme for making oil from it, by which immense riches were to be acquired: this scheme, though it proved abortive, should not be confounded with the bubbles that succeeded it, for Hill appears to have been a man of probity, but was misled by his sanguine temper. He

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says, that a bushel of mast will produce two gallons of oil: we believe it must be a very favourable year to produce that quantity in this country. Among the intended applications of the profits of this visionary scheme, one was to pay off the national debt, which, the projector says, was "so prodigious an incumbrance;" at that time about sixteen millions; alas!

Though Hill's project did not succeed, which in some measure might be owing to the expensive manner in which it was set on foot, it should not absolutely be determined that this oil may not be made to advantage in favourable years; as it appears, that in Bretagne, which is little more than three degrees south of the vein of chalk in this kingdom, it is the practice of the peasants to supply themselves with this kind of oil.

The plant *Buck-wheat* (*polygonum Fago-pyrum*) is evidently so called because its triangular seeds resemble Beech-mast, or, as Gerard calls it, *Buck mast*. Whether the number of Beeches in Buckinghamshire gives name to that county, is doubtful; but the assertion in Gibson's edition of Camden, that "this shire is always spelt *Backingham*, with an *u*, in most of our ancient records," is certainly erroneous, for the title to the chapter of this county runs constantly *Bochinghamschire*, or *Bochinghscire*, Domesday-Book; but the orthography of those times is so vague that little can be deduced from it.

The remarkable passage which occurs in Cæsar's account of Britain, "*Materia cujusque generis, ut in Gallia est, præter FAGUM, atque abietem*," disturbs every reader of his Commentaries who renders *Fagus* a Beech tree, as it is evident that Cæsar must have marched with his army through the Beechen woods of Kent, whether he passed the Thames or the Medway; but if Cæsar by *Fagus* meant the same tree as Vitruvius, the difficulty is surmounted, for Vitruvius in the following passages classes *Fagus* with other kinds of Oaks: "*Cerrus, suber, Fagus, quod parva habent mixtionem humoris et ignis et terreni, aeris plurimum, pervia raritate humores penitus recipiendo, celeriter marcescunt*." De Arch. lib. ii. c. 9. "*Namque de cerro, aut Fago seu Farno, nullus ad vetustatem potest permanere*." Lib. vii. c. 1. In the first quotation, *Fagus* is enumerated among the sorts of Oak improper for building; in the second, *Fagus* is synonymous with *Farnus*, the meaning

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 14

I AM fond of dipping into old neglected books, in search of curiosities which escape the eye of common observation. The following piece, not for its merit, but for its singularity, deserves preservation, as it exhibits, in the quaint style of an age more remarkable for pedantry than good learning, the characteristics of a branch of the minstrel profession.

It is extracted from a small duodecimo, entitled, *Cures for the Itch*, by H. P. dated 1601; containing a miscellaneous collection of Poems, Characters, Epigrams, and Epitaphs; but written without any marks of genius or taste, and fit only for the chaotic regions of oblivion.

Yours, &c.

H. LEMOINE.

Character of a Ballad-maker.

"Is a kind of Owle or Batt that flyeth in the night, and dares not his deformities should appeare by day: Hee's one that, from first shamelesse desperate become of late to bee more impudent, sets this last rest up for his latest refuge. His *Primum mobile* of ragged ancestry sprang from the patchings of some paltry Poet; whence learning how to rime unreasonably, makes this the Mainc-Mast of his occupation. His choicest plots or grounds to worke upon, are drawn most commonly from theeves and murderers, or such notorious malefactors, as puts him in great hope to purchase forty-pence. His highest ambition he aymes at, is, to be intituled, *The Times Intelligencer*, or *Nuncius of Newes* at the second hand. The Punckes late Ballad of the new Bridewell * was his chiefe master-piece that purchast him perhaps a coblers paire of boots ouer and aboue his vsuall bargaining. Hee spends most part of his time in's bed, partly for sauing charge of botching, but chiefly devising what were best to write on, when no one calls on him for whats to pay: *Omnia mea mecum*, &c. may very rightly be verified in him that hath no riches more then what he weares, and comes to him commonlie by deed of gift. The Alewife is inforst to trust him weekely, and that without all hope of hauing ought vnlesse some Ballad chance to be composed vpon some dismall or doleful accident as may be sung to the tune of welladay. If any thing happen to helpe besides, it must accrew from the next Sessions, provided there be some to trauel westward, on whom he is to make that recantation as if himselfe were the Theame he writes

on. No massacre or murder comes to him amisse, but brings sufficient matter for inuention. Wherein he shewes himselfe so nimble, that if any witch bee by chance condemned, hee'l haue a ballad out in print before such time as she goes to Tyburne: wherein all her confession and the manner of her death shall be described by way of Prophecie; witnesse the famous witch of *Edmonton*, condemned at New-gate about foure years past. No Printer deales with him that loues his credit, but must be thereunto induc'd for want of worke, and then the Presse begins to sweat when monstrous newes comes *Trundling* in the way; His greatest volume done in *Folio* is to bee purchast but for two brasse tokens, which either you may please to light Tobacco with, or sacrifice to *A-iax* for purgation. In briefe, the summe of all his practices is but to shift him sometime in cleane linnen, that he appeare not louzie to posteritie, and so I leaue him."

MR. URBAN,

I Have deferred saying any thing to the fact of Fox-gloves coming up on a sandy common, where the furze had been burnt (p. 326.) in hopes that some of your correspondents might have given a solution to it. For my own part, I am of opinion, that our knowledge is very much confined to fact and experiment; that in many cases we have not made sufficient advances, to give any solution at all of natural phænomena; and that many of the solutions now generally received, are unsatisfactory, and, in an improved state of science, will be rejected.

Such facts as your correspondent mentions have been formerly brought in support of that most unphilosophical doctrine of *equivocal generation* *; a doctrine which is now dismissed to those obscure regions where dwell fate, chance, occult qualities, the fortuitous concourse of atoms, and the like senseless things, which are the disgrace of science, and serve but as a cloak to ignorance. Indeed, nothing can be more illogical, than to produce our own ignorance, or the difficulties arising from it, against a law which generally obtains. And yet the Deist does this, when he rejects Revelation, because there are some things in it which he cannot account for: the Atheist, when he disbelieves the being of God, because he cannot fully comprehend his nature and attributes.

* This doctrine has lately been revived by Mr. Jackson in *Thirty Letters*, &c. reviewed in Vol. LIII. p. 332.

* Q. If yet to be met with

Thus much being premised, I beg leave to mention two known facts, of the same kind with that which is recited by your ingenious correspondent.

In the Isle of Ely, whenever any of the fen ditches are scoured, the common mustard (*Sinapis nigra* Linn.) comes up in vast abundance upon the bank where the mud or new earth is thrown. It is the common notion of that country, that the earth is full of these seeds, and that nothing more is requisite for them to vegetate, than to have this earth brought to the surface in a loose state. The oily nature of these seeds, preserving them a long time from rotting, may perhaps be thought to give countenance to this opinion.

A second fact, approaching much nearer to the case of the Fox-gloves, is this. After the great fire of London in the last century, the ruins were covered with the broad-leaved Hedge-Mustard (*Sisymbrium Iris* Linn.); a plant which, though generally little noticed, is not uncommon among rubbish, and on walls in the neighbourhood of London. In this case, as well as in that of the Fox-gloves, we cannot have recourse to the solution given above; fire unquestionably destroying seeds, instead of bringing them into a state of vegetation. Fire, however, prepares the ground for the reception of seeds; partly by destroying the grass and other plants which had exclusive possession; and partly by loosening the texture of the earth, and developing salts favourable to the nutriment of vegetables. Thistles, and other plants with downy seeds, generally first take possession of such tracts; and in this case we are at no loss to account for the phenomenon. In other cases, where the wind is not an adequate cause, we have recourse to birds and other animals for the transport of seeds; though the seeds of Fox-glove, being very small and light, might possibly be driven by the wind.

P. B. C.

MR. URBAN,

IN reply to a civil question which I asked, (p. 256.) of your correspondent, T. H. W.* he directs me (p. 486.) to answer a string of questions to myself: from whence, if I am not mistaken, I am to conclude, that the Scotch Fir, Box, and Yew are plants of foreign growth, that have been imported into England like vines, peaches, &c. and

like them have sometimes risen spontaneously. I do not see why I might not draw the same conclusion of the Holly as well as of the other three.

Mr. Miller, however, says, that the *Pinus rubra* is called *Scotch Pine* (vulgarly *Scotch Fir*), from its growing naturally on the mountains of Scotland.—Mr. Evelyn affirms, that Box trees rise naturally at Boxley in Kent in abundance, and in the county of Surrey. And Mr. Miller expressly says, that the Yew-trees grow naturally in England.

I know there is a diversity of opinion concerning which of our trees are indigenous, and which not. In many cases this cannot be determined with any degree of certainty, and therefore each party may very well retain its own sentiments. For my own part, when a tree or other plant is found in a wild state; propagates itself spontaneously without any assistance from art; and, if it was originally introduced, there is no tradition of the time when, but it has had possession antecedent to all history or memorials—I look upon this as indigenous.

There was probably a time when this island of ours, now so fertile, had neither tree nor plant upon it. And there certainly was a time when, like other uninhabited, or thinly inhabited, countries, it was almost one continued forest. What trees were first planted by the hand of Nature, it is now hard to say; and whether what Horace observes with respect to words, may not be true also of these——

“*Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere, cadentque*

“*Quæ nunc sunt in honore.*”——

Thus much for the question.—As for the correction, I heartily ask pardon of your correspondent. I set up no claim to correct; and he certainly has a right to go on his own way.—I must, however, observe, not for his information, but that of others who choose to be informed, that Linnæus kept the Holly in his fourth class, though it has the characters of the twenty-third, not for the benefit of students, but because this illustrious Naturalist was more solicitous to preserve the natural genera entire, than the classes of his artificial system. There are several species of *Ilex*, of which the Holly is one; had Linnæus placed this in the class *Polygamia*, where it ought to be, according to the rules of his system, and left the others in the class *Tetrandria*, it might have been commodious for students, but it

* Signed T. A. W. in p. 21. and 256; but T. H. W. in p. 486.

it would have torn a natural genus in pieces. Linnæus's rule in this and the like cases is, to leave the species under their natural genera; and for the benefit of students, to insert the name only in its artificial place, if I may use the expression, in the general table which precedes the class. But, as there is only one species of *Ilex* growing wild in England, I think Mr. Hudson not only justified, but right, in placing it in the class *Polygamia*.

That a novice in Botany may find some difficulty, and even be misled, in arranging this and other plants, which, besides hermaphrodite flowers, have male, or female, or both, I allow. If he stumbles first upon a tree bearing hermaphrodite flowers, he will of course search for it in the class *Tetrandria*, and there he will find it in any of Linnæus's works. But if, instead of Linnæus, he should make use of Hudson's *Flora Anglica*, not finding it in that class, it will put him upon a more accurate examination; when, perceiving that the antheræ are generally effete, he will suspect that there may be male flowers; but not seeing any upon the tree which he has already met with, he examines other trees, 'till perhaps he finds one which bears male flowers only. He is now no longer at a loss, as knowing that, according to the laws of the artificial system, a plant that, besides hermaphrodite flowers, bears male, or female, or both, ranges under the class *Polygamia*, and accordingly there he finds it in Mr. Hudson's book, and also in the table at the head of the class in Linnæus's *Systema Vegetabilium*.

Thus the Holly may be ascertained in Linnæus's System as easily, I think, as in those of Tournefort, Ray, or Haller. In Gerard or Parkinson, I know not any other mode of finding it, but by turning patiently over the leaves, or looking in the Index. If, after all, there be any perversion in putting the Holly in the class *Polygamia*, thou canst not say I did it; for its character was first announced in the Philosophical Transactions. Mr. Miller has observed that it should be placed in the class *Polygamia*; and Mr. Hudson has actually put it there.

It would certainly ill become me to imagine that I understand the system of Linnæus better than, or even as well as, the late illustrious author of it. But, having studied it between 30 and 40 years, and having publicly taught it more than 20, I may without arrogance range myself on a line with the other persons

whom your correspondent has mentioned.

For the same reason it may be presumed that I know what is meant by *diocious* plants, of which the Holly is not one. *Diocious* plants are such as bear male and female flowers only, on distinct individuals of the same species. *Polygamous* plants are such as have hermaphrodite flowers always, and accompanied by male or female flowers, or both, either on the same individual, or on distinct individuals of the same species.

After all, I beg leave to say that I think your correspondent's dissertation (p. 21.) very ingenious; and that I was much satisfied with his emendation of the famous song in Shakspeare.

P. B. C.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING lately been favoured with a sight of five very capital paintings of subjects in the East India Company's territories, I cannot forbear gratifying your readers with some account of them.

They are the work of Mr. W. Hodges, who accompanied Capt. Cook in his second voyage 1772, and has since undertaken a tour to the East Indies, and has chosen for specimens of his skill:

The city of Agra, two views;

The mausoleum of the Emperor Akbar at Agra;

The palace of the Nabob of Oude;

The fortrefs of Gwalior, deemed impregnable till surprised and scaled by the English, 1780.

The city of Agra, capital of a province of that name on the river Semaria*, a branch of the Ganges, was founded in 1566, by Sultan Akbar, grandfather of Aurengzeb. It is larger than Dehli, and has more houses of the great lords and nobility, but is not walled, nor are the streets so regular or spacious.

The mausoleum of Akbar, who died after a reign of 50 years in 1605, was erected by his son Jehan Guir. Bernier† neglected to describe it, preferring to it the magnificent tomb which Shah Jehan his grandson, who removed the seat of empire from Agra to Dehli, erected in a splendid garden in the same city, to the memory of his beautiful consort Taje Mehalé; which, Mr. Frazer says, cost 60 lacks of rupees, or £75,000: a vast dome of white marble, supported by four great arcades, three open, and the fourth

* *Ganges*; Bernier.

† Vol. II. p. 89—96.

closed by the wall of a saloon and gallery, where the Mullahs read the Alcoran daily in honour of the deed. The centre of these arcades is enriched with tables of white marble, in which are set great Arabic characters of black marble. The whole building is covered with jet, jasper, and various other precious stones, set in variety of patterns; and the pavement is formed of squares of black and white marble. Under the dome is the tomb in a small apartment, opened but once a year, and inaccessible to Christians: Shah Jehan himself was buried in it*.

The tomb of Akbar is composed of various arches exactly resembling what we call the pointed Gothic; and on each side behind it rise two pillars of white marble, I think, fluted, and surrounded by galleries and embattled.

The fifth represents the once impregnable fortress of Gwalior, surprised by Major Popham, Aug. 4, 1780, 900 miles from Calcutta, and since yielded by treachery to the Mahrattas. It is a long range of fortifications on a long insulated rock, appearing at a great distance, and was the place of confinement for deposed princes, and other unfortunate obstacles to ambition. A drawing, by J. Hickes, was sent over, and engraved at Governor Hastings's expence, by Hearne and Byrne, and published by Col. J. Rennel, pr. 10s. 6d.

In the committee-room at the E. India House are drawings of the following places in the Company's territories:

The mausoleum of Leir Shah.

A choultry for travellers.

South entrance of Seringham pagoda.

The rock of Trichinopoly.

The choultry of Seringham.

The bath at Chillimbrum.

The east face of Madura.

The rock of Virra Mally.

Some of your correspondents may be induced to give you a better account of all these.

ANTIQUARIUS LONDINO-INDICUS.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR query, p. 501, when the office of champion was removed from Tamworth to Scrivelsby, may be answered from Sir W. Dugdale's Warw. p. 1134. 2d edit.

Baldwin de Freville exhibited his claim to be the king's champion at the coronation of Richard I.; but Sir John Dimock, being then his competitor, carried

it from him, by judgement of the then constable and marshal of England, in regard he was possessed of the lordship of Scrivelsby, which, by better authority than Freville could produce, appeared to have been held for divers ages by that service; and that the Marmions had the said office as owners thereof, and not in right of Tamworth Castle, it being descended to Dimock with Scrivelsby, from an heir female of Sir Thomas Ludlow, knight, husband of Joan, youngest daughter of Sir Philip Marmion, who died 20 Edw. I. (MS. in Offic. arm. H. 13. f. 321. Esc. 23. Ed. III. Fin. levat. term. Mich. 1 Hen. VI. Linc.) By the pedigree of Marmion, in Dugdale, Ib. p. 1135, Joan was the only daughter of Sir Philip by his second wife.

MR. URBAN,

I Herewith send you some account of the *Italian Poplar*. I am sensible that it is far from perfect, and should be obliged to any of your correspondents who would make it more so, by supplying the deficiencies, and by that means encouraging the cultivation of a tree both ornamental and useful.

T. H. W.

Observations and Enquiries concerning the Lombardy, Po, or Italian Poplar.

The Italian Poplar has been known but a few years in this country, although at present it is become such a favourite tree in the environs of London, that almost every house is ornamented with it. Whether it is a different species, or only a variety of the Black Poplar, has not yet, I believe, been ascertained; its foliage can scarce be distinguished from that tree; but its manner of growth is very different. The Italian rises, like the Cypress, into a sharp cone; and the Black Poplar spreads the surface of its branches nearly into a semi-circle. It is extraordinary, that a tree so easily to be procured as the Italian Poplar, and cultivated without the least difficulty, should have escaped the observation of Ray, Wheeler, and many other botanists and travellers who had visited Italy, and turned their thoughts to ornamental gardening. It may not be improper to observe, that this, like other aquatic trees, thrives best near the water, but will not succeed, if the roots are constantly, or too long covered with it; many plantations in watery places have been lost for want of attending to this circumstance.

Lord

* Frazer's Hist. of Kouli Khan, p. 25.

Lord Rochford introduced this tree from Turin about twenty-five years ago, in the form of small cuttings. I have measured his trees at St. Osyth, in Essex, and find the largest to be nearly five feet in circumference, three feet from the ground, and, by conjecture, seventy or eighty feet in height. There were originally about thirty trees, but nearly half of them have been removed. It does not appear that his Lordship had any intention of applying them to useful purposes.

This tree, like the rest of the poplars, according to the Linnæan system, is *diœcious*, (i. e. having male bloom on one plant, and female on another). The only tree I have seen in bloom was a male, and, as it is increased by cuttings, it is not improbable that there is not a female plant in the kingdom; but some of your correspondents may perhaps be able to ascertain this circumstance. Besides the quickness of its growth, which so particularly recommends it, scarce any tree is planted large with equal success. The cuttings of this poplar seem to produce the quickest pole for hops of any tree; but whether it will bear crowding close enough together to be advantageous, or spring again like other coppice wood, cannot yet be known, it having been hitherto planted only for ornament.

As there has not been time to make many observations on this tree, since it has been in the hands of the public, it may not be improper to add some extracts from an account published* by an inhabitant of Burgundy, where this poplar has been cultivated many years.

"The Italian Poplar requires no care, or attendance, and flourishes on the banks of rivers, and in places that will produce nothing else. It thrives most in marshes, which will not without great expence bear corn, or make pasture ground; and it grows with such great quickness, that in fifteen years it is larger and taller than any other sort of poplar is in thirty; some of the Italian have in twelve years been six feet in circumference, full eighty in height, and in fifteen years were fit to be felled as timber. A plantation of an (English) acre of this tree would pay the proprietor in fifteen years about one hundred and fifty pounds sterling." This is a very advantageous crop considering that there is little, or no expence after the first year. "This Poplar grows so

fast, that it will in fifteen years be equal to a thriving Oak of one hundred and fifty. So that whilst an Oak is felled once, Italian Poplars may be cut ten times. Neither are all the merits of this tree confined to its growth; the many excellent qualities of the wood make it also very valuable. It is worked with great ease, is pleasant under the tool, without knots, and is equally good for joiners, carpenters, or cartwrights work. Very serviceable beams of a considerable length, and planks of all dimensions, are made of it. This wood may likewise be wrought into very flexible shafts for carriages, and even stocks, or fellies for wheels; also it is very proper for the masts of ships, which we so much want in France, and which we are now obliged to procure from abroad at a great expence. This tree would likewise be a great resource to this province (Burgundy), where the scarcity of timber for building increases daily; and the advantages that would accrue to the state from it would be inestimable." The writer adds, that in two years cuttings would make trees ten or twelve feet in height, and eight or ten inches in circumference at the bottom. He also proposes a scheme for nurseries in every province, that the plants may be distributed through the kingdom.

This tree flourishes more in Burgundy than in England, probably because Burgundy is nearly in the same latitude with the northern parts of Italy, where this poplar seems to be indigenous; the extent of its growth from a cutting at a village in Hampshire, in eight years, is forty-three feet in height, and two feet two inches in circumference, two feet from the ground. A small tree, planted near London nine years ago, is now two feet ten inches in circumference, three feet from the ground, and full forty-five feet in height. But after making proper allowances for the difference of climate, and perhaps also for the sanguine expectations of a native of Burgundy, there is little doubt but that this tree may be cultivated to advantage in England, either as underwood, or as a kind of timber, exclusive of its elegant foliage, and singularly beautiful appearance, which recommend it for ornamental plantations.

Persons in advanced life need not feel themselves restrained by the disheartening reflections that arise in planting trees of slower growth. In a few years their cuttings of this poplar will be real trees; "*et dubitant homines serere?*"

* By Monsieur Bolet, printed at Dijon, 1766.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF THE
LATE LEARNED ABBÉ WINKELMAN.

(Continued from p. 575.)

"IN the middle of September I go to Naples, and thence, with a draughtsman, into Sicily to Girgenti and Catana, where there are many Greek earthen vases, 700 in the hands of Prince Bucari, and the rich Benedictine convent. Perhaps I may make something of my little voyage: for much remains unobserved by the Italian monk*, and the learned Dutchman†.

The 2d volume of Martorelli's "Antichita Napolitana," intitled "Gli Euboeici," contains an infinite fund of knowledge, and a new species of criticism.

1759. "M. Stosch declared himself my friend the moment I came to Rome, and continued so till his death, and introduced me to Card. Albani. Stosch's collection of precious stones, antique pastes, and some modern impressions from the rarest stones, exceeds 2500, exclusive of the cameos. The king of France's cabinet cannot be compared with it. The famous Barberini collection is a treasure which neither I, nor any body, nor the possessor himself, know any thing of. Card. Albani once saw something of it when he was a young man, but never could get a second sight of it; for the stones are done up in bags, and not even mounted: yet the cardinal knows that among them there are 80 with the names of the artists. I cannot undertake a catalogue raisonnée of Stosch's collection now in the hands of his residuary legatee, M. Murell, son of his sister, who married Professor M. of Berlin. I am to have the inspection of Card. Albani's precious library and cabinet of antiquities as soon as I get to Florence; and I have thoughts of a little voyage to Greece. The Etruscan stones are the scarcest.

"How did the ancient horsemen mount their horses? As we do now, it will be said; and for this purpose there were stones by the road sides. But it appears, by those between Terracina and Capua, that these stones were not high enough for that purpose: and what would they do in an open field, or in battle? They had a rest on their spear to help them; and they mounted, not as we do on the left side of the horse, but on the right. This piece of information we get from two intaglios in the Stosch cabinet. We there see too, that the *arivys* of Homer,

Il. E. 728. to which the reins hung, were not semicircular, as Clarke, after an old scholiast, translates it, but shaped like a steel spring.

"The voyage to Greece would take at least a year; for not an island must be left unvisited. Elis must particularly be examined, since no modern traveller has explored it. Fourmont tells us, he was recalled just as he was on the borders of that country 1728.

"In Pompeii, 1768, they found in an apartment of the gymnasium, which is to be the winter's search, a skeleton of a horse in harness, well preserved, except the wood of the saddle, which was rotten: by the side of this room, in another, was the skeleton of a warrior, with his helmet on; and the body of a woman in a garment bordered with gold. It will not be easy to get a description of all these discoveries, even from the court of Naples, as there is no one equal to the task. In the fifth volume of the Herculanean Museum, which contains the bronze busts, are such gross mistakes, that I cannot help noticing them in the new edition of my History of Art. Such also is the effect of jealousy, that I was not allowed to make a sketch of a fine and informing statue, found after a violent shower at Baia, where are buried treasures of antiquity, which no one is allowed to dig for, though it cannot be repaired without being previously explained.

From his letters to the Baron Reidesel.

"Nicolo Castellani, of one of the best families at Florence, who was in my time but 16, but is now at his full growth, has lost much of his beauty. He is certainly but little known, for the Florentine women find no beauty but in the *inanimate countenance of an Englishman*. The purest and most fixed ideas of beauty must be formed from works of marble, among which must be reckoned the head of a young Faun, with two small horns in front, lately found, 1763. It is now in the possession of Cavaceppi; but all soon become the property of some Englishman, for who will or can pay for it but an amateur of that nation? For it were found all the pieces wanting in the great marble vase of the villa Albani, representing the labours of Hercules.

"Vasari, in his Life of Raphael, speaks of a pretended portrait of that painter, or rather of Bindo Altoviti, to be seen in the latter's house at Florence. This is enough to convict the Florentines of ignorance on this subject. I think they will not attempt to contradict the writers who

* Fazelli.

† D'Orville. Elsewhere he says of him that "he was but a divine."

GENT. MAG. Sept. 1784.

who were personally acquainted with Raphael, as it is certain Altoviti was. In a little time Benvenuto Cellini* will scarce be known at Florence itself.

“A Mosaic of four delicate figures in masks, playing on various instruments, two palms high and wide, with the name of an artist, unknown before, Dioscorides of Samos, in black characters.

“The best thing in the palace Grimani is a statue of M. Agrippa, engraved by Pococke, in his Description of Europe, II. p. 212. pl. 97. The collection is said to have come from Greece; but I believe they were collected here by the cardinal of that name.

1763. “I had the honour to read before the pope and a numerous assembly, for which I had his holiness’s ordinary benediction, my Dissertation on a work representing the death of Agamemnon: the designs are all by Casanova, who is to be at all the expence, and they must be good.

“They expect at Florence the King of England’s brother, the Duke of York, whom I shall probably accompany at Rome. I hope he will have more perception than the Duke of G[ordon], or I shall make a poor figure. They will shew him all suitable honours as brother to the Elector of Hanover. I have talked with him, but had nothing else to do with him, for he would not see any thing; and staid but twelve days at Rome. There were 200 coaches at the feast which the cardinal gave him.

“They have discovered a gate of Pompeii; and, since this event, the number of workmen is increased from 8 to 30.

“A number of ancient inscriptions on marble have been used for corner stones at Ulric’s Gate at Augsburg.

“Among the English at Rome are Lord Spencer and his lady, with a great suite. She is the handsomest woman of her nation that I ever saw before; but there are many women at Rome as handsome.

1764. “Jenkins, the English painter, has a cameo, the head of Caligula, with the name of the artist Dioscorides (*see*

above), which is one of the finest cameos I have seen in a thousand. Those in the palace Piombino are the largest and finest collection in Italy.

“They are now digging in the city of Pompeii, and have found two magnificent buildings, the court of one entirely Mosaic. You see also the city gate. On one side are tombs and semicircular steps (*gradins*); and on the other a great subasement of 25 palms, on which was probably placed an equestrian statue; for as the city suffered by an earthquake before the eruption of Vesuvius, it was partly depopulated, and they had time to carry away the valuables, even the paintings from the walls of rooms, and many bronze hinges. In a villa, near Naples, was found in my presence, Feb. 28, 1764 another Mosaic, like that before described, with the same artist’s name, Dioscorides of Samos. I shall add these particulars to the second edition of my Herculanean Discoveries, which will probably appear next Michaelmas.

1764. “Jenkins has found, I know not in what house at Rome, a Venus, that surpasses all the other Venus’s, even that at Florence; and is worthy the chisel of Praxiteles†. It represents a young girl at full growth; and is so well preserved, that it wants only two fingers. Montagu writes to me from Aleppo, that he could see nothing in Egypt because of the narrow roads of the Arabs.—Stosch is gone to Constantinople, and writes, that this celebrated Montagu has carried off the wife of the Danish consul at Alexandria. He sent him away for Holland, or rather persuaded him to settle his affairs. Some months after his departure, Montagu produced a letter, informing him of his death, and married his wife, whom he now carries with him into Syria. But the Danish resident received news that the consul was very well in the Texel. Montagu wrote to me from Alexandria, and I have taken his advice about my Essay on Allegory, which will shortly go to Dresden to be printed, but without

*A. Lessing could no where in Italy meet with the original edition of this great artist’s Two Treatises on Statuary, Florence, 1568, 4to. The 2d edition, Florence, 1731, has a good preface, with many curious anecdotes of his life and works; and a short piece of his on the Principles of the Art of Drawing. His Life by himself was printed at Naples, 1730, 4o, written with great fire and spirit, and full of anecdotes, both of the state of the art and the history of his own time.—A copy of the Treatises above-mentioned was sold in Mr. Crox’s sale last year for 10s. 6d. The late Mr. Cole used to lament the melting down a fine basin and ewer of Cellini’s among the plate at King’s College, Cambridge, to substitute others of more modern fashion. EDIT.

† Q. Is this the fine Venus dug up in Monte Caelio, 1761, of which see Archæol. l. 1. 335—336, where is a letter about it from Jenkins himself? EDIT.

my name. You have perhaps seen my life and character printed separately*. It is the work of a poor miserable ignorant pedant, from whom nothing better can be expected; he had but a slight acquaintance with me till I went to Saxony, and mistakes even these facts. The English Royal Society at Gottingen have chosen me one of their members 1765. The count de Linden is influenced by a mercantile motive in his proposal†, which I cannot accept. As to the life of Hedlinger, I had indeed promised old Fuesli to write a preliminary discourse for it; but as I cannot judge of this artist's merits by three little medals sent to me for that purpose, I withdraw my promise. The fourth volume of the *Herculaneum* pictures will be published. I have not quarrelled with good father Della Torre, as I know, by his own verbal declarations to several persons. He wishes, however, to drop our correspondence, because I have offended the court by my "Letter on the Discoveries at Herculaneum." Two scandalous pieces have appeared against that work; one by my pretended friend the Marquis Galiani. But they do so little credit to the age and the court, that it is positively said Tannucci has suppressed the whole edition.

"I write to day to Wilkes at Geneva, to which place he came from Naples. He denies all the story of his carrying off the dancer Corradini. I cannot help mentioning his mistaken judgement. This Englishman has no better knowledge of this nation than from the French, whom he has seen in Italy, and has made no acquaintance with any man of merit. Montagu will be here in a few days; but as he fears his scandalous behaviour at Alexandria may be known, he desired a room for a few days among the Maronite monks, to whom I introduced him, that he may be perfectly *incognito*; but this was refused him. He wrote to the abbot, that he wears a long beard, and has an Arab for his servant.

"Your account of your Sicilian expedition has given me a stronger desire to undertake this journey than all I ever

heard. Byres and his companion did not find the same hospitality as you; and I can easily guess the reason, if it be true. For a being so silent, so restless, and so weak, would not induce me to offer him my house and my table, and all the English in general indulge an aversion to this nation.

"I have entirely disengaged myself from the Vatican, and have declared that I will no more receive the wretched rewards bestowed at Rome.

"A young merchant of Marseilles, who has spent some years at Constantinople, with a good collection of books, and has run over Greece, offers to contribute all in his power to my undertaking a voyage thither. He is perpetually representing the great beauties he has seen there, and wishing me to see them‡.

Acknowledging Mr. Reidesel's offer of the journal of his voyage into Sicily, [which was printed and translated into English, by Dr. Forster, 1773, 8vo.] he says, "I have received from a friend the first volume of the Academy of Sciences of Palermo, in which is an antiquarian tour in Sicily, by a person of some consequence in the country; but it is as meagre as that of Fourmont, in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions*. I wish for drawings of some of the finest earthen vases that you have seen; but this will be very hard to obtain for want of a draughtsman||."

1767. He speaks of a book which he had presented to Lady Orford, in return for her protection against the Marquis Tannucci at Portici. Afterwards he adds, "My lady trifles; I know not the price, and I do not sell what cost me nothing. But Freeman should have paid me two sequins, while he maintains, in a letter to Jenkins that I have made him a present of it. I wish it was in my power to give it to this lady with all the corrections and additions I have made in it. I beg she will accept it, such as it is, as a mark of my attachment.

"If any thing can be considered as perfect, my History of Art will be so.

"I received yesterday a very friendly

* Intituled, "Abridgement of the History of the Life and Character of M. le President and Abbé Winkelman, Rome, 1764," in French, without place, an 8vo leaf. In the preface, it is said, that these memorandums were taken from the Literary Mercury of Altona, where they were inserted by the rector Paalzou, of Seehausen, formerly Winkelman's colleague in that city.

† To print all W's works at his own expence, with as many plates as he desired.

‡ This was certainly M. Guys, of whom we have literary works much esteemed.—The 2d edition of his "Voyage littéraire de la Grèce," enlarged to four vols. 8vo. with the addition of other works, and cuts, was published at Paris 1733.

|| This want we may hope to see supplied in the course of Mons. Houel's curious "Voyage Pittoresque de la Sicile," of which only 14 numbers are yet imported.

letter from John Wilkes, at Paris, in which he tells me, that his "History of England from the last Revolution," will probably appear next year. He has not yet forgot his fair one: who, he tells me, is supposed to be at Genoa.

"I am pleased at the arrival of Mr. Hamilton at Rome, and to see somebody with whom I can converse to the purpose about antiquity, and who does not perpetually throw in scruples of conscience and theological considerations, as a certain person of our acquaintance.

"I long to see the eastern part of Sicily, if Prince Bucari will give me leave to draw some of his vases; for I flatter myself the Benedictines of Catana will permit me.

"The celebrated Baron Bielefeld of Berlin has offered to undertake the sale of my work in Germany, and I shall send him 50 copies.

"The king of Prussia has written to me by M. Catt his thanks for my books and the letter that accompanied them, and his favourable opinion of my abilities, and how much he wishes to have me with him. Stosch had delivered to him my "Monuments," and all my other scratches.

"Reifflein thinks he has observed a fresh aversion to me rising among the blockheads [*ignares*] here. This must probably be ascribed to J***, who has prejudiced against me a foreign minister, which is certainly the cause of Mr. Hamilton's coldness to me. I shall, however, write to Mr. Hamilton, to thank him as I ought."

VOL. II.

Speaking of one of his works, which he was printing 1758. he says, "I shall insert in the notes some passages in Greek from Plato and Aristotle. If we had good types. I would add more. Since the time of Robert Stephens, a good taste in this art is lost, and there is no more light and shade in these types. The abbreviations contribute to a beautiful form when executed with roundness and grace. In time I may print something in Greek. The Leipzig booksellers fancy their Constantine Porphyrogenitus is a masterpiece of Greek press-work. The Glasgow printers think the same of their types. But in my opinion the contour of this character is meagre and pitiful. There is a certain imperceptible height and hollowiness, which gives a grace to characters, which few people can attain, and which always shews the great master in all arts, as R. Stephens was in printing.

1758. "You reckon too much on me for your son in England. I am little known there, and I avoid that unhospitable

nation as much as I can.

1761. "Two admirable ancient paintings have been dug up near Rome: the story of Erichon delivered in a basket by Pallas to the daughters of Cecrops, and a dance of three beautiful Bacchantes. An English traveller* thinks he has discovered a bust at Turin covered with unknown characters, the true Egyptian one, which have a great affinity with the ancient Chinese, and is printing something on the subject. There are arrived at Leghorn 20 great cases of Egyptian antiquities, which the king of Sardinia has dug up in Egypt.

"The temple of Apollo at Terracina, is not the church, but great pillars of white marble on a basement of the same.

"My friend, Giacomo Martorelli, is an arch pedant. His piece "De Theca calamaria," was suppressed for his indecent criticisms on Martorelli. The greatest compliment you can pay P. de la Torre, so well known for his knowledge in natural history, mathematics, and all arts and sciences, and for his excellent History of Vesuvius, is to ask him to shew you his medals. The fine Mercury has been sent to Camillo Paderni since my time; but I have formed an exact idea of it from his description. It has little roses in the form of buckles on the straps of his wings under his feet, though the straps are fastened upon the instep, as if to shew that the god was not made to walk, but to fly.

"Much caution is to be observed about gems at Venice. The cameos of Zanetti, described in a folio by Gori, are almost all modern.

"Giacomelli's beautiful translation of the Loves of Chaereas and Callichoë, 1756, kept me up a whole night reading it.

1761. "Mengs has been invited to Spain, as first painter to the king, with an appointment of 8000 crowns, a house, and a carriage, with the king's livery.

"I cannot procure you Strange's prints; for I do not believe he sells them; and I never spoke to him but once at the English coffee-house. Le Roi has been refused in a great work of Piranesi on Architecture, in Latin and Italian, which is all finished, except the portrait of the pope, to whom it will be dedicated. The price will be five sequins. I don't see how it is possible to speak of Pliny's country house, and its pretended ruins. I fear the work will be like that in folio

* Mr. Needham. This occasioned a literary controversy between him and Wortley Montagu. *Esst.*

on the same villa by an Englishman, whose name I don't recollect. Felebien has also written on the subject.

"Count Caylus is mistaken, for want of sufficient information on the matter. I must know more than he, and all the artists at Rome; and what I advance thereon is not mere gratis dictum. Here he would be obliged to come to school again. My treatise on Beauty, for example, in 6 leaves, will not consist in mere conjectures, as time will shew.

"M. Diel, of Marseilles, died suddenly Aug. 1761, without discovering his secret to any, though many persons are endeavouring to find it out. Pacciaudi is at Naples, and setting off for Parma, to be librarian of the books that are to be bought, and director of the antiquities which are to be found. Card. Pallione's library consists, as they say, of 32,000 volumes; the pope has offered as many crowns, which he thinks too small a sum.

1762. "I have been at Portici, and have seen more than I expected; and heard many things that are made a mystery of. I have brought home many sheets of observations, which will help to form a work on Herculaneum, of which the outline is in my head. Many new observations and discoveries will oblige me to make a great change in my History of Art. The principal late discoveries are four most beautiful little pictures, which have been cut from some other place, and probably in Greece. They are the only Greek works I know, and I think them worthy the pencil of a great artist. Among near 30 plates are two ancient paintings, which have been found in a stolen manner, and smuggled hither. I have engraved them on two large sheets, and, though only outlines, being all that the draughtsman could get by a very great favour, they are admirably fine*.

"Here are now two Englishmen, who have undertaken great journeys. One is Adam, a simple squire, who maintains an able architect, a good engraver, and two draughtsmen, to accompany him to Greece. He has published, in many magnificent plates, the palace of Diocletian at Salona, with a description in English, which he has shewn me in MS. written as I should wish to have written it myself. The other is the Chevalier Montagu, M. P. and of the Royal Society of London, a gentleman of about 47, who spent some time in his youth at Constantinople with

his father, the same whom Voltaire† mentions about inoculation. He is well made, and speaks the English language‡. He intends spending a whole year in Egypt and Arabia, particularly on the banks of the Red Sea, to make observations of all kinds. I have formed a great intimacy with him. He has begun to let his beard grow, and is soon to set out for Egypt, and stay two years. Mengs cannot stay in Spain, and his letters are filled with complaints. The great ceiling here is now about, 45 Roman palms square, is the apotheosis of Hercules, and will contain above 60 figures. I think he will go to England before he comes to Rome, where his wife has not the respect she requires. Every body lives here by working for the English.

"My letter on the discoveries at Herculaneum is just published. When the edition is sold off, I shall give a complete work on the subject. I have already begun to think of an "Allegory for Artists."

"Marc Antonio's prints are so scarce here, that they are worth their weight in gold. I wonder any are to be met with. Engravings find the best market in England. The English soon grow tired of what they carry home. They make presents of them, and then they are sold. Prints sell so dear here, that I have seen Raphael's Holy Family, by Dorigny, fetch 15 crowns. You may judge if these engravings are dear, since the king of Poland wants three complete collections of the works of M. Antonio, and his minister as many.

"The Mercury in the cabinet of Portici is certainly beautiful; but as it is of bronze, its rarity enhances its beauty, and makes it appear finer than a Mercury can possibly be, which can never equal the Apollo Belvedere, nor the Medicean Bacchus. If this figure could have warmed my fancy, I should not have neglected the opportunity of exercising it. If my friend at Portici had not watched me so close, I should have had more interesting matters to write about. You cannot conceive what it cost me to obtain leave to see the works underground; and I am sure this favour has been granted to none but myself.

"I expect the third volume of the Herculaneum paintings, in which the vain Pacciaudi is attacked in a violent manner, and very extraordinary for the civilized age we live in. Prince Fran-

* These are the fictitious drawings of two ancient paintings given by M. Casanova to W. who, in a letter to Hayne before cited, complains of the trick.

† In his Letters on the English nation. Letter XI.

‡ Was there any wonder in his speaking his own language?

cavilla did all he could to avert the terrible blow; but Tannuci was inexorable. He and I are at open war; and I shall go no more near him; for, notwithstanding our correspondence, he received me in such a manner, that nothing can engage me to go again.

"Here is a lord Baltimore, proprietor of all Maryland in Virginia, who has, in a manner, forced me to accompany him, though I can ill spare the time.

"Among new publications, I was told of an English book, intituled, "*Elements of Criticism*, by Henry Home †, Edinb. 3 vols. 1762," as a master-piece; and on reading the dedication to the King, wherein the author insures to himself the approbation and esteem of his readers, I concluded it contained much new matter, but I find only the jargon of a little metaphysical reasoning. The chapter on Beauty might as well have been written by an inhabitant of Greenland. I see more than ever that Nature works no greater miracles in England, than among us; and that, as well as among us, the public there are not competent judges, as may be seen by the magnificent and indifferent work of Turnbull on Ancient Painting. The English will never be true connoisseurs in art; and neither we nor our grand-children shall ever see the arts forsake Italy to settle in Great Britain, as some Englishmen flatter themselves. I have pointed out, or at least attempted to point, the physical causes in my *History of Art*.

"The Augustines bought, 1763, the library of C. Pallionei, for 30,000 crowns; and the king of England (*il Re di la*) has got Card. Alexander's collection of prints for 14,000 crowns. There are no prints left in Rome, except in the Bracciano palace. We must comfort ourselves with Raphael's pictures, which cannot be taken from the walls.

"Card. Albani treated with Card. Furratti for his two centaurs, with the master's name on them; but it is in reality to place them at the entrance of the *Museo profano* of the Vatican. 6000 crowns have been offered already.

"M. Casanova has sold his great drawing after Raphael at St. Peter's in Montorio for 350 crowns, to my Lord Baltimore, who is to send it as a present to the king of England, to be placed at Hampton-Court, with the cartoons of Raphael."

"About a fortnight ago, I planted there my Lord [Baltimore], who was become insupportable to me: one of those wretched splenetic Englishmen, who are out of humour with every thing; a man about 40, who married a daughter of the duchess of Bridgewater's, by whom he has no children, though he has by other women, one of whom accompanies him. I think the other Englishman's fellow traveller into Switzerland will do better to appeal to his journal than to himself. We know how this sort of people travel.

"I know the king of Prussia's treasure by the "*Thesaurus Brandenburgicus*" of Beger, who kills his readers with an insipid pedantic dialogue. The first thing to be done at Berlin, is to declare, in the civilest terms, that the Marquis d'Argens is a downright blockhead: such people are a disgrace to learned societies.

"As to the pretended picture of Lot and his two daughters, by Raphael †, I do not believe he painted this subject, except in the Vatican. It is such a Raphael as Gozkofsky the King's painter sold at Rome, which is an abominable cheat. The St. Jerom half length, which he sold, is an execrable copy. Princes will and should be cheated. The head of Lot can never be well enough coloured for Raphael.

1763. "I have deferred my voyage to Naples at the desire of three English lords, the Duke of Gordon with Lord Gordon his brother, and Lord Hope, to attend each of them about Rome. I have given each their day in the week, more out of respect to the Cardinal than from inclination; but at the end of a fortnight I broke with them; for not one of the three has any idea or taste for beauty. The first scarce shewed any signs of life while I was talking with rapture and feeling about the beauties of art among the ancients. I swore never to do this office for any but those who please me, and who I think deserve it.

"I have been named president of the antiquities of the apostolic chamber, at twelve crowns a month; yet my place requires that I should have an eye to all the antiquities that may be found in and about Rome. No person is allowed to dig for them on his own estate without my leave; and all that is found must be brought to me, so that nothing can escape me. My two assessors are to give notice to the Card. Camerlingue of all pictures

† Lord Kaims.

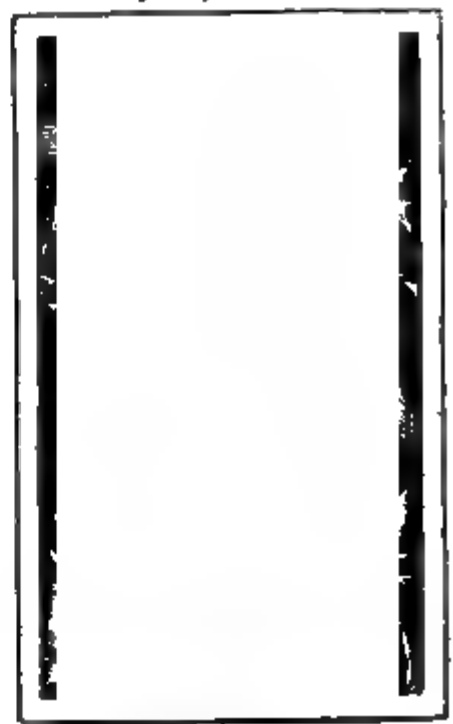
* When this picture of the Transfiguration was taken down from the altar to make a copy of it in Mosaic for St. Peter's church, Casanova obtained leave to make the drawing here mentioned.

† Engraved by Preßler, after Le Sueur.

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Fig. 1. In M. Greene's Museum at Lichfield. See p. 671.

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The Top

Fig. 2. Antique Grose at Giggleswick

Fig. 6. See p. 674.

Fig. 5. From D^r Gifford's Collection. See p. 672.

and marbles exported from the pope's dominions; and their decisions must be confirmed, or acknowledged, by me; and I must see all the boxes opened at the port. As my predecessor abbé Venuti, by his imprudence, sunk into such indigence, that he was obliged to turn Cicero to all foreigners, and lost the good opinion of all sensible men, I have made a vow to give no lectures but at my own apartments.

"I shall this summer translate my Treatise on Beauty into Italian. I am fully employed about my great Italian work; and drawings are making apace, but engravings go on slowly.

"Several interesting discoveries have been made here. Among others, a damaged head of a young Faun, which exceeds every thing in beauty. It is never out of my mind; and I dream of it all night. Such a pleasure surpasses the amusements of the most brilliant court for a month.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Aug. 8.*
THE inclosed drawing (*see Plate, fig. 1.*) was taken from an ancient piece of sculpture in ivory, found, not long since, in Cannock Wood, in the county of Stafford, and now in my possession; it is three quarters of an inch in thickness, and carved on each side.

On one side there seems to be a representation of the Nativity; on the other, the Virgin Mary, crowned by Angels, and giving suck to the infant Jesus; the kneeling figure, I apprehend, is intended for one of the wise men offering gold, frankincence, and myrrh.

The figures are mutilated, as you may perceive by the drawing; the size corresponds with the sculpture, and the ornaments are exactly represented.

The opinion of your friends, relative to the antiquity and use of the above, will be very acceptable to yours, &c.

R. GREENE.

MR. URBAN, *Settle, July 28.*
EMBOLDENED by the general and ready admission you give to all the branches of useful correspondence, I once more send an account of some trivial antiquities in this neighbourhood, and which I apprehend have never yet been noticed by any author, they lying so remote from the road; and I hope they will meet with the approbation of the literati. The first (*see Plate, fig. 2*) is a curious antique cross, now standing near the church in

the town of Giggleswick, but of what æra, is left to the learned to determine: however, its antiquity is undoubted; being used many years, before its erection, as a threshold, in an old house, and its beautiful Gothic head walled in. The house itself was ancient, and is now pulled down. It might probably belong to some monastery (though neither author nor tradition informs us of any being here), or perhaps might be set up in days of monastic splendour, amongst the numerous ones at those times in being.

Tradition, through the channel of the inhabitants of Settle, informs us, that some of the Giggleswick residents stole it from the base of the old cross at Settle, in order to prejudice the trial (*see Gent. Mag. p. 259*) concerning the antiquity of the market; but this is partial; and as it is an interested tale, the inhabitants of Giggleswick deny the assertion. This pillar is about five yards high; two yards are stuck in the ground, and walled up as a pedestal. I dare not assert whether it is Saxon or not.—The other figure is a coin, I suppose also inclosed, the legends and characters are very much defaced; however, it appears to be of the Edwards*.—An explanation, as to the age, antiquity, &c. of the above articles, will oblige yours,
W. F.

MR. URBAN,
AT Calow, in Pembrokeshire, at the end of the town (in the road) near the Castle, stands a very ancient cross, beautifully sculptured on either side with knots, frets, and other ornaments: it is near 12 feet high, and about 13 inches thick. In a square, on one side of the sculpture, are some characters yet legible, and here exactly copied (*see plate, fig. 1.*) the interpretation of which, from any ingenious gentleman, will be esteemed a favour.
Yours, &c. P.

* * * Another correspondent observes, that the Cicero we have promised, p. 574, (*see Plate, fig. 4.*) is a mere bauble of the last century, drawn, he believes, by Waring, and published in the "Museum Mazzuchellianum, 1750," 2 vols. folio; and a Third informs us, that the "Critical Essay, on Modern Medals" (*see p. 568.*) is not an uncommon tract.

* The coin is of Edward IV. Legend on the obverse,

EDWARD DI G. R. ANG. & FRANC.

Reverse,

POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM.

CIVITAS EBORACI

see the coins published by the Society of Antiquaries, Tab. V. (some varieties in the inscriptions excepted.) EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester-square.*

YOUR having mentioned, p. 638, the death of Allen Ramsay, esq. reminds me of a letter in my possession, written by his father, the famous Scotch bard, [a bookseller,] to Mr. John Smibert, a portrait painter, who left England with Dean Berkeley, to settle in Bermudas. That project miscarrying, Mr Smibert went to Boston, married, and died. As the letter gives some account of Mr. Ramsay in his youth, it may serve to illustrate any future anecdotes of English artists, and not be unacceptable to both painters and poets.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

Edinburgh, May 10, 1736.

"My dear old Friend,

"Your health and happiness are ever an addition to my satisfaction. God make your life ever easy and pleasant—half a century of years have now row'd o'er my pow, that begins now to be lyart; yet, thanks to my Author, I eat, drink, and sleep as sound as I did twenty years syne; yes, I laugh heartily too, and find as many subjects to employ that faculty upon as ever; fools, fops, and knaves, grow as rank as formerly; yet here and there are to be found good and worthy men, who are ane honour to humane life. We have small hopes of seeing you again in our old world; then let us be virtuous, and hope to meet in heaven.—My good auld wife is still my bed-fellow; my son Allan has been pursuing your science since he was a dozen years auld—was with Mr. Hyssidg, at London, for some time, about two years ago; has been since at home, painting here like a Raphael—set out for the seat of the Beast, beyond the Alps, within a month hence—to be away about two years.—I'm sweer to part with him, but canna stem the current, which flows from the advice of his patrons, and his own inclinations—I have three daughters, one of seventeen, one of sixteen, one of twelve years old, and no re-waly'd dragle among them, all fine girls. These six or seven years past I have not wrote a line of poetry; I e'en gave o'er in good time, before the coolness of fancy that attends advanced years should make me risk the reputation I had acquired.

Frae twenty-five to five-and-forty
My Muse was nowther sweer nor dorty;
My Pegasus wad break his tether,
E'en at the shagging of a feather,

And throw ideas scour like drift,
Streaking his wings up to the lift:
Then, then my sail was in a low,
That gart my numbers safely row,
But eild and judgment gin to say,
Let be your sangs, and learn to pray.

I am, Sir, your friend and servant,
ALLAN RAMSAY."

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 21.

THE account given in p. 485 of the Roman monument, lately in the possession of my worthy friend Dr. Gifford, being inaccurate; arising, I apprehend, from some misrepresentation* of the gentleman who furnished you with it; I beg leave to submit the following history of it to your readers, and particularly to THE LONDON ANTIQUARY.

The stone alluded to was discovered, in digging a family vault, in 1776, in a burial-ground (then part of my leasehold) in Church-lane. Whitechapel, the end leading to Rosemary-lane. It lay near six feet under the surface of the ground, in a gravelly soil, flat, but not level, one edge being much sunk; the inscription uppermost: and under, or very near it, was a piece of ancient coin, which a spectator purchased for a trifle, but, on application made to him, would not part with it on any consideration. I immediately copied the inscription, and took it to the late Dr. Gifford, who desired I would send the stone to him, and he would give his opinion as to its value, and direct me to the best method of disposal. I accordingly sent it; and, the moment he saw it, he said, "it was a valuable piece of antiquity indeed! and much more curious than any thing of the kind in the British Museum;" and on that account advised me to present it to the Directors thereof. I consented to his proposal, leaving him to act as he thought proper. Some considerable time after, on making enquiry of the Doctor, he told me, "he had not done as he purposed; for he admired it so much, that, if I would give him leave to keep it while he lived, I should have it again at his death." The esteem I had for the Doctor, established by many years inviolable friendship, induced me chearfully to comply with his re-

* I do not mean wilful; for as I was in 1776 pastor of a Baptist church in Black's Fields, Southwark, it is probable the mistake originated from that circumstance.

quest; and, in consequence of my representing the above to the executors, since the Doctor's death, they in the politest manner returned the stone; which is for the present deposited, for the satisfaction of the curious, at Mr. Kneller's, undertaker, in the Old Bailey.
Yours, &c. J. LANGFORD.

••• The LONDON ANTIQUARY is much obliged to Mr. Langford for pointing out the history of this curious *monogram*. He has attentively examined the stone, and has sent Mr. Urban a delineation of it by a worthy friend, whose exquisite taste in drawing is among the least of his merits. See plate, fig. 5, which is to be read thus: "Dñs Manibus. Julius Vilius Miles Legionis 30. Anno 40 hic sepultus est. Caio Aurelio Flavio Attio Herede."—It is to be wished a drawing of the Coin could be as easily obtained.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 2.
NOTWITHSTANDING the industry and celebrity of its first projector, I will venture to affirm, that the Gentleman's Magazine stands now (with reverence to Mr. Cave be it spoken) upon a broader basis of reputation than in any preceding period of time. It is equally the repository of genius and of curiosity. On these considerations, I am induced to transcribe two very singular letters from two Prelates of the first-rate eminence, which may be arranged under the two-fold title of State-papers and Literary Curiosities.

1. Letter from Bishop CREW to King JAMES II.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY; the most humble and faithful advice of your Majesty's ever dutiful subject and servant the Bishop of DURHAM.

That your Majesty would be pleased to withdraw your protection of those Romish chapels, which are daily made the occasion of so much disturbance and mischief here, and, if continued any longer, I fear, will unavoidably endanger the peace and safety of this your great city, and consequently of your whole kingdom.

That the archbishoprick of York, which your Majesty hath been pleased to offer me, may be filled with some other more deserving person: and that your Majesty would be pleased to make another Dean of Christ Church in Oxford, instead of Mr. Massey, who is utterly incapable thereof by law: That the fellows of Sidney College in Cam-

BENT. MAG. September, 2784.

bridge, for whom I have so often moved your Majesty, may have leave to elect a new Master, in the place of Mr. Bassett (he being also unqualified on the same account), and to proceed on all other affairs relating to that Society, according to their original statutes and constitutions.

That your Majesty would be pleased to call a free parliament so soon as may be, this being the only probable means for preserving your sacred person, for preventing the effusion of Christian blood, and for establishing your throne and government, both in church and state, upon sure and lasting foundations.

N. DURHAM.

2. Bishop SPRAT to the Right Honourable my Lords of his Majesty's Commission Ecclesiastical.

I most humbly intreat your Lordships' favourable interpretation of what I now write, that, since your Lordships are resolved to proceed against those who have not complied with the King's command in reading his declaration, it is absolutely impossible for me to serve his Majesty any longer in this commission: I beg leave to tell your Lordships, that, though I myself did submit in that particular, yet I will never be any way instrumental in punishing those my brethren that did not. For, as I call God to witness, that what I did was merely in a principle of conscience; so I am fully satisfied that their forbearance was upon the same principle. I have no reason to think otherwise of the whole body of our clergy, who, upon all occasions, have signalized their loyalty to the Crown, and their zealous affections to his present Majesty's person, in the worst of times. Now, my Lords, the safety of the whole Church of England seeming to be exceedingly concerned in this prosecution, I must declare, I cannot with a safe conscience sit or judge in this cause upon so many pious and excellent men, with whom (if it be God's will) it rather becomes me to suffer, than to be in the least occasion to their sufferings. I therefore earnestly request your Lordships to intercede with his Majesty, that I may be graciously dismissed from any further attendance at your board; and to assure him, that I am still ready to sacrifice whatever I have to his service but my conscience and religion. My Lords, I am your Lordships' most faithful and obedient servant,

THO. ROCHESTER.

THE

THE Editor having been favoured with the following letter from the noble founder of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, thinks he cannot pay a better compliment to the laudable designs therein held forth than by inserting it in this month's miscellany.

SIR, *Kirkhill, by Edinb. Aug. 3, 84.*

LITERARY correspondence being about to receive a heavy blow by a law relating to the privileges of Members of Parliament, which ought to have made an exception in favour of all Societies instituted for the purposes of science, literature, arts, and manufactures; I cannot think of allowing the few covers I have addressed to my learned friends, and to you, good Sir, in particular, to become waste paper, and have therefore made use of a leisure half-hour to send you some of our Scottish news in the republic to which we *happily* belong, and which consoles us in some measure for the distractions and the misfortunes in the political.

The Scottish Society of Antiquaries have not yet thought it prudent to hazard their infant reputation by the publication of any of the valuable papers which have been communicated since their institution, but are now preparing for a specimen of their budget in the course of next winter.

They propose to publish in quarto numbers, selecting only the most choice and interesting communications, and printing at the same time such state papers and letters as shall by the censors be judged sufficiently valuable, and keeping them *in retentis* until they shall become sufficiently numerous to form a separate volume. By this means they will avoid that farrago which too often appears in the Antiquarian Transactions, and which renders them less useful to the public.

The biographical numbers will be published also without any admixture of matter that does not tend to elucidate the lives of those illustrious or learned persons which compose the numbers so published; and it is thought that this mode of publication will enable the Society to satisfy the taste of their learned friends without loading them with the expence of purchasing what may not be to their palate or their purpose. These are my hints to the learned body, and will, I hope, meet with your approbation. I propose farther, that the chartularies of our reli-

gious foundations, with a copious index and glossary to each, be published in the same manner, and that a specimen of a short one shall be given in the course of the ensuing spring.

These chartularies I propose to accompany with judicious extracts from the Bullarium Romanum, for a copy of which I intend to apply to my ecclesiastical friends in the Rota at Rome. Forty volumes of this great work, begun by order of Pope Benedict XIV. have already been printed; and as I believe it has already reached the middle of the sixteenth century, no more will be required for the purpose of our ecclesiastical antiquities.

Parochial histories in Scotland, Gaelic topography, with maps, charts, and views of places, will form another separate department, and will have a more extensive demand in the literary market.

To this last part of my plan I propose to dedicate a room in our museum, fitted with a separate repository for each of the parishes in Scotland, in which is meant to be deposited a survey of each parish, accompanied with specimens of mines, minerals, and every thing that is politically useful to the community, and from whence future proprietors of the soil may be able to draw every information that can tend to their profit or local curiosity. I am proud of this adjunct; and, if it is executed, I flatter myself it will preserve me from the common consequences of *the four grey stones covered with moss*, and from the accusation of having had too little of the useful in the scope of my amusing research: *valeat quantum valere potest*.

As a specimen of what may be done even in this barren and neglected field of Antiquarian research, I shall mention, that in this parish, where I occasionally reside during the summer, I found lately, in digging a foundation for a pillar in the body of the parish church (Uphall in vicecomitat. de Linlithgo) the font and *lapis fidei*, stone of faith, of a very ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Katherine and the Blessed Nicholas de Strathbroke, which stood formerly near this house where I now write, which font has the date of the Millenium*, when reigned in Scotland; the Grüm King of the Scots, whose Christian appellation is, I believe,

* See the plate, fig. 6.

so where to be found, he having had a name like Caligula Caracalla Severus, and other Roman princes, which had well nigh obliterated all others; and certainly would, but for their being masters of the civilised world, and the objects of universal attention.

I suppose this font of mine is the most antient remains of antiquity in Scotland which has a date; and, from the inscription, bearing the appellative of the reigning king, at least so far as can be judged from the initials* on one side of the font, which is octogonal, fixes the æra of that king of Scots foolishly Latinised by the great George Buchanan from Johannes Fordun Grimus.

The Stane of Faith is an octogonal stone perforated, of a size fitted to the reception of the hands and cubits of those who were sworn at the altar on covenants of all sorts among the ancient Gaëls and Scots; a custom coeval with the Druidical rites, and, from the Scriptures of the Jews, probably a primæval ceremony.

This Stane of Faith is probably of the most remote antiquity, and had been handed down from the earliest ages in this neighbourhood.

There is a Stane of Faith resembling this in the Islands of Orkney, if elsewhere I know not; but the most ancient covenants for the payments of money were formerly in this country prescribed, *solutionem pecunie super lapidem in quodam ecclesiis nominatas*, after the manner of the Jews above-mentioned.

Of these remains I propose to have an engraving for our Antiquaries; and it may excite others to explore such antiquities as may verify the race of our fabulously mangled kings of the Scots and Picts.

A groupe of our Antiquaries have undertaken to print a Catalogue Raisonné of the series of our Scottish money, and to accompany it with accurate plates, executed from the originals and original deeds of the Mint, Acts of Parliament relating thereunto, &c. and tables of weight, alloy, and comparative value with foreign money. This will be curious, as it will relate to an extinct kingdom, which grows every day more obsolete.—Your well-wisher, BUCHAN.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 3.

IF you think it will not offend the exasperated Mr. Masters, you may print the following anecdote, which I send you

in the hand-writing of Dr. Z. Grey, and which consequently hath not been transcribed from any paper, either in MS. or in print; appertaining to the Quixotic Rector of Landbeach.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

“Having been credibly informed, that Mr. Baker had been collated by Bishop Crew to the rectory of Long Newton, in the diocese of Durham, in King James the Second's time, I prevailed with the Curate of that parish to search the Register Book; from which he favoured me with the account following, viz.

“Mr. John Oliver, rector of Long Newton, died in February 1686, and was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Baker, fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge; who, refusing to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary at Candlemas, 1689, returned to his college again.—Mr. James Finny, M. A. of St. John's College in Oxford, chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Burlington and Cork, afterwards D. D. and prebendary of Durham, was inducted into the rectory of Long Newton, on the 30th of January 1690.”

Z. S.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 31.

EVERY body knows the following most beautiful lines:

The man who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;
But he who is in battle slain,
Can never rise to fight again.

Will any of your poetical correspondents be good enough to point out the author? If they should say that Butler was the author, and that they are in Hudibras, which twenty to one but they will, they are requested to mention the page and the edition.

A wager was some time ago made at Brookes's, of twenty to one, that the above lines were in Hudibras, and Dodsley was referred to as arbiter. He laughed at the idea of a difficulty*, took down the volume, but could not find the place—nor is it yet discovered.

Yours, &c. AN AMATEUR.

* In the third part of Hudibras, Canto III. ver. 245 (Dr. Johnson's edition, vol. II. p. 91.) the following lines occur, whence the others have been probably formed by erroneous repetition:

“For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain;
Hence timely running's no mean part
Of conduct in the martial art.”

ED: T.

88. MR.

88. *Mr. Sheridan's Life of Dr. Swift.**(Concluded from p. 664.)*

THE particulars of Swift's life being too well known to be recapitulated here, we shall confine ourselves to some passages that seem to us new, or are placed in a different light. As to the "Anecdotes of the Family of Swift," to which we are referred in the Appendix, Swift was so little acquainted with his own branch of it, as to style (p. 546) his great grandfather, "William Swift, the founder" of it, "towards the last years of Qu. Elizabeth, and during the reign of K. James I.;" though Thomas, the father of this William, by his monument, still extant, is known to have preceded him in the rectory of St. Andrew's in Canterbury, and to style this William also "a prebendary of Canterbury," which he never was. £. 100 a year, in land, possessed by his son Thomas, Mr. Sheridan calls "a good estate." — That Dr. Johnson should involve Swift's birth-place in obscurity seems surprising, as, in these "Anecdotes," Swift himself has fixed both time and place with precision, viz. "Dublin, Nov. 30, 1667." Mr. Sheridan calls Swift's father "the fourth son" of Thomas; Swift himself styles him "the seventh or eighth." Want of fortune, our author contends, kept him virtuous, and want of learning (at least that of the times) prevented his being lost in a college, or buried in a vicarage. From an anecdote, well authenticated*, the *Meditation on a Broom-stick*, we are told, was not originally intended by Swift to ridicule the great Robert Boyle, but only "to furnish occasion for some innocent mirth on Lady Berkeley's enthusiasm and simplicity of heart; and at the same time to get rid of the disagreeable task of reading to her writings, which were not to his taste." Swift was first known at Button's (Ambrose Philips told our author) by the name of *The mad Parson*, walking up and down for half an hour, or an hour, without speaking to any one, and then paying his money, and walking out — till one day he was observed abruptly to address a gentleman in boots with "Pray, Sir, do you remember any good weather in the world?" The country gentleman stared, and replied, "Yes, Sir, I thank

"God, I remember a great deal of good weather in my time." "That is more," said Swift, "than I can say: I never remember any weather that was not too hot, or too cold, too wet, or too dry; but, however God Almighty contrives it, at the end of the year 'tis all very well." So saying, he took up his hat, and walked out. The prejudice conceived against Swift by Queen Anne, and not any neglect in the ministry, seems justly assigned as the obstacle to his preferment. This, no doubt, disappointed him of a stall at Windsor, and afterwards of the mitre at Clogher, when Dean Sterne, who had no friend but Swift, was purposely preferred to make room for him. Of his tenderness of heart and sensibility many instances are adduced, and those to the contrary, it is insisted, occurred only in his decline. Of these none is more striking, and more unlike his former self, than his behaviour to his friend Dr. Sheridan. As to Stella and Vanessa, we discover nothing new; with regard to neither, the Dean's conduct, extraordinary as it is, can be palliated or excused; as, whatever were his motives, this writer agrees with all others on the subject, that the lives of both these ladies were embittered, and their deaths accelerated, by his means. Vanessa, indeed, is rather an object of compassion than blame. She knew not, till too late, of her lover's marriage, if such it can be called; but knowing it, as he did himself, and knowing also his own peculiar constitution (by which only his singular conduct is here accounted for), with what views could he (thus circumstanced) "in the most explicit terms declare his passion?" — And what can we think of the "sensitivity" of a man who, strongly attached as he seems to have been to both, could, without speaking, sling a paper on the table of the one, which "proved" (as our author expresses it) "her death-warrant," and could "throw" the other, his beloved Stella, in her last illness, into unspeakable agonies, and "never see her more, for only adjuring him, by their friendship, to let her have the satisfaction of dying at least, though she had not lived, his acknowledged wife?" This seems to bear so much "harder on Swift's humanity," as Mr. Sheridan acknowledges, "than any other part of his conduct in life," that, had it not come from the authority of an eye-

* Told by Lady Betty Germaine to the late Lady Lambard (not *Lambert*), and by Lady L. to the author.

eye-witness, we could scarce have given it credit. And remarkable it is, that, in consequence of this cruel treatment, both these ladies immediately made their wills, and bequeathed their fortunes to strangers, or charitable uses. Yet this man was "addicted" (as he says himself) "to no kind of vice," and, as his biographer tells us, "lived in the constant discharge of all moral and christian duties." How it became his character, "as a dignitary of the church," to make "a mockery of so sacred a ceremony, to consider his marriage as a mere matter of form, intended only to satisfy some vain scruples (as they are here styled) of the lady," &c. we are not told. It is only said, "he might reconcile it to himself on motives of humanity." There let it rest—we only wish his humanity had been uniform. The romantic story that some have circulated, and others believed, and in particular a writer in our Magazine for November 1757, of Swift and Mrs. Johnson being too nearly related, Sir W. Temple being the father of them both, is here shewn, as it has been before by Dr. Delany, to be incredible. The Memoirs of Dr. Sheridan, many of them new, are an entertaining addition to the volume. One or two passages, that come home to the subject of this work, shall be selected.

"The Doctor had not been long settled at Cavan [the free-school there] when Swift, who at that time knew little comfort out of his society, followed, in order to pass the winter with him. I was there at his arrival, and during the whole time of his continuance there. It grieved me much to see such a change in him. His person was quite emaciated, and bore the marks of many more years than had passed over his head. His memory greatly impaired, and his other faculties much on the decline. His temper peevish, fretful, morose, and prone to sudden fits of passion; and yet to me his behaviour was gentle, as it always had been from my early childhood, treating me with partial kindness and attention, as being his godson, often giving me instruction, attended with frequent presents and rewards when I did well. I loved him from my boyish days, and never stood in the least awe before him, as I do not remember ever to have had a cross look or harsh expression from him. I read to him two or three hours a day during this visit, and often received both pleasure and improvement from the observations he made. His intention was to have passed the whole winter there; but, as the Doctor was called up to town upon business during the Christmas vacation, Swift found the place

desolate without him, and followed him in a few days. During this visit it appeared, in many instances, that avarice had then taken possession of him in a great degree. Dr. Sheridan had prevailed on the burgeses of Cavan to meet the Dean in a body at a place four miles distant from the town, to compliment him on his arrival. The Doctor told him, in return, he ought to invite them to an entertainment; with which, the Dean, after some time, though not without manifest reluctance, complied. He gave them a very shabby dinner at the inn, and called for the bill before the guests had got half enough of wine. He disputed several articles, said there were two bottles of wine more charged than were used; flew into a violent passion, and abused his servants grossly for not keeping better account. The servants ran away, and Dr. Sheridan, without speaking a word, went off, and left him to himself. This was the manner in which they always treated him, at that time, when he was in one of those fits, for the least opposition, or even the presence of those with whom he was angry, served but to increase his passion almost to frenzy. But when he had time to cool, he always expressed deep concern at his infirmity."

Of his peevishness and other infirmities more instances follow. But these may suffice. He was then, it must be observed, in the decline of life. No such excuse can be alleged for his former conduct.—Of all the charges made against him none seems to have obtained more generally than that of his having tacitly arraigned the wisdom and goodness of Providence in his Gulliver, by "making the nature of man odious, and the nature of beasts amiable."—Among others, Dr. Young and the late Mr. Harris have warmly expressed their concern and indignation on this account. To both these Mr. Sheridan replies at some length, and endeavours to shew that they have totally mistaken and misrepresented his intention, and that, instead of making one profelyte to misanthropy, that part of the work "may, on the contrary, be productive of much good." But what can we say of the prejudice of a writer who, for this difference of opinion as to the Yahoos and Houynhnms, can style such a character as Mr. Harris a "*soi disant* philosopher," and disparage his labours as "splendid trifles and useless metaphysics?"—Various other memoirs and anecdotes are added, collected from Dr. Delany, Mrs. Pilkington, and others; and the whole closes with his will.—Two prints are inserted, one of Dr. Swift, and the other of Dr. Sheridan.—We cannot help observing, that

that this work (we speak at present only of the volume which contains the Life) abounds with errors, against which Mr. Sheridan should have guarded, as some of them affect the sense; viz. p. 188, "Earl of Stafford" for "Strafford;" not to mention the names of *Hawksworth*, *Patridge*, &c. constantly wrong spelt. Nor is the language so correct as might have been wished and expected.

89. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. NO. XXIII. Containing the History and Antiquities of Hawsted, in the County of Suffolk. By the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart. F.R. and A.SS. 4to.

BESIDES "the revolutions of property, genealogies," &c. usual and unavoidable in such researches, this compilation contains such "sketches of ancient life and manners" as render it no less interesting to the "moral philosopher" than to the "topographical historian." The first place is assigned "to Natural History, on account of the divine origin of the objects which it embraces." The second "to the Church, as involving many particulars of a sacred and religious nature." And the third and fourth, "of course, to the proprietors of land, and its cultivation." Under the II^d head, "several religious customs and modes of thinking that prevailed in former times" are exhibited by extracts from some ancient wills, "evidently the manufacture of ecclesiastics." On the subject of "the custom (not yet quite abolished) of recording the funerals of persons of distinction in the Heralds College," it is observed, that "the last but one of these entries is for the late Duke of Kingston, in which it is certified, that his obsequies were performed with all due solemnity, "except the attendance of the officers of College of Arms to marshal the funeral, which, on account of his Grace's decease at Bath, and the great affliction of his most noble Dutcheſs, was not recollected by her Grace till too late to prepare the ceremonial. E. KINGSTON."—Among the rectors of Hawsted the author thus commemorates himself: "20 April, 1762. JOHN CULLUM, M. A. fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge: his father [Sir John C. bart. who died in 1774] patron. He was born 21 June, 1733, and educated at Bury School, whence he went to Catherine Hall, Cambridge; of which, after having taken

"the degrees of B. A. and M. A, he was elected fellow, 7 Dec. 1759. In March 1774 he became a member of the Society of Antiquaries; in December that year was instituted to the living of Great Thurlow, in this county; in March 1775 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and in this year (1784) is, innocently at least, amusing himself in compiling the history, such as it is, of his native place."—The two last extracts from the Church Register are these: "1783. An act takes place in October, that imposes a tax of 3d. on the entry of every christening, marriage, and burial, except those of some poor persons, particularly circumstanced. A tax most vexatious to the clergy, and which, it is thought, will be unproductive to the state." "In April 1784 the bishop of the diocese, among other directions to his clergy, gave some very judicious ones relative to the proper keeping of parish registers—an object to which, in this diocese at least, episcopal attention was never before extended. I hope his lordship's care in this respect will be properly regarded, and that we shall never [again] meet with such entries as this: *The son of Jankin the shepherd baptized.*"—III. Hawsted was given to the monastery of St. Edmund by K. Edward the Confessor. "The earliest principal lord of the village, that is specified as such in records, is EUSTACE FITZ-THOMAS, or FITZ-EUSTACE," who died 56 Henry III. From that family the manor of Hawsted descended to Midilton, Talmach and Bokenham, Clapton, and Drury, in whom also the other manor of Hawsted Hall united. A description of Hawsted Place, rebuilt, or greatly repaired, by Sir William Drury, who entertained Queen Elizabeth there in 1578, well illustrates "the taste and mode of living at that period." His son, Sir Robert, "patronised the learned and witty Dr. Donne, to whom and his family he assigned apartments in his large house in Drury Lane. . . . In 1612 (having lost his only surviving child) he made a journey to Paris, and persuaded Dr. Donne to attend him. It was there the Doctor saw the remarkable vision of his wife, who was at that time brought to bed of a dead child in England." Miss Drury (above-mentioned) who

died at the age of 14, "is immortalised" by Dr. Donne, in some lines which "the Spectator, N^o 41, styles, by mistake, a description of his mistress." Tradition says, "that she was destined for the wife of Prince Henry, son of James I." A pleasing print of this young lady, by Basire, from an original picture (by whom is not said) is inserted. By the Wrays, Sir Robert Drury's nephews, to whom this estate descended, it was sold, in 1656, for 17,697l. to Thomas Cullum, Esq. alderman of London, who was created a baronet 18 June, 1660. "A street in London, where he had considerable property, destroyed by the fire, still bears his name." The author, who is the sixth baronet, is his great-grandson, by his second son, the elder branch having failed in 1720. — "The populousness and the poor of this parish" is a curious article. From the number of messuages 14 Edward I, near 500 years ago, it seems to have been nearly as at present. In the last 200 years, 1559 to 1781, if the registers have been accurately kept, the inhabitants have been doubled. What Sir John Cullum says on this subject is too judicious and consolatory to be omitted.

"In stating the increase of population in this place, I have no particular hypothesis to serve. I merely set down facts. Let abler political arithmeticians apply them in their full extent. Yet, from the above survey, I confess I do not find myself sunk into such despondency as to think that the nation is decreased a million and a half of inhabitants within a century, and is now reduced to four millions and a half.

"And here I cannot help expressing some surprise, though the population of the kingdom in general is of the greatest consequence to the state, and has exercised the pens of able calculators, who have differed from one another in a manner almost incredible. yet that government should still continue inactive in the dispute, which it might close with so much ease. If, for instance, in the year 1780, when the bishops received the king's commands to procure from the clergy a list of the Papists in their respective parishes, they had been also commanded to require the number of the inhabitants; these returns would have been as satisfactory as the former, and settled a point of the first importance in a short time, and with little difficulty. If there be good reason to suppose that the more chearful and sanguine calculators are also the most accurate, why not ascertain a fact that must make every friend to this country rejoice, and every enemy tremble? But, if the more gloomy

and desponding ones be right, why not make us acquainted with our consumptive condition, that we may try every remedy for our relief?"

The increased population he very rationally ascribes to an improved agriculture, which necessarily employs many more hands. And though the poor rates have also increased alarmingly, "an increase of poor must necessarily, without any other cause, have brought upon the parish a very great additional charge. But if an improved agriculture has, in some measure, contributed to produce this evil, has it not also, it may be asked, brought with it, in some measure, an ability to support it?" "The revolutions in culture, the employments of the farmer, and the labours of the horse and ox," deduced from original accounts, leases, and rentals of the 13th and succeeding centuries, form another interesting chapter to those who "d disdain not the survey and delineation of rural life." From the chearfulness exhibited in the ancient harvest-days in the 14th century, when between 2 and 300 persons were employed in the fields at once, on little more than 200 acres, the violence and disorder of the succeeding century, apparent by the tenor of the leases, and the languid manner in which husbandry was then carried on, we descend to its present improved state, and also to the "personal and domestic comforts" of the farmers, which, in the close, are thus described:

"The farm-houses are in general well furnished with every convenient accommodation. Into many of them a barometer has of late years been introduced; a most useful instrument for the husbandman, and which is mentioned here as a most striking instance of the intelligence of this period. The teapot, and the mug of ale, possess jointly the breakfast-table; and meat and pudding smok on the board every noon. Formerly, one might see at church what the cut of a coat was half a century before; no such curiosity is now exhibited; every article of dress is spruce and modern."

The Appendix contains (in like manner) the Natural and Ecclesiastical History, Proprietors, Agriculture, &c. of Hardwick, an extra-parochial place, adjoining to the manor of Hawsted, of which the author is also proprietor, and inhabits the principal mansion, called Hardwick-House. The adjoining parishes are, Bury St. Edmund's, Horningsheath, and Newton. A custom still prevails

prevails here (practised also, Dr. Borlase says, in Cornwall) of drawing a child through a cleft tree, in order to cure the rickets, or a rupture. But as, with our author, we have no faith in the process, we shall not describe it.

90. *The Life of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.* By William Gilpin, M. A. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Boldre, in New Forest, near Lyminster. 8vo.

STRYPE having, with great fidelity and industry, portrayed this Protestant martyr at full length, that must be considered as the original, and this as little more than a copy in miniature; in which, however, the features cannot be reduced, and at the same time the likeness retained, but by the hand of a master. Equally disclaiming the "exaggerated praise" of Protestants, and the "undeserved censure" of Papists, which have been indiscriminately lavished on this great prelate, Mr. Gilpin has "endeavoured," he says, "to do justice as well to his failings as virtues," by freely blaming his "intolerant principles," and also "the delicacies and improprieties of his behaviour," (for which he always gives his reasons), and at the same time, with all these abatements, esteeming "him one of the first persons of the age in which he lived. His public life contains an important part of ecclesiastical history; and his private life an admirable lesson of clerical instruction. To this let the ministers of the gospel chiefly attend; and, instead of thinking too harshly of his failings, let us endeavour to bring as much seriousness, and real concern for Christianity, as he did, into all the duties and offices of religion."— Besides his acknowledged obligations to the labours and authority of Strype, this biographer has derived great assistance from the manuscript collections of the late Mr. Jones of Welwyn (the learned friend of Dr. Young), who, having once had the same design, favoured him with his papers near twenty years ago, now "deposited, agreeably to his last will, in the library of Dr. Williams, in Redcross Street, London." Their plans rather differed. Mr. Jones's view being "chiefly to explain the opinions of the archbishop;" Mr. Gilpin's "rather to illustrate his character."

Throughout that part of the reign of Henry VIII. in which Cranmer appeared in such a conspicuous light, rising so suddenly from a college fellowship, with scarce one intermediate step, to the first dignity of his profession, nothing does so much honour (what else does any honour?) to the private character and discernment of that cruel and rapacious tyrant as his constant attachment to the archbishop, of which there are many remarkable instances, to one of which Shakspeare, in his historical play, has adhered (as usual) with wonderful exactness. Our readers will immediately recollect Cranmer's attending at the council chamber-door, among pages and lacqueys, and, when admitted, confounding the lords, his accusers and judges, by producing the king's ring, as a well known token of his favour. Henry's behaviour on this occasion is thus graphically described:

"Striding haughtily round the room, and throwing an eye of indignation, first on one, and then on another, 'I thought,' said he, 'I had a discreet council; but I see I am deceived. How have ye handled here my lord of Canterbury? What made ye of him? a slave; shutting him out of the council-chamber among serving-men. I would have you to understand, by the faith I owe to God (laying his hand solemnly on his breast), that if a prince can be beholden to a subject, I am to my lord of Canterbury; whom I account as faithful a man towards his prince as ever was prelate in this realm, and one to whom I am sundry ways beholden; and therefore he that loveth me will regard him.' Having said this, he strode out; and left the lords endeavouring which should apologise to the primate in the highest strain of compliment."

Sir John Goswick, in like manner, was thus rebuked for arraigning the archbishop in parliament:

"Tell that varlet Goswick, that if he do not presently reconcile himself to my lord of Canterbury, I will punish him for the example of others. What knows he of my lord's preaching in Kent? Was not he, at that time, in Bedfordshire?"

And Sir Thomas Seymour, who had objected to the meanness of Cranmer's house-keeping, being sent, purposely, by the king, on a frivolous message to Lambeth, about dinner-time, and seeing the table spread, above and below, with princely hospitality, at his return acknowledging his error, "Ah! good man!" said the king; "all he hath

"he

"he spendeth in house-keeping: and
 "if he now keep such a table as you
 "say, it being neither term nor parlia-
 "ment, he is meetly visited at such
 "times, I warrant you. But," added
 the king, assuming a severer tone, "I
 "know the bottom of all these falsties.
 "You want to have a finger in church
 "matters, do you? But you may set
 "your heart at rest: while I am king,
 "there shall be no such doings."—And
 to adduce one more instance, though
 prior to the above, the archbishop's bold
 protest against the act of the *six articles*,
 was so far from ruining him in the
 king's favour, that he sent some peers
 to dine with him at Lambeth, and com-
 fort him (as he expressed it) under his
 disappointment. "My lord arch-
 "bishop," said Essex, "you were born
 "in an happy hour. You can do no-
 "thing amiss. Were I to do half of
 "what you have done, my head must
 "answer it:" a prophetic speech, as
 it afterwards appeared."

Among the "courtly stains" which
 blemish his hero, Mr. Gilpin includes,
 we think with reason, the first step
 which endeared him to Henry. His em-
 barking so zealously in the business of
 the divorce, as it was certainly ground-
 ed on "reasons of state," not of con-
 science, with him at least; with regard
 to the queen and her daughter, was
 "base, ungenerous, and cruel;" and
 "the notoriety of the king's passion for
 "Anne Boleyn" considered, served to
 administer to his passions. "It is with
 "concern, therefore," adds our author,
 "that we see a man of Dr. Cranmer's
 "integrity and simplicity of manners,
 "acting so much out of character as to
 "compound an affair of this kind, if
 "not with his conscience, at least with
 "all delicacy of sentiment, and to pa-
 "rade through Europe in the quality
 "of an ambassador, defending every
 "where the king's *pious intentions*."—
 His acting a part also in that scene of
 barbarism, cruelty, absurdity, and in-
 justice, Anne Boleyn's death, cannot be
 palliated.

If Strype be too prolix, the present
 biographer is sometimes too concise.—
 Thus, though "the queen's* incon-
 "tinence" is mentioned p. 85, and,
 p. 110, in Henry's last illness, "the
 "queen†" is introduced sitting "for

"hours on her knees before him, dress-
 "ing the offensive ulcers of his legs,"
 it is not said who those "queens" were,
 nor have their marriages been previously
 mentioned. "He stripped the see of
 "Canterbury," says our author, "dur-
 "ing Archbishop Cranmer's time, of
 "1501. of annual rent." Much more
 considerable surely were these rents;
 5031. 14s. 5d. say Mr. Hafted* and
 others. — With regard to the archbi-
 shop's unwarrantable persecution of Joan
 Bocher and George Paris, in Edward
 the Sixth's reign, not only his *consenting*
 to it, but even persuading the young
 king to concur, Mr. Gilpin says, "Let
 "the horrid act be universally dis-
 "claimed. To palliate is to partici-
 "pate. With indignation let it be re-
 "corded, as what, above all other
 "things, has disgraced that religious
 "liberty which our ancestors, in so
 "many other respects, so nobly pur-
 "chased."—From this unpleasing view
 we hasten to contemplate the arch-
 bishop's patronage of those persecuted
 reformers, Martyr, Bucer, Ales, Phage,
 and Alasco, of the learned Sleiden, Le-
 land, &c.; and his correspondence with
 Erasmus, Osiander, Melancthon, and
 Calvin. "His foreign correspondence
 "indeed was so large, that he appoint-
 "ed a person, with a salary, at Canter-
 "bury, whose chief employment it was
 "to forward and receive his packets." In
 the course of this Life, several in-
 stances of Mr. Hume's dissingenuity are
 occasionally remarked, particularly his
 condemning the XVIIIth article of our
 church, as consigning the heathens,
 however virtuous, to eternal perdition,
 when, in truth, as Mr. Gilpin observes,
 "it does not, in any shape, even hint
 "at them, the article barely asserting,
 "that no religion can promise salvation
 "to mankind, except the Christian;
 "which is so far from damning Pagans,
 "that it virtually implies, Christ died
 "for them as well as for us." Cran-
 mer's being prevailed on, by Edward
 VI. and the judges, to take a new oath,
 excluding the princess Mary from the
 throne, is here justly styled a "discre-
 "ditable affair, over which the friends
 "of his memory with they had any
 "veil to throw." "The king," it is
 added, "was then laid aside, with little
 "ceremony, as an incumbrance." For

* Catherine Howard.

† Catherine Parr.

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* History of Kent, vol. I. p. 340.

the suspicion, here conveyed, of poison, we question whether there are any sufficient grounds. On the dark scenes of the succeeding reign, and the sad catastrophe of this unhappy prelate, embittered by his recantation, that deplorable instance of the weakness of human nature, we wish not to enlarge — *meminisse piget* “ They, who look into themselves, must pity him, and wish to throw over him the skirts of that tender veil with which the great Friend of mankind once screened the infirmities of the well-intentioned : *the spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak.*”

The character, here drawn, of this extraordinary man, with which his Life concludes, both public and private, as a reformer and as a minister of the gospel, does credit to the judgment and impartiality of the compiler. His grace's industry and attention, his professional learning, memory, and casuistry, his candour, liberality, and openness to truth, his indulgence (with the exceptions abovementioned) to the opinions of others; his extreme caution, the sweetness of his manners, and the composure of his temper (qualifications essential to a reformer), his truly apostolical humility, his mildness and placability, his hospitality and charities, are all set in a just, and therefore in a shining light.—As to the cavils of the Papists against him, “to obviate all these,” as Mr. Gilpin well observes, “would be to enter into the general argument against them. His apostacy, his marriage, and his opinions are questions all of common controversy. On the particular miscarriages of his life I have every where touched as they occurred; and have by no means spared them, when they appeared to deserve censure. The general objection, which seems to bear the heaviest upon him, is founded on the pliancy of his temper. Saunders, one of the bitterest of his enemies, sarcastically calls him *Henricianus*; and his friends indeed find it no easy matter to wipe off these courtly stains. Without question, many instances of great condescension in his character strike us; but a blind submission to the will of princes was probably considered among the Christian virtues of those days.

“ On the other hand, when we see him singly, and frequently, oppose the fury of an inflamed tyrant; when

“ we see him make that noble stand against bigotry in the affair of the six articles, or when we see him the only person, who durst inform a passionate and jealous prince of the infidelity of a favourite wife*, we cannot but allow there was great firmness in his character; and must suppose that he drew a line in his own conscience to direct him in what matters he ought, and in what matters he ought not, to comply with his prince's will.”

Though no new facts (as before observed) are here related, or can now be expected, yet the manner in which the known facts are stated, and the reasoning which they occasion, often give to antiquity the grace (as it were) of novelty. And the name of Gilpin, already well known in ecclesiastical history, will derive new lustre from the work before us.

Mentioning, in a note, p. 61, a copy of Tindal's Translation of the New Testament, picked up by one of the late Lord Oxford's collectors, on whom, in return, he settled 20l. a year for life, sold by Osborn to Mr. Ames for 15s. only, and again by Langford, in May 1760, for 14 guineas and a half, he has not heard (he says) “in whose hands it is now.” Probably he may, by this time, know that it was then purchased by the late Dr. Gifford, who has bequeathed it, with his MSS. &c. to the Baptist Academy at Bristol †.

Two very striking passages shall now be selected.

Comparison between Luther and Erasmus.

“ The writings of Erasmus, as far as appears, introduced the first idea of systematic reformation into England. This reformer was a man of a very different temper from Luther; and yet, in his way, perhaps he contributed as much to discountenance the corruptions of the Romish church. Luther, fearless in the path of truth, was animated, rather than daunted, by opposition. Erasmus, cautious and respectful to authority, shrank from danger, and sought truth only in the regions of tranquillity. Luther, in vehement language, talked of extirpating error, root and branch. Erasmus wished only to open the eyes of men, and to leave them by degrees to reform themselves: he satisfied himself with exposing what was wrong; but did not presume to point out what was right. Luther's opposition ran ever in the form of fierce invective, or serious

* Queen Catherine Howard.

† See p. 458.

argument. Erasmus, though always in earnest, chose commonly to cloath his sentiments in ridicule. Luther was remarkable for the boldness of his measures, and a course of intrepid action; while Erasmus, trusting to his pen, never ventured abroad as the champion of religion; but defended it from his closet, and the art of printing getting then into use, his opinions soon made their way into the different parts of Europe.

"Thus it happened, through the providence of God, that these two men, though in different ways, were equally adapted to the work of reformation. If Luther were the more spirited reformer on the spot, Erasmus was better qualified to make proselytes at a distance. If Luther's rough and popular address were better suited to the multitude, the polished style and elegant composition of Erasmus found easier access to the gentleman and the scholar."

Comparison between Archbishop Cranmer and Laud.

"Both were good men—both were equally zealous for religion—and both were engaged in the work of reformation.—I mean not to enter into the affair of introducing episcopacy into Scotland, nor, to throw any favourable light on the ecclesiastical views of those times. I am at present only considering the measures which the two archbishops took in forwarding their respective plans. While Cranmer pursued his with that caution and temper which we have just been examining; Laud, in the violence of his integrity (for he was certainly a well-meaning man), making allowances neither for men, nor opinions, was determined to carry all before him. The consequence was, that he did nothing which he attempted; while Cranmer did every thing. And it is probable, that if Henry had chosen such an instrument as Laud, he would have miscarried in his point; while Charles, with such a primate as Cranmer, would either have been successful in his schemes, or at least have avoided the fatal consequences that ensued. But I speak of these things merely as a politician. Providence, no doubt, over-ruling the ways of men, raises up, on all occasions, such instruments as are most proper to carry on its schemes, sometimes by promoting, and sometimes by defeating, the purposes of mankind."

The late "*Dr. Baker*," of Cambridge, mentioned in the preface, p. v, we suppose should have been "*Mr. Baker*," the antiquary and nonjuror.

It is remarkable that Cranmer, reproaching two of his bosom friends, Thorndon and Barber, for their treachery, used this expression: "If such men as you are not to be trusted, there is no fidelity to be found. I fear my left hand will accuse my

"right." The biographer might have observed, as he did of a speech of the Earl of Essex (quoted above), that this also was "prophetic." How Cranmer's right hand afterwards offended, and was accused, if not by his left hand, by himself, we need not mention.

91. *Captain Cook's last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, &c. &c. (Continued from p. 600.)*

WE will now place, in one point of view, all those passages which relate to the celebrated native of Otaheite, as they form a distinct episode, in which, though he acts an inferior, yet it is an interesting part; premising, that Capt. Cook was ordered, in his instructions, "to land him at such of the Society Isles as he should choose, and to leave him there."

"Omai left London (June 24, 1776,) with a mixture of regret and satisfaction.—When we talked about England, and about those who, during his stay, had honoured him with their protection or friendship, I could observe that his spirits were sensibly affected, and that it was with difficulty he could refrain from tears. But, the instant his conversation turned to his own islands, his eyes began to sparkle with joy. He was deeply impressed with a sense of the good treatment he had met with in England, and entertained the highest ideas of the country, and of the people. But the pleasing prospect he now had before him of returning home, loaded with what, he knew, would be esteemed invaluable treasures there, and the flattering hope, which the possession of these gave him, of attaining to a distinguished superiority amongst his countrymen, were considerations which operated, by degrees, to suppress every uneasy sensation; and he seemed to be quite happy when he got on board the ship.

"He was furnished, by his Majesty, with an ample provision of every article which, during our intercourse with his country, we had observed to be in any estimation there, either as useful or as ornamental. He had, besides, received many presents of the same nature from Lord Sandwich, Mr. * Banks, and several other gentlemen and ladies of his acquaintance. In short, every method had been employed, both during his abode in England, and at his departure, to make him the instrument of conveying to the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific Ocean the most exalted opinion of the greatness and generosity of the British nation."...

"Although we do not think that there is a great similarity between our manners and those of the Spaniards, it is worth observing,

* Now Sir Joseph.

that

that at Teneriffe Omai did not think there was much difference. He only said, that they seemed not so friendly as the English; and that, in their persons, they approached those of his countrymen."...

"At New Zealand, Omai, whom the natives must have remembered seeing on board the *Adventure*, when her boat's crew were massacred in Grass Cove, whose language was a dialect of their own, and who perfectly understood all that they said, was made use of as our interpreter to enquire into their circumstances.... Kahoorā, the leader of the party who cut them off, having visited us three times, without betraying the smallest appearance of fear, Omai at last pointed him out, and solicited me to shoot him. Not satisfied with this, he addressed himself to Kahoorā, threatening to be his executioner if ever he presumed to visit us again.

"The New Zealander paid so little regard to these threats, that he returned, the next morning, with his whole family, men, women, and children, to the number of twenty and upwards. Omai was the first who acquainted me with his being alongside the ship, and desired to know if he should ask him to come on board. I told him he might; and accordingly he introduced the chief into the cabin, saying, 'There is Kahoorā; kill him!' But, as if he had forgot his former threats, or was afraid that I should call upon him to perform them, he immediately retired. In a short time, however, he returned; and seeing the chief unhurt, he expostulated with me very earnestly, saying, 'Why do you not kill him? You tell me, if a man kills another in England, that he is hanged for it. This man has killed ten, and yet you will not kill him; though many of his countrymen desire it, and it would be very good.' Omai's arguments, though specious enough, having no weight with me, I desired him to ask the chief, Why he had killed Capt. Furneaux's people? At this question Kahoorā folded his arms, hung down his head, and looked like one caught in a trap; and, I firmly believe, he expected instant death. But no sooner was he assured of his safety, than he became cheerful. He did not, however, seem willing to give me an answer to the question that had been put to him, till I had, again and again, repeated my promise that he should not be hurt. Then he ventured to tell us, That one of his countrymen having brought a stone hatchet to barter, the man, to whom it was offered, took it, and would neither return, nor give any thing for it; on which the owner of it snatched up the bread as an equivalent, and then the quarrel began."...

"For some time before we arrived at New Zealand, Omai had expressed a desire to take one of the natives with him to his own country. We had not been there many

days, before he had an opportunity of being gratified in this; for a youth, about 17 or 18 years of age, named Taweiharooa, offered to accompany him; and took up his residence on board. I paid little attention to this at first, imagining that he would leave us when we were about to depart, and after he had got what he could from Omai. At length, finding that he was fixed in his resolution to go with us, and having learned that he was the only son of a deceased chief, and that his mother, still living, was a woman much respected here, I was apprehensive that Omai had deceived him and his friends, by giving them hopes and assurances of his being sent back. I therefore caused it to be made known to them all, that if the young man went away with us, he would never return. But this declaration seemed to make no sort of impression. The afternoon before we left the Cove, Tiratoutou, his mother, came on board, to receive her last present from Omai. The same evening she and her son parted, with all the marks of tender affection that might be expected between a parent and a child, who were never to meet again. But she said she would cry no more; and, sure enough, she kept her word; for when she returned the next morning, to take her last farewell of him, all the time she was on board she remained quite cheerful, and went away wholly unconcerned.

"Another youth, of about nine or ten years of age, named Kokoa, went with Taweiharooa, as his servant. He was presented to me by his own father, who, I believe, would have parted with his dog with far less indifference. The very little clothing the boy had he stripped him of, and left him as naked as he was born. It was to no purpose, that I endeavoured to convince these people of the improbability, or rather of the impossibility, of these youths ever returning home. Not one, not even their nearest relations, seemed to trouble themselves about their future fate. Since this was the case, and I was well satisfied that the boys would be no losers by exchange of place, I the more readily gave my consent to their going."...

"Omai was sent ashore at the island Watecou*, as Mr. Gore's interpreter. He was asked, by the natives, a great many questions concerning us, our ships, our country, and the sort of arms we used; and, according to the account he gave me, his answers were not a little upon the marvellous. As, for instance, he told them that our country had ships as large as their island, on board which were instruments of war (describing our guns), of such dimensions that several people might sit within them; and that one of them was sufficient to crush the whole island at one shot. This led them to enquire of him what sort of guns we actually had in our two ships. He said, that though they

* In lat. 20° 1' S. long. 201° 45' E.
were

were but small, in comparison with those we had just described, yet, with such, as they were, we could, with the greatest ease, and at the distance the ships were from the shore, destroy the island, and kill every soul in it. They persevered in their enquiries to know by what means this could be done; and Omai explained the matter as well as he could. He happened luckily to have a few cartridges in his pocket. These he produced. The balls, and the gunpowder which was to set them in motion, were submitted to inspection; and, to supply the defects of his description, an appeal was made to the senses of the spectators. One of the chiefs had ordered the multitude to form themselves into a circle. This furnished Omai with a convenient stage for his exhibition. In the centre of this amphitheatre, the inconsiderable quantity of gunpowder, collected from his cartridges, was properly disposed upon the ground, and, by means of a bit of burning wood from the oven where dinner was dressing, set on fire. The sudden blast, and loud report, the mingled flame and smoke, that instantly succeeded, now filled the whole assembly with astonishment; they no longer doubted the tremendous power of our weapons, and gave full credit to all that Omai had said.

"This day, it seems, was destined to give Omai more occasions than one of being brought forward to bear a considerable part in its transactions. The island, though never before visited by Europeans, actually happened to have three strangers residing in it; and it was entirely owing to Omai's being one of Mr. Gore's attendants, that this curious circumstance came to our knowledge.

"Scarcely had he been landed upon the beach when he found, amongst the crowd there assembled, three of his own countrymen, natives of the Society Islands. At the distance of about 200 leagues from those islands, an immense unknown ocean intervening, with such wretched sea-boats as their inhabitants are known to make use of, and fit only for a passage where sight of land is scarcely ever lost, such a meeting, at such a place, so accidentally visited by us, may well be looked upon as one of those unexpected situations with which the writers of feigned adventures love to surprise their readers, and which, when they really happen in common life, deserve to be recorded for their singularity.

"It may be easily guessed with what mutual surprise and satisfaction Omai and his countrymen engaged in conversation. Their story, as related by them, is an affecting one. About twenty persons in number, of both sexes, had embarked on board a canoe at Otahete, to cross over to the neighbouring island Ulietea. A violent contrary wind arising, they could neither reach the latter, nor get back to the former. Their intended passage being a very short one, the stock of

provisions was scanty, and soon exhausted. The hardships they suffered, while driven along by the storm they knew not whither, are not to be conceived. They passed many days without having any thing to eat or drink. Their numbers gradually diminished, worn out by famine and fatigue. Four men only survived when the canoe overset, and then the perdition of this small remnant seemed inevitable. However, they kept hanging by the side of their vessel, during some of the last days, till Providence brought them in sight of the people of this island, who immediately sent out canoes, took them off their wreck, and brought them ashore. Of the four who were thus saved, one was since dead. The other three, who lived to have this opportunity of giving an account of their almost miraculous transplantation, spoke highly of the kind treatment they here met with. And so well satisfied were they with their situation, that they refused the offer made to them by our gentlemen, at Omai's request, of giving them a passage on board our ships, to restore them to their native islands. The similarity of manners and language had more than naturalised them to this spot; and the fresh connections which they had here formed, and which it would have been painful to have broken off, after such a length of time, sufficiently account for their declining to revisit the place of their birth. They had arrived upon this island at least twelve years ago. For I learnt from Mr. Anderson, that he found they knew nothing of Capt. Wallis's visit to Otahete in 1765; nor of several other memorable occurrences, such as the conquest of Ulietea by those of Bolabola, which had preceded the arrival of the Europeans. To Mr. Anderson I am also indebted for their names, Orounoute, Otirreroa, and Tavee; the first, born at Matavai, in Otahete; the second at Ulietea; and the third at Huaheine.

"The landing of our gentlemen on this island, though they failed in the object of it, cannot but be considered as a very fortunate circumstance. It has proved, as we have seen, the means of bringing to our knowledge a matter of fact, not only very curious, but very instructive. The application of the above narrative is obvious. It will serve to explain, better than a thousand conjectures of speculative reasoners, how the detached parts of the earth, and, in particular, how the islands of the South Sea, may have been first peopled; especially those that lie remote from any inhabited continent, or from each other."

The above is one instance, among many, of the philosophical and religious deductions which this truly Christian Hero draws, on every proper occasion, from his researches and discoveries —

Rising from Nature up to Nature's God.

Had

Had Capt. Cook not been educated in a profession, had he not been the first of navigators, his talents and abilities must have distinguished him as a man of science; though not cultivated by literary pursuits, his language and composition, it may be added, are both correct and elegant; he was so well qualified to relate, as well as to execute, that few scholars, at ease in their studies, could excel, even as a writer, this great voyager in his cabin, combating the winds and waves, and alternately directing his ship, and informing the world. But to return.

"The language of Watceoo was equally well understood by Omai, and by our two New Zealanders."—These are some "links of the latitudinal chain," as Mr. Marsden* expresses it, "that general language, which is found to prevail in, and to be indigenous to, all the islands of the Eastern Seas, from Madagascar to the remotest of Captain Cook's discoveries."—Since he wrote, "the discovery of the Sandwich Islands, in this last voyage," as Dr. Douglas observes, "has added some links to the chain." And in some notes he has traced the inhabitants of the Ladrões, or Marianne Islands, and those of the Carolines, to the same common source; and, as "a striking picture of the amazing extent of this Oriental language," has inserted an enlarged and comparative table of their humerals.

"Omai, who was with me [on Palmerston's Island], caught, with a scoop net, in a very short time, as much fish as served the whole party on shore for dinner, besides sending some to both ships. And it is but justice to him to say, that, in these excursions to the uninhabited islands, he was of the greatest use. For he not only caught the fish, but dressed these, and the birds we killed, in an oven, with heated stones, after the fashion of his country, with a dexterity and good humour that did him great credit."

"Omai, who was a great favourite with Feenou [one of the chiefs of the Friendly Islands], and with these people in general, was tempted with the offer of being made chief of this island [Middleburgh, or Eooa], if he would have staid among them; and it is not clear to me, that he would not have staid, if the scheme had met with my approbation. I own, I did disapprove of it; but not because I thought that Omai would do better for himself in his own native isle."

A reflection here of Captain Cook's is too striking and humane to be omitted:

* History of Sumatra; p. 166.

"While I was surveying this delightful prospect, I could not help flattering myself with the pleasing ideas that some future navigator may, from the same station, behold these meadows stocked with cattle, brought to these islands by the ships of England; and that the completion of this single benevolent purpose, independently of all other considerations, would sufficiently mark to posterity, that our voyages had not been useless to the general interests of humanity."

(To be continued.)

92. *The Antiquity, Use, and Excellence of Church Music. A Sermon preached at the Opening of a new Organ in the Cathedral Church of Christ, Canterbury, on Thursday, July 8, 1784. By George Horne, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, and President of Saint Mary Magdalen College, Oxford.* 4to.

THIS discourse, which has already been cursorily mentioned in our account of the gala that occasioned it (p. 552), is an elegant panegyric on sacred music.—After tracing it from the earliest times, from those who *handled the harp and organ*, in the Mosaic history, through the Jewish dispensation, to the advent of Christ, and the establishment of the Christian Church, the Dean proceeds as follows:

"With us, of the Church of England, indeed, it ceased, for a short period, in the last century. By the sectaries of that day organs were holden in abomination; and the fury of an enthusiastic zeal, which seems to have been *dear* as well as *blind*, destroyed many capital instruments. It is observable, however, of Milton, though so warmly engaged against the church, that his taste got the better of his prejudices; for in one of his smaller poems he speaks of cathedral service—as it ought to be spoken of, and in a manner truly worthy of himself†. It is much to the honour of the members of the Kirk of Scotland, that many of them have lately subscribed liberally towards the erection of an episcopal chapel, with an organ, at Edinburgh. The votaries of presbytery not only bear the sound of the organ, but, I believe, have adopted it in some of their own places of worship in England. O might all their other prejudices die away, and vanish in like manner!

"The objections, in short, of any account, urged against choral music, are pointed at

* A horse and mare, a bull and cow, a boar, 3 sows, 2 rabbits, and goats, were left at Tongataboo (or Amsterdam); and a ram and 2 ewes at Eooa (or Middleburgh); besides those at the Society and Sandwich Isles.

† "But let my due sect never fail," &c.

Il Penseroso.
the

the abuse which has been sometimes made of it, and to which, like all other good things, it is at all times liable. Great care, therefore, should be taken to keep the style of it chaste and pure, suitable to holy places and divine subjects. . . . The light movements of the theatre, with the effeminate and frittered music of modern Italy, should be excluded, and such composers as TALLIS and BIRD, GIBBONS and KING, PURCELL and BLOW, CROFT and CLARK, WISE and WELDON, GREENE and HANDEL, should be considered (and it is hoped they always will be considered) as our English classics in this sacred science."

After quoting several passages of the Psalms, and Revelations xix. i. &c. admirably set by Goldwin, Blake, Wise, Aldrich, Clark, and Blow, the preacher thus appositely introduces the late Commemoration of Handel :

"Before such a scene, and such a band, [as that in the last passage abovementioned] every human performance must shrink and fade away in the comparison. A performance, however, has lately been exhibited, and to our honour, has been exhibited in Britain (its sound still vibrates in the ears of many who hear me), which furnished the best idea we shall ever obtain on earth of what is passing in heaven. It did justice (and that is saying very much indeed) to a composition of the great master, to which may be applied the observation of a learned writer upon a chorus in an anthem penned by the same hand, that 'nothing less is suggested by it to the imagination than all the powers of the universe associated in the worship of its Creator *.'

"Music then has always been used in the church, and with good reason. May it continue to be so used, and to produce its proper effects! In England, choral service was first introduced in THIS CATHEDRAL, and the practice of it long confined to the churches of Kent, from whence it became gradually diffused over the whole kingdom. Here may it breathe its last—but not till time shall expire with the world! Violated no more by sacrilegious hands, may this august and magnificent fabric remain, in perfect beauty, through all the generations of mankind that are yet to come, a monument of the piety of our ancestors, and a witness to that of our posterity! May thanksgiving, and the voice of melody, like that of this day, be evermore heard in it, till, the veil being done away which parts the visible from the invisible world, the choirs of heaven and earth shall unite before the throne!"

Our encomiums on this eloquent composition are agreeably superseded by a poetical panegyric which appeared in

July Mag. p. 535, and with which we sincerely concur. The profits of the sale (if any) are to be applied towards the relief of the numerous and much-distressed orphan family of the late Rev. Mr. Smith*, a convert from Popery, and author of *Errors of the Church of Rome detected*, &c. 1778.

93. *A Familiar Epistle to Thomas Lamb, Esq. Mayor of Rye, in Suffex; supposed to be written about Three Years ago, and occasioned by a Wager concerning the present John Earl of Sandwich; in which are interspersed several Remarks, both moral and political, on the Manners and Characters of the present Age; together with a novel Species of Criticism on Music and many of its Professors. By Major Henry Waller. 4to.*

94. *A Rump and Dozen; being the Conclusion of the above. By the same. 4to.*

THE wager which occasioned these fanciful poems respected the age of the noble Earl. The Mayor, being the loser, wrote a letter in rhyme to one of the party, a general-officer, desiring to change the place of entertainment from the Red Lion Inn, where it had been ordered, to his own house—from a *Lion*, says our author, to a *Lamb*. This letter the General gave to the Major, and thus he has answered it. He is, no doubt, a man of humour, knows the world, and, we doubt not, is an excellent companion over a *rump and dozen*. And though his poetry is certainly a *farrago*, it is the farrago of a poet, who, whenever he attempts a more daring flight, the flight perhaps of heroic poetry, will succeed better than in these more familiar effusions of his Muse.—The *Ghost*, and his *Gotham*, were certainly not the best parts of Churchill's works; and yet Churchill, when he soared on the broader wings of poetic daring, surpassed all his contemporaries.—We shall select, from the second effort of the Major's Muse, his Character of the late Lord Granby.

"And bring to mind that fatal day
Which our lov'd Granby snatch'd away!
What heart so callous but would melt
At such a loss as we all felt!
Him, as he pass'd, each soldier bless'd;
He cherish'd all, he none oppress'd!
His honest visage knew no guile,
Nor could put on that sawning smile,
By which, you'd think, . . . would fain
Make you believe—he felt your pain.
As to compassion he ne'er shuts
His bowels, who's no room for guts!"

* Sir John Hawkins.

* See p. 152.

So, from that breast, pity can't steal,
Which never yet was known to feel!
But why that frightful picture draw,
When *Granby* stands without a flaw?
At least, each fault he did possess,
Rose from some virtue in excess.
Pierc'd with the piteous tale of grief,
When wretches sought of him relief,
His eyes large drops of pearl distilling,
He'd give—till left without a shilling!
What most his manly heart-strings tore
Was, when he felt, and found no more.
He, under his benign command,
To honour led each willing band.
He never met with just rebuke
From *Brunswick's* truly gallant Duke:
But, when that hero show'd the way,
Was proud and eager to obey.
Tell me too, where you read in story,
Of one who pointed to more glory;
Who, with less force, compell'd to yield,
And drove vast armies from the field.
Ask you for proof? I'll only call
That signal morn at *Williamstown*,
When more than thrice his numbers fled,
With their two marshals at their head,
And *Mosby's* prov'd that squadrons cou'd,
When well led on, pass through a wood;
Whilst the same zeal through others ran,
To charge the foe—as they began."

It is evident, from the tenor of both these poems, that Major Waller is a staunch friend to the liberties of his country; a circumstance which cannot fail to recommend this brave veteran's Muse to every good Whig. Nor have the friends of the present Minister any reason to be offended with him, as the Major compliments Mr. Pitt in strains of the warmest panegyric. The *Dilettanti* in music, we are informed, have pronounced upon the musical critique, which appears in the first part of his work, in terms of very favourable approbation. And we are much mistaken if the professors in the science of *scavoir vivre* will not be as highly pleased with those pages of his second poem which so very scientifically treat on the pleasing subject of modern good-living.

An extempore Song, which has fallen in our way, penned by the same sword-arm, may be seen in p. 535. It was really produced *extempore*, having been written only a few hours before dinner, on the day the son of Sir Christopher Whichcote, of Lincolnshire, attained the age of twenty-one years, and was sung by Lady Whichcote, to the tune of *Come, come, my good shepherds, our flocks let us shear*, &c. the natural simplicity of whose style it very much resembles.

95. *Testacea Minuta Rariora nuperissime detecta in Arena Littoris Sanduicensis. A Gul. Boys, Arm. S. A. S. Multa addidit, et omnium Figuras, ope Microscopii ampliatas, accurate delineavit, Geo. Walker. A Collection of the Minute and Rare Shells lately discovered in the Sand of the Sea Shore near Sandwich. By William Boys, Esq. F. S. A. Considerably augmented, and all their Figures accurately drawn, as magnified with the Microscope, by George Walker, Bookseller, at Faversham. 4to.*

MR. BOYS, on examining with his glasses the sand of the shore near Sandwich, discovered in it a considerable number of minute shells, altogether new to him. At the instance of Mr. Jacob, of Faversham, Mr. Walker has prosecuted the discovery, by separating the shells from the sand, small portions of it being placed, when dry, under Dr. Withering's botanical microscope, afterwards enlarging each shell with the greater magnifiers of Cuff's microscope for opaque objects, and Wilson's pocket one, and then drawing them as here exhibited in the plates. Besides satisfying, in this undertaking, his two friends abovementioned, the author has received the approbation and assistance of the Duchess Dowager of Portland, and Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S. to whom the work is inscribed. He has not only examined the sand from Sandwich, but the sediments of various parts of the shores from thence up to Faversham, and the Isle of Shepey, the neighbouring ditches, boggy places, woods, &c. The arrangement is Mr. Jacob's; the classification that of Linnæus, in a retrograde course. The species of shells in the three plates are, "the Worm-shell, the Toothshell, the depressed Snail, the produced Snail, the Top-shell, the Whilk, the Volute, the Dipper, the Chambered Nautilus, the Muscle, the Scale, the Cockle, the Acornshell, the Sea Urchin, and the Star Fish;" 90 figures in all.—On the same plan Plancus published, in 1739, *An Account of the Minute and Rare Shells discovered at Rimini, on the Coast of the Adriatic Sea*, where they are much more abundant; and Mr. Baker has observed, "that shell-fish are objects that have as yet been very slightly examined by the microscope, and therefore the serious enquirer into Nature's secret operations may here be certain of discovering beauties which at present he can have no conception of." *Treatise on the Microscope*, p. 244.

96. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions. Vol. LXXIII. For the Year 1783. Part II. 4to. (See vol. LIII. p. 946.)*

ART. XVII. *On the proper Motion of the Sun and Solar System; with an Account of several Changes that have happened among the fixed Stars since the Time of Mr. Flamsteed.* By William Herschel, Esq. F. R. S.

After giving his reasons for suspecting "that there is not, in strictness of speaking, one fixed star in the heavens," and adding a short account of the changes in them since Mr. Flamsteed's time, Mr. Herschel here collects the result of his three reviews of the heavens under a few general heads, in the following articles:

I. "Stars that are lost, or have undergone some capital change since Flamsteed's time."—Of these he enumerates 15; viz. 3 in Hercules, 3 in Cancer, 1 in Perseus, 1 in Pisces, 1 in Hydra, 2 in Orion, 2 in Coma Berenices, and 2 in Draco.

II. "Stars that have changed their magnitudes since Flamsteed's time." Of these 40.

III. "Stars newly come to be visible." Of these 11; viz. 1 near Lacerta's tail-end, 1 in Perseus, 1 near the head of Cepheus, 1 in Gemini, 1 in Equuleus, 2 in Sextans, 1 between Cancer and Hydra, 1 in Hercules, and 2 in Bootes; though, as he allows, that "it is not easy to prove a star to be newly come," on their new appearance he lays no great stress. But these and many other changes in their magnitudes, &c. "cause (he adds) a strong suspicion, that most probably every star in the heaven is, more or less, in motion," and, of course, "that our sun, with all its planets and comets, that is, the solar system, is no less liable to such a general agitation as we find to obtain among all the rest of the celestial bodies." The "method of detecting the direction and quantity of the supposed proper motion of the sun" is afterwards pointed out by some geometrical deductions, which, by being applied to some known facts, give "some reasons to guess which way the solar system is probably tending its course." But this a diagram only can fully explain.—Mr. Herschel divides his "Observations on the Sympatical Parallax of the fixed Stars" into 3 principal zones, which he "can now furnish (he says) with a complete set of double stars," viz. about 340 in

the three.—He then explains the deviations of the planets from the law which all other stars seem to obey; applauds Mr. Michell's idea of the stars being collected into systems; gives a table of the stars which agree with this assigned motion of the solar system, and of those which do not, &c. For the application of his theory we must refer to the article, the whole of which is curious.

ART. XVIII. *Some Experiments upon the Ochra friabilis nigro fusca of Da Costa, Hist. Foss. p. 102; and called by the Miners of Derbyshire, Black Wadd.* By Josiah Wedgwood, F. R. S.

This earth, or substance, which was first collected by Mr. Wedgwood, many years ago, "in a hollow way near Winstler, in Derbyshire," has been rendered "a subject of curiosity" from "the extraordinary circumstance of its taking fire upon being slightly mixed with linseed oil, first discovered by accident in 1752, at Mr. Bassano's, a painter in Derby;" and now "has a better claim to our attention" from its being "employed, in considerable quantities, and very advantageously, as an oil colour, in ship and house-painting." From these experiments (nine in all) it appears, "that it should not be classed amongst the *Ochres* not acted upon by acids; that it may, with as great propriety, be called *Manganese* as *Ochre*; and that 22 parts of this mineral contain nearly two of indissoluble earth, chiefly micaceous, 1 of lead, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ of iron, and the same quantity of manganese."

ART. XIX. *Mémoire sur la Manière de préparer, avec le moins de perte possible, le Sel fusible d'Urine blanc, et pur, et l'Acide phosphorique parfaitement transparent.* By the Duke de Chaulnes, F. R. S. Presented by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

This process will interest those only, curious as it is, who are adepts both in chemistry and French, as it is not translated.

ART. XX. *Experiments for ascertaining the Point of Mercurial Congelation.* By Mr. Thomas Hutchins, Governor of Albany Fort, in Hudson's Bay.

These experiments were made by the direction of the Royal Society, and in pursuance of two similar methods suggested separately by Mr. Cavendish and Dr. Black, in 1781 and 2. Albany Fort is in latitude $52^{\circ} 14'$ North, and 82° West longitude from Greenwich.—

The five first were made as directed, "in order to obtain the point of congelation." The two next were also made in the manner directed, "to endeavour to ascertain the greatest contraction mercury is capable of."—Then follow two experiments, made in a different manner, by Mr. Hutchins's own suggestion; and, lastly, an account of mercury frozen in the open air, without the aid of any artificial cold, "which will be found to corroborate (he says) the preceding experiments, and determine the exact point of congelation to be at 40° below the cypher;" and this, as Dr. Blagden observes, (in Art. XXI.) "is a degree of cold not exceeding that which sometimes occurs in the Northern parts of Europe, and frequently in the more rigorous climates of Asia and America."

ART. XX. *Observations on Mr. Hutchins's Experiments for determining the Degree of Cold at which Quicksilver freezes.* By H. Cavendish, Esq. F. R. S.

The design of this paper is to explain some particulars in the apparatus sent by the author to Mr. Hutchins, "the intention of which does not readily appear; and also to endeavour to shew the cause of some phenomena which occurred in his experiments; and point out the consequences to be drawn from them."—Among other things, "as it appeared from the examination of the thermometer G, after it came home, that -40° thereon answers to $-38\frac{2}{3}$ on a thermometer adjusted in the manner recommended by the Committee of the Royal Society, it follows, that all the experiments agree in shewing that the true point at which quicksilver freezes is $38\frac{2}{3}$, or, in whole numbers, 39° below nothing." And "all these experiments prove, that quicksilver contracts or diminishes in bulk by freezing; and that the very low degrees to which the thermometers have been made to sink, viz. -448° and -450° , are owing to this contraction, and not to the cold having been in any degree equal to that shewn by the thermometer."

ART. XXI. *History of the Congelation of Quicksilver.* By Henry Blagden, M. D. F. R. S. Physician to the Army.

In Part I. it appears, that Professor Braun, at the suggestion of Dr. Zeiher, first established this important fact at Petersburg, in December 1759, by breaking the bulb of his thermometer

as soon as he found the quicksilver immovable, and thereby obtaining "a solid shining metallic mass, which extended under the strokes of a pestle, in hardness rather inferior to lead, and yielding a dull, dead sound, like that metal."—Other experiments of the like kind were made at Göttingen in January 1774; at Albany Fort, by Mr. Hutchins, in January and February 1775; at Rotterdam, by Dr. Bicker, and at Northampton, by Dr. Anth. Fothergill, in 1776; by Mr. Hutchins again, in 1781, with the "brilliant success" above-mentioned; by Dr. Guthrie, at Petersburg, in 1783; and, lastly, in the same winter, by Mr. Cavendish, at Hampstead.

In Part II. it is shewn, that "quicksilver has very frequently become solid by natural cold," particularly in Siberia in December 1734, though Professor Gmelin, finding the quicksilver in his thermometer reduced to -120 of Fahrenheit's scale, mistook that for a measure of the temperature, when in truth it ceased to be so as soon as it was congealed, it being in consequence contracted.—Many other instances follow of a similar degree of cold, and consequently of a similar deception, except in M. Törnsten, in Sweden, who, though his thermometer fell to -116° , ascribed its descent, ignorant as he was of the cause, rather to "a diminution, than an increase, of the cold." And now we know that "the real cold probably very little exceeded -39° , or the degree of mercurial congelation." Thus, by Mr. Hutchins's experiments, besides the information obtained relative to quicksilver itself, this, and several vulgar prejudices as to the difference between cold climates, &c. have been corrected.

ART. XXII. *Experiments relating to Phlogiston, and the seeming Conversion of Water into Air.* By Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S.

Some of these experiments tend to prove that phlogiston is the same thing with inflammable air; that alkaline air is the compound, and inflammable air, or phlogiston, the more simple substance of the two. There are other experiments relating to the seeming conversion of water into air, and the re-conversion of air into water, some with various liquid substances, thrown into the form of vapour, and others to ascertain the influence of the external air, which could not have been made, we are here told,

sold, without Mr. Parker's incomparable lens.

ART. XXIII. *Description of an improved Air-Pump, and the Account of some Experiments made with it.* By Mr. Tiberius Cavallo, F. R. S.

Though almost every part of the air-pump was improved by Mr. Smeaton, the principal imperfection of the best air-pumps, which prevents the air in the receiver being rarefied above 600 times, was never removed till the invention of that here described. This improvement, for which we are indebted to Mr. Jacob Barnard Haas, philosophical instrument maker, in consequence of an attempt made by Mr. Cavallo, consists in lifting up the valve at the bottom of the barrel, and shutting it again at pleasure. This instrument has various other advantages, here enumerated.—The whole is illustrated by plates, and a description; and annexed is an account of some experiments made with it, principally to determine how far it can rarefy the air. By the pear-gage, as it is called, when examined by it in the usual manner, “it appeared that the pump exhausted so far as to retain * within the receiver less than the 1000th part of the air it contained before the exhaustion.”

ART. XXIV. (misprinted XXIII.) *Extract of a Letter from the Rev. James Augustus Hamilton, M. A. to the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. F. R. S. giving an Account of his Observation of the Transit of Mercury over the Sun, of Nov. 12, 1782, observed at Cook's Town, near Dungannon, in Ireland.*

This observer here states his general apparatus and results. The first external contact he dates at 2h. 21' 45" apparent time, and the internal contact at 2h. 27' 43". His longitude is 26' 35" W. (nearly); his latitude 54° 38' 20".

ART. XXV. *Methodus Inveniendi Lineas Curvas ex proprietatibus Variationis Curvaturæ.* Auctore Nicolao Landerbeck, Mathes. Profess. in Acad. Upsaliensi Adjuncto.

This paper contains seven theorems, which cannot be abridged, nor will they be understood but by algebraists.

ART. XXVI. *A Series of Observations on, and a Discovery of, the Period of the Variation of the Light in the bright Star called Algol.* By John Goodricke, Esq.

These observations, dated from York, exhibit a regular and periodical varia-

tion in Algol, or β Persei, (the bright star in the head of Medusa,) of a nature hitherto, it is supposed, unnoticed. Its remarkable increase is mentioned in Du Hamel's *Hist. Reg. Scient. Acad.* * to have been observed by Maraldi, in 1694, (but not in 1692, or 1693,) “appearing as a star, sometimes of the 4th, sometimes of the 3d, and sometimes of the 2d magnitude;” but this is all that Mr. Goodricke “can find concerning its variation, after the most diligent researches.” On Nov. 12, 1782, between 8 and 9 at night, it appeared to him of about the 4th magnitude; “but the next day it was of the 2d magnitude, which is its usual appearance.” On Decemb. 28 following, at 5½ h. in the evening, it was again about the 4th magnitude; but at 8½ h. it was increased to the 2d. In this observation his friend Mr. Edward Pigott agreed. Several very particular observations, as to the brightness and magnitude of Algol, follow, from an attentive comparison of which it appears, “1. that this star changes from the 2d to about the 4th magnitude in nearly 3 hours and a half, and from thence to the 2d magnitude again in about the same space of time; so that the whole duration of this singular variation is only about seven hours; and, 2. that this variation probably recurs about every two days and twenty-one hours.” These observations were continued from Nov. 12, 1782, to May 3, 1783, and neither Mr. Goodricke nor Mr. Pigott ever found any variation from this theory. “Whether this singular phenomenon is always the same, or whether it occurs only some years, and ceases entirely in others (as may be presumed from the account of Maraldi); and whether, in this case, it recurs in regular periods of time, or otherwise,” is submitted to future discussion. On the cause of it Mr. G. hazards this conjecture: that it may perhaps be owing “either to the interposition of a large body revolving round Algol, or some kind of motion of its own, whereby part of its body, covered with spots, or such like matter, is periodically turned towards the earth.”

With the Presents made to the Society, and the Names of the Donors, the volume (as usual) concludes.

* Lib. IV. § 6. c. VIII. de rebus Astronomicis, ann. 1695. p. 362.

97. Fox's *Martyrs; or, A New Book of the Sufferings of the Faithful*. 8vo.

THESE "Martyrs" are not those of John Fox, but of Charles James, this book being nothing less nor more than a collection of the names and anecdotes of those members of the last House of Commons, 90 in all, who lost their seats by their adherence to the Coalition.—That they are larded with some truth and some humour, two or three specimens may shew, e. g.

"SIR GR—Y COOPER, of Gogar, Baronet; for I wish to be accurate; and it is impossible I can err in copying the service (*Anglice*, verdict) of a Scotch jury, upon the validity of this gentleman's lineal succession (when he was secretary to the Treasury) to the late Sir Andrew CUFAR, of Gogar, in the county of Mid-Lothian.

"Oh! mighty Cæsar, dost thou lie so low?
"Are all thy titles, glories, honours, spoils,
"Shrunk to this little measure? Fare thee
"well!"

"W—M H—NG—A.

"If it be true, as has been reported, that a Great Personage expressed some degree of displeasure upon hearing that her secretary had served the place of *Footman* to a discarded Minister on his *triumphal* retreat from the Westminster Address, we must allow for the feelings of honest repentment in the electors of St. Mich—l, when the news reached them that their worthy representative had, on that same memorable occasion, held the very dignified situation of *Coachman*. To that employment they have left him; and though Orkn—y has elected the *Principal*, and Kint—re the *Footman**, yet C—row—ll has rejected the *Coachman* of Mr. Fox."

Among other discoveries, this writer has found that the real name of the late member for the University of Cambridge, Mr. M—nfield, or M—nsfield, wants "that one letter which alone
"makes the difference between him
"and the first oracle of the law."

"H—PH—Y ST—RT.

"Good phrases are surely, and ever were, very commendable. *Obliged!* it comes of *obligo*; very good; a good phrase †. That

is, when a man is, as they say, *obligated*! or, when a man is—being—whereby—he may be thought to be *obligated*, which is an excellent thing." 1 HEN. IV, 2d Part, Act 3.

This writer means to raise a laugh—and so far he has succeeded. But farther we say not.

98. *An Essay on Laborious Parturition; in which the Division of the Symphysis Pubis is particularly considered.* By William Osborn, M. D. &c. &c. 8vo.

THE main purpose of this Essay is to controvert, and finally to overturn, the necessity of performing the operation of dividing the *symphysis pubis*, in any case, or under any circumstances whatever. All that has been said or written on the subject, either in recommendation of, or in opposition to, the operation, are very candidly and ingeniously considered by the author of this Essay; and there is also detailed an history of all the known cases wherein the operation has been performed. In the course of the work a very curious and important case is related, which fell immediately under the care of our author, wherein delivery was happily effected by the crotchet, though the *pelvis* measured only "the very small space of
"one inch and three quarters at the utmost, and in the widest part, and that
"only on one side of the projecting *sacrum*; while the space between it and
"the *symphysis*, and on the other side,
"barely amounted to three quarters of
"an inch;" a space much less than has commonly been thought necessary in which to perform the Cæsarean operation, or the division of the *symphysis pubis*.

The good sense and candour, which appear in every part of this work, shew our author to be equally the polite gentleman and the intelligent practitioner; and we hope, and doubt not, it will be carefully perused by every gentleman who may be liable to perform obstetrical operations.

* "In the person of Mr. Ad—m, one of the footmen; the other being Mr. N—th."

† "See this gentleman's advertisement in the *Morning Herald* of March 31, wherein he tells us, that he shall think himself *obligated* to bend to the purposes of the county of D—t; and concludes with a magnanimous promise, that he will be chosen no where else. Whether he means, that it is one of the purposes of this county that he should not be elected to another seat, we do not know; but we are unwilling to imagine the freeholders can be so cruel and ungenerous, after rejecting him themselves, as to wish to preclude any other body of men from restoring to the House of Commons that eloquence and those abilities of which this advertisement gives so striking a specimen."

TO MISS SEWARD,

ON THE INJUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN
MAGAZINE TO HER LATE
POEM, LOUISA.

THOU, to the tones of whose enchanting
lyre,
In varied sweetness as they flow,
Heroic Grief, and elegant Desire,
With pity weep, with passion glow;
Fair Muse of Albion! thy sweet lays are
such,
Nature and Taste alike approve;
And the heart, melting at thy magic touch,
Is lost in wonder and in love.

Witness what charms, in thy bright colour-
ing drest,

LOUISA sweetly sad display'd,
When the firm youth, too cruelly distress'd,
Resign'd but to deserve the maid!

E'en rival bards allow thy wide-spread fame
Is built upon the base of truth;
Parental † feelings consecrate thy claim,
And dead must be the heart of youth

That moves not to the motions of thy mind;
As dead as that rude censor's taste,
Who, crawling o'er thy page in ignorance
blind,

With reptile slime its bloom defac'd.

O mean attempt of Rage and Impotence!
To pour, with a licentious tongue,
Polluted comments on the purest sense
That ever Virgin-Muse has sung!

O SEWARD! thou whose fair and liberal
soul

Sheds lustre on the poet's name,
Heed not thy foul detractor's venom'd scroll,
A spider in the shrine of Fame!

Repton, Derbyshire. W. B. STEVENS.

MR. HAYLEY ON MISS SEWARD'S LOUISA.
IMPROMPTU.

TWO names, the pride of English song,
Divided sway possess;
Two lovely rivals, they have long
Rul'd every gentle breast.

Where is the heart that EMMA's pain
Has not with pity fill'd?

At ELOISA's fiery strain
What bosom has not thrill'd?

To match these soul-subduing names
Behold a third appears!

With all their force LOUISA claims
Our praise, our love, our tears.

* There is an epithet misprinted in Miss Seward's Sonnet in our last, p. 613. It should be "Peru's mild Genius."

Miss S. disclaims the verses, about a Lover and a Friend, supposed to be either her's or Mrs. Cowley's. Surely they are not in Miss S.'s manner. EDIT.

† Alluding to Eugenio's sacrifice to filial piety objected to by the critic.

O Sensibility! sweet power!
To thee, thou friend of earth!
And Genius, thy bright paramour,
These sisters owe their birth.

Immortal as their parents, these
Shall foil base Envy's arms,
And, like the Sister-Graces, please
By their congenial charms.

Like them this triple group shall reign,
As archetypes of art,
And to the end of time maintain
The homage of the heart.

Earbham, May 15.

ON SEEING THE GENERAL AND JUST
OPINION OF MR. HAYLEY'S POETIC
PRE-EMINENCE DISPUTED IN
THE NEWS-PAPERS.

RISE, kindred Dunces, from your drear
abodes, [goads!
Where Folly nurs'd you, and where Envy
Rise! till your dirty numbers equal those
Who hurl'd at Pope's bright verse their
murky prose!

So ye perchance shall rouse th' unwonted ire,
That lacks no spark of Wit's transcendent fire,
When her indignant powers, in lightning-
blaze,

Arm with resistless bolt great Hayley's lays.
Rise! that another Dunciad swift may save
Your groveling tribe from dark Oblivion's
wave!

So shall the brilliant favourite page of Fame
To Time's last limit bear each reptile name.

E X T E M P O R E
ON THE SHOOTING TAX.

WHAT must I, a poor curate, pay a
guinea a year
For shooting a partridge?—'Tis terribly dear:
Impossible! 'tis so.—O syc, Billy Pitt;
Most cruelly hard you've my poor crupper bit:
This dread tax pray remove, Sir, and tax
servant-girls,
You'll get money enough if you tax all their
curls.

ON THE CANDLE AND WINDOW TAX.

Said to be written by a Westminster Scholar.

GOD said, Let there be light—and lo,
It instant was, and freely given.
To every creature under heaven;
Says P——, I will not have it so—

Darkness much better suits my views;
Let darkness o'er the land diffuse.
Henceforth I will that all shall pay
For every light by night or day.

He said, and, as he'd been a God,
The venal herd obey'd his nod.

MR. URBAN,

Bristol, Aug. 20.

THE following *jeu d'esprit* is much ad-
mired at this place, and, as I think it
deserves a much better fate than such fugi-
tive

give pieces usually meet with, I solicit a place for it in the poetical part of your valuable miscellany. Z.

TO MR. C—T—BY.

Ne sis ancillæ tibi amor pudori, &c.

MORACE, BOOK II. ODE IV. IMITATED.

SMIT with a spider-bruher's face,
Think not thy passion a disgrace,
Nor look so d—'d dejected;
Where is thy ancient valour fled?
Nay—never blush, and hang thy head,
Like Bobadil detected.

When Cupid wills his darts to fly,
From corner of a cookmaid's eye,
The stoutest may be taken;
And whilst she stirs the kitchen fire,
Kindling her cheeks, and his desire,
His heart may melt like bacon.

Then bluth not at th' ignoble flame,
Heroes of old have done the same,
Tho' great within the trenches;
Achilles*, Ajax†, and the Czar‡,
Softened the rugged brow of war
In private with their wenches.

Courage, dear boy, return once more,
Leave not Cindrilla to deplore,
Whom thy sweet air bewitches;
Her mop, her brush, neglected lie—
She can nor make or bake a pie—
Scarte see to wash her dishes.

Wilt thou no more frequent the green?
With folded arms no more be seen,
Thy own sweet person viewing?
O how she longs to see thee there,
With wrinkled boot, and turn'd-up hair,
Tho' to her own undoing!

And then to hear thee talk so fine,
Of horses, w—s, and where to dine,
In neat set phrase so charming—
Cindrilla swears her heart is won,
That she's resolv'd to be undone,
And give her mistress warning.

The misses may be pert and sneer,
But servants, tho' in common geer,
Stuff gowns, and coarser jacket,
May yet conceal as fair a skin,
Be as provocative to sin,
And make not half the racket.

Besides, who knows, thy love may be
Of noble blood, in low degree,
Tho' now with scarce a rag on;
Some fairy, envious of her worth,
Doom'd her to labour from her birth,
Sprung from renown'd Pendragon.

Come then to thy Cindrilla's arms,
Bedizen'd in her Sunday charms,
No gaudy silks and fattins;

But new-starch'd cap, and tuck'd-up gown,
With red and white that's all her own,
Stuff petticoat, and pattins.

Pardon, if in these lyric lays
I trumpet forth Cindrilla's praise,
Her beauty tho' uncommon;
With fourscore years upon my head,
Thou hast but little cause to dread
A poor infirm old woman.

ON SEEING A MOURNING RING IN MEM-
ORY OF THE REV. WILLIAM GOST-
LING, ORNAMENTED WITH A
CHRYSTAL URN INCLOSING
A BRAIDED LOCK OF
HIS HAIR.

WHEN I survey this emblematic urn,
This briefly comprehensive tale per-
use,

Remembrance wakes my soul to soft concern,
To grateful elegy my plaintive Muse.

O narrow shrine! and is this chrystal stor'd
With all that frugal piety could save?
Yet shall affection prize this scanty board,
Snatch'd from the crowded coffers of the
grave.

Behold his reverend locks, that vie with snow,
In silver tissue curiously disspread!
Yet how much more becoming did they show
Beneath the velvet covering of his head!

On that fair brow, as open as his heart,
Which every social tie could comprehend,
To worth or science equal aid impart,
A hospitable universal friend.

Where is the glistening eye, the courteous
smile,

The comely countenance, the vocal tongue,
Whose lively tales could fleeting time beguile,
Instruct the old, and captivate the young?

Decrepid age and racking gout conspir'd
To break his firm composure, but in vain:
Oft have I mark'd his features, and admir'd,
Serenely smiling in the face of pain.

Careless the fetters of disease he bore,
While memory led his active mind to stray
Through Gothic piles in search of ancient
lore*,
And rescue sacred ruins from decay.

Still fancy views him, still I seem to spy
His lamp, his book, his posture, form, and
dress;

Beside him filial care, with watchful eye,
Watching his uncomplaining wants to
guess.

Thus, to his name and honour'd image, still
A living tablet shall affection raise,
Above the sculptor's art, or painter's skill,
Or the vain words of monumental praise.

J. S†. 1778.

* Britons.

† Teemessa.

‡ Catherine, the wife of a Swedish ser-
jeant.

* Walk through Canterbury.

† See pp. 285, 6.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following Satire was translated so long ago as 1744, by the famous Dr. KING of Oxford, and corrected by Mr. Mendez. Why it never was published, is of no consequence, if you think it worth your acceptance now.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

JUVENAL, SAT. I. IMITATED.

WHILE from the press the swarming legions rise,
Deafen the ear, and darken all the skies;
While the gay triflers, with themselves at strife,
Now praise her Grace's*, now the laureat's
While not content, tho' mark'd a foe to wit,
The mighty writing Mævius scribbles yet,
A wholesale dealer both in prose and rhyme,
Fruitful as Nile, prolific from his slime!
I may, I must unlace my little store,
And swell the number with one blockhead more.

Is there a place where shirtless poets meet?
I hear the clangor as I pass the street;
The raving bard reads out his painful lays;
Too short are winter nights and, summer days.

This paints his mistress, and delighted sips
Ambrosial fragrance from her ruby lips.
Another, whom the love of glory warms,
Sings the loud clarion, and resounding arms.
Some take down Flaccus shorter by the knee,
And some, O Tasso, are as kind to thee.
Bards good or bad will all their works recite;
In this alone both Swift and Ralph unite.
From tutors free, and like a colt untame,
I kindle with the epidemic flame.

Now, now, behold me on the dangerous brink,

Just launching boldly on a sea of ink;
See how, quick, springing to the growing line,
Th' obedient words assist my just design.

Yet know you why I make this bold essay,
And tread the dangers of the thorny way?
Ask not the cause. Yon beggar's brat but seen,
(Whose jests are impious, and whose wit obscene)

Resolves the question. Now, in guilty pride,
While lords salute him, see the miscreant ride:
Have we not seen thee at thy morning stand,
The bright japan and footstool in thy hand,
Cringing to footmen as they pass'd the Mews,

At night a vile attendant on the stews!
When dotage marries for a neighbour's good;
Or lust incestuous fires a brother's blood;
When the falsewife forgets her vows of truth,
And melts to rapture with the faithless youth;

When sons of earth by arts flagitious rise,
Till the puff'd toad rejoices at his size;
And, snatch'd from dungeon to the height of power,

The weed exulting nips the generous flower;

* Dutchess of Marlborough's and Colley Cibber's "Apologies," then just published.

Say, shall the Muse deny the pointed song,
To rescue Virtue from oppressive wrong?
Observe yon lawyer! know you whence he rose?

The bar, alas! would scarce afford him cloaths;
No honest service rais'd him an estate,
No merit recommends him to the great;
Yet bent to smooth the rougher paths of life,
Th' obliging husband lends his beauteous wife.

Can crimes enormous spot a guilty age,
And the just bard withhold his honest rage?
See, lost to shame, and sunk in all that's base,
Insidious Decius shows his hated face.
Their fatal error shall young spendthrifts feel,
Estates absorb'd by his devouring seal;
Nor tears nor prayers shall make the knave relent,

Nor beauty charm so much as ten per cent.
Hide, hide, ye villains of inferior size,
For giant crimes now open to our eyes.

Of grooms and footmen yon gay train behold,
Whose pompous liveries shine with plunder'd gold;

Gold, which directs their venal master's tongue;

Th' exhausted province proves how great her Ask you what racks they for the wretch prepare?

What wheels to torture, or what beasts to tear?
To keep up forms, a slender fine they lay,
Less than a turnpike takes one summer's day;
Eluded justice mourns her fruitless aim;
Unhurt in pocket, he despises fame:
Revenge in vain displays her bloody arm;
The guilt of greatness can the laws disarm:
In virtue's spite his ill-got wealth he keeps,
Nor sheds one tear though a whole nation weeps.

Are these not crimes that ask an iron hand?
Can soft encomiums weed a burthen'd land?
When guilt thus triumphs, who can time afford

To praise a mistress, or to daub a lord?
Say, shall the verse in senseless measure play,
And strew her myrtles o'er the flowery way,
Near limpid fountains idle notes prolong,
In fruitless strains, and folly-flowing song,
Rehearse the prowess of the wandering knight,

The castle's terrors, and the giant's might,
While kings, and dwarfs, and palfreys crowd the plain,

The motley birth of a distemper'd brain?
Let such as aim to win polluted bays,
Who owe their rise to prostituted praise,
These arts approve; whene'er I wake the string,

Be mine the glory, not to sooth, but sting,
Till every crime the honest lash shall dread,
And vice in shades conceal her purple head.
Soft, soft, young driver, lest some cart you meet,

Like darted lightning hurl you from your seat.
With how much sleight he thuns th' opposing cart!

I want a coachman, and I like your art.

Whence

Whence the bent brow? Thy cloudy visage
clear;

O me unhappy, I've provok'd a peer!
Pardon, young Phaeton, I found no trace
To know thy birth, or guess thy noble race;
Mind, mind thy reins, or some unlucky stone
While thus thou threat'st my neck, may
break thy own.

Another villain:—let the wretch proceed,
And keep the wealth for which he forg'd the
deed:

Be riches his; content he ne'er shall find,
That soft companion of the honest mind.
Skill'd in each baneful herb's prevailing
power,

The cunning wife anticipates her dower,
Mixes the venom in her husband's bowl,
And from the body drives the struggling soul;
The deathful art each copying female tries,
And every male throughout the quarter dies;
The bloated corpse soon joins its kindred clay,
And the bold murd'ress triumphs o'er her
prey.

Fly then, each heaven-born virtue, from the
fight,

Seek the calm fields, or on some cottage light.
See! golden favour, on her regal car,
Reads this loud lesson to her sons from far:
"Would you prevail, indulge each kind deceit,
"Shun dangerous truth, or hope not to be
"great,

"Teach the form'd heart to hate whom you
"carest,

"Nor fondly keep a friend—when in distress.
"And thus, protected by my watchful care,
"Deserve a halter, and you gain a star."

Too true the spoke, for naked Merit lies,
Shivering and cold, expos'd to wint'ry skies.
Where rising piles their marble arms unfold,
Where gleams the silver, and where flames
the gold,

See parasites resound their lord's applause,
And haughty greatness dare the slighted
laws;

Of honour guiltless, yet above reproach,
Hence Edgumbe's title, and hence Janssen's
coach.

Then, Indignation, raise thy Gorgon head,
And on my soul thy subtlest poison shed.
If genius warm not, rage will make me
write,

Like Duck, a poet in Apollo's spite.
No knave so mean, but I will drag to light,
Though, like a mole, the villain shun the
light.

Though courts protect him, I'll the fiend dis-
close,

'Tis great, 'tis honest, to provoke such foes.
But hark what noise quick sounding shakes
the board! [hoard:

View the pale crowd, and see the shining
The fatal dice-box rattles in my ear,
Whole forests fall, and houses disappear.

Think, think, young spendthrift, e'er you
make the set,

A ruin'd tradesman clamours for his debt,
And ere too late the sallying dice you send,
What plagues, what ruin, on the cast attend.

Vain the reproof, each admonition vain;
All virtues sink beneath the thirst of gain.

Patience, kind heaven! Among that crew
of knaves,

That tribe of villains, pleasure-serving slaves,
See you not one who might respect command,
The dreadful engine rattling in his hand?

O learning, wisdom, whither are you run!
See how you're wrong'd by an ungrateful son.
Weeping I turn from so abhor'd a sight.—

But, warm for virtue, when her cause you
fight,

And to the world the shameless list declare,
Forget, my Muse, that Chesterfield was
there.

(To be concluded next Month.)

R E P A R T E E.

TO A VERY INGENIOUS LADY, WHO
ASKED, "WHETHER HYPOCHONDRI-
ACISM IS NOT AN AFFECTION OF
THE MALE SEX ONLY?"

See the Epigram in our last, p. 616.

AND is my friend so much inclin'd
To have the bounds of HIP defin'd;
To see resolv'd, (and, pray, what then?)
Whether 'tis not confin'd to men?

I answer, (and I do't in pain,
For married men will still speak plain)
That Hip, or *Vapours*, (they are one)
May affect either sex, or none;
And when in women they appear,
They often last throughout the year.

Bridgnorth.

C.

MR. URBAN,

DRYDEN has somewhere said, that the
following turn could not be retained
in a translation in the same number of lines:

*Si nisi quæ formâ poteris te digna videri,
Nulla futura tua est, nulla futura tua est.*

Ovid. Sappho ad Phaon.

Take two instances to the contrary:

1.

If but to one that's equally divine,
None you'll incline to, you'll to none incline.

2.

If, save whose charms with equal lustre shine,
None ever thine can be, none ever can be
thine.

Both these were by the late Corbyn Mor-
ris, Esq. Commissioner of the Customs.

On the "Imitation of JESUS CHRIST" by
THOMAS à KEMPIS.

MY joy! prefer'd to every book beside,
My sole companion, and my faithful
guide;

Next to th' unerring word of God, teach thou
Thro' this life's maze the ways of peace to
know;

Direct my wandering steps, and steer my
course,

Thro' virtue's paths, to virtue's only source.
Bu. back.

D. W.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 624.)

Having stated the terms of the loan, Mr. Pitt proceeded to lay before the House the state of the unfunded debt, which amounted, as has already been noticed, to the sum of fourteen millions; six millions six hundred thousand pounds of which he meant to fund. More than this, in one year, upon mature consideration; it would, he said, be dangerous to bring to market; but, that the creditors of government might have no reason to complain, he proposed that the remainder of the unfunded debt should bear an interest of 4 per cent. He was at some difficulty to determine the best mode of funding the 6,600,000*l.* whether by loan or by subscription. If by loan, we should have the money-lenders, with all their arts of finess, to contend with. But if by subscription, those only who had already trusted government were to be persuaded that it would be for their interest to continue that trust, which he undoubtedly meant that it should. It was therefore his idea to propose to the Committee to create a new 5 per cent. stock, irredeemable either for a time, or till 25 millions of the old funds should be liquidated, and to estimate that stock at 93*l.* In the settlement of this new stock he saw that regard ought to be had to the dates of the debts due to the several creditors. Their pretensions were by no means equal. The sum which he proposed to fund would bring down the navy debt to the end of June 1782; and by dividing it into three classes, the principle of equity might be very nearly retained. The first class should include the creditors of so long standing as June, July, and August, 1781; and, in consideration for the time, he proposed to take those bills at par, by which the holders would have a profit of 8 per cent. By the equalising rule, therefore, the next class, containing the next three months, should be taken at a discount of 4 per cent. The next three months at a discount of 5 per cent. and so on at a discount of 1*l.* more for every three months, till the period already mentioned should be closed. The interest to be paid on this new stock he computed at more than 313,060*l.* annually; but he trusted that the period was at no great distance when, instead of borrowing, we should begin to liquidate the national debt, to which the increase of the sinking fund, now that peace was fully established in every part of his Majesty's dominions, would liberally contribute. [Here Mr. Pitt entered into a very flattering investigation of the great things that might be effected, and the projects that were under consideration, in order to carry them into execution. These, he said, he but just mentioned, that gentlemen might turn the subject in their minds.] He then adverted to the sum at present to be raised, which he acknowledged to be of such magnitude as to affect both rich and poor. It was an awful and an alarming business, which

required the most serious attention and assistance of the House. But, what added still to the distress, the old taxes had not answered the estimate for which they were granted. However, there was reason now to hope that, as the blessings of peace flowed through the land, and every where opened the channels of commerce in their course, the increase of wealth would enable the people in general to bear their proportion of taxes without being over-pressed by the burden. He did not dare to hope that the taxes he was about to propose were unexceptionable. Such as they were, he should submit them to the candour of the House, and should be glad to embrace lighter, if any such were offered. His principal view was, he said; to make them general, so that they might be productive. And,

1. He had considered that every man wore a hat; a small tax, therefore, upon hats would raise a large sum. Six pence upon coarse hats, and two shillings upon fine, would scarce be felt by the different classes of wearers, yet he would take it at 150,000*l.* At this hat-tax every man in the house clapped his hand to his head.

2. Thinking, as he did, that both *male* and *female* were alike interested in the support of government, he would propose, by way of equalising the burthen, a tax on *RIBBONS* and *GAUZES*. He supposed 25,000 looms in ribbon-weaving, but stated that only 19,000 were employed in that branch. The whole annual product, on a moderate calculation, would amount to 71 millions of yards, and more. This, at a penny a yard, with the gauges, would produce 120,000*l.* at the least.

3. The next article, he said, he almost trembled to name. This was *COALS*; which he afterwards gave up.

4. A tax upon horses, with an exception to those employed in the carrying trade, and in agriculture. This, he owned, was a favourite object of taxation with him, as none of the poorest class of people would be affected by it, meaning neither to include horses employed in trade, or in agriculture. Every farmer, he supposed, kept a saddle-horse for his pleasure. On that supposition he calculated 14 spare horses on an average in each parish, amounting in all to 140,000, which, with horses employed in carriages for pleasure only, would make the the number, 200,000. A tax of 10*s.* upon each of these would produce 100,000*l.*; and, to ascertain the payment of the tax, he proposed a *stamp*. [This set the whole House in a roar.] Recollecting himself, he said, he did not mean to stamp the horse or his rider, but some conspicuous part of his furniture.

5. He next proposed an additional excise on printed and stained linens, and calicoes. These articles, he said, were now 20 per cent. cheaper than during the war, and cotton was also much cheaper; he therefore proposed an additional duty of about 20 per cent. which, he said,

would

would produce 120,000*l.* without any additional expence in collecting.

6. Candles were the next object he would submit to the consideration of the House. He owned that an additional duty on candles would affect the poor as well as the rich, but in so small a degree as scarce to be felt by either, being only one halfpenny per pound, and yet, by the universal use, would produce more than 100,000*l.* He had been well informed that the consumption of the cottager in the year did not exceed 10*lb.*

7. The next object he had in view he believed no gentleman would oppose, and that was, *Licences* to be granted to the venders of exciseable commodities. This the commissioners of excise had recommended, and the capital dealers in that branch had requested. This he stated at 80,000*l.*

8. A tax upon bricks and tiles had been long talked of, and would, no doubt, be productive. The rage for building was now universal. It had been stated that more than 205 millions of bricks had been manufactured for years in the neighbourhood of London only, and it would be but reasonable to suppose as many more in the rest of the kingdom. These then, at 2*s.* 6*d.* the 1000 only, added to the like number of tiles, would, he observed, produce 50,000*l.*

9. As the preservation of the game was a favourite object with sporting gentlemen, he thought it would tend greatly to that end if no qualification to kill game should be admitted in a process in any court of law, except that qualification had received the stamp of office; for which stamp the person qualified should pay one guinea. This, he supposed, would produce 30,000*l.* [It has since been advanced to two guineas.]

10. An additional duty of one third more than the present duty on paper. This, being a heavy article, which could not be smuggled, and consequently the manufacturer could not be undersold, he thought could well bear this addition. He rated it at 18,000*l.*

11. The last imposition the Minister now proposed, was a tax on hackney-coaches.— This, he said, would be readily paid, as the profits must be great from the repeated applications for licences. He should therefore propose an additional duty of 5*s.* per week on each, which, on 1000 coaches, would produce just 1000*l.* per month.

All the above taxes have already been recapitulated in our Magazine for July, p. 554; but, as some of them have been changed, and others added, a more correct list shall be given in its proper place, after all are settled.

On the Minister's sitting down, several gentlemen were ready to rise; but

Mr. Fox first caught the eye of the Speaker, not, he said, to enter into any debate on the various articles of taxation proposed by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, as that would come more properly when the several bills should come before the House; but only to make

such observations as occurred to him in the course of his speech: and, first, he thought it the duty of every Minister, in making any loan for the publick, to have in view the best terms possible. The Rt. Hon. Gent.'s funding so great a part of the navy debt was a step that would do him honour. But funding at high interest was destructive to trade, as there would be few, who could make 5 per cent. on government security, that would lend their money to private individuals. He wished to know what was to be the situation of the bill-holders who did not chuse to subscribe. He wished to know this, to enable him to judge of the extent of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's plan. It was, he said, a melancholy thing to think of, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. in collecting taxes to pay the bare interest of the national debt, had been obliged to have recourse to articles so materially affecting our chief manufactures; but, what was still more to be lamented, the prospect before us was much for the worse. The almost insupportable load of taxes, added to the enormous debt, precluded all hope of equitable redemption. He observed, that the Rt. Hon. Gent.'s calculations were for the most part merely ideal; for instance, the article on ribbons, founded on the population of this country, being 7 millions, and estimating the consumption at 71,136,000 yards, was allowing ten yards to every soul; and as one half are males, of course it would be 20 yards for every female, from the hour of her birth to the day of her death. With respect to the deficiency of the taxes complained of, he feared *that* deficiency would increase, notwithstanding the flattering picture the Rt. Hon. Gent. has held forth of the increasing wealth flowing from the blessings of peace.

Mr. Pitt, to the question put by the last speaker, replied, that if the bill-holders did not chuse to subscribe, they must wait till Parliament could find ways and means to pay them.

E. of Surrey observed, that hats were a considerable article of export; and he wished to know if a drawback was to be allowed the exporter. The duty on coals he thought excessive, and ruinous to several manufactories. In that on horses, if all intended for agriculture were to be exempted, much fraud and collusion would take place; and as to that on printed linens, he was sure the trade was not in a condition to bear it. Ireland was our rival in it, and would reap all the benefit. The tax on bricks was a good tax; and that on qualifications he approved.

Sir J. Wrottesley execrated the coal tax.— He could never consent to a tax that would be the ruin of the most useful class of men in the kingdom.

Sir M. W. Ridley declared himself in the same strong terms.

Sir J. Johnson thought the present game laws infamous, arbitrary, and oppressive; and approved of the tax on sporting gentlemen, who

who, in his opinion, should pay twice as much as the game-keeper.

Mr. *Dempster* thought the time for objections was when the bills were brought in; yet he could not help observing, that the tax of 10l. on brewers would destroy itself, and act as a monopoly. It would throw all the trade into a few hands, and effectually suppress all the rest. That on calicoes he disapproved, because it was to be raised in direct contradiction to the doctrine advanced the other day, namely, to lessen the duties to make them productive.

Mr. *Pitt*, to the objections made to the coal tax, replied, that exemptions would certainly be made to large and uncertain manufactories, in conformity to the stated maxim never to tax raw materials.

Mr. *W. Stanhope* remarked, that in the article of coals there must be so many exemptions, that what was left would be no object of parliamentary concern.

Sir *Geo. Turner* lamented that trade should always be the object of taxation of every administration, while the luxuries of life escaped unnoticed. Opera-houses, theatres, amphitheatres, houses of entertainment, and places of dissipation and public amusement, were fit places of resource in times like the present; but no minister had ever turned his thoughts to bring them in aid of the national finances. He expressed his utter dislike to most of the taxes, though he saw the necessity of raising the money.

Almost every member who spoke reprobated the coal tax; but the question being put on several resolutions, they were all severally carried without a division.

Thursday, July 1.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the Irish Postage Bill,

Mr. *Eden* was curious to know of the Secretary [*Orde*], who brought it in, what he thought would be the extent of the loss to the revenue if the bill should pass into a law?

Sec. *Orde* replied; not near 2000l. as the number of letters from Ireland to privileged persons in England were much greater than those from England to privileged persons in Ireland. The bill was read, and ordered to be committed.

Sir *Tbo. Dundas* rose, to acquaint the House with the distressing famine that raged in Shetland, and the northern islands of Scotland; and therefore moved, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the same, and make their report to the House.

Mr. *Speaker* rose, to take the opinion of the House on the motion, as he doubted whether any precedent existed of a committee being appointed on the mere motion of a member, without any petition being previously presented.

Mr. *Dempster* cited one in point. He assured the House, upon his honour, that when the last letters came from Shetland, men and cattle were dying for want of food; that, if

the famine raged to that degree then, it was much worse now, and called for the most immediate assistance; that the Shetland Islands contained upwards of 20,000 persons, employed in the fishery, who were now involved in the deepest distress.

Mr. *Pitt* wished the motion to be altered, as it assumed a fact of which there was at present no proof before the House.

After some little altercation, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. *Gilbert* brought up the report of the committee of ways and means for raising the supplies.

Mr. *Pitt* rose, and in a very candid manner apologised for troubling the House on the subject of the tax upon coals, which he found was chiefly complained of when first proposed. He only requested gentlemen to suspend their opinion till the bill was brought in, when, he was not to be bigoted to it, but that, if the objections were of weight, his mind was open to conviction, and he should be ready to make such alterations as should then appear to be necessary.—The report was then read, and the taxes particularised as follow:

COALS.		£.	s.	d.
Per ton		0	2	0
Per chaldron		0	3	0

CANDLES.		£.	s.	d.
On all tallow candles, per lb.		0	0	0½

BRICKS and TILES.		£.	s.	d.
On every 1000 of bricks		0	2	6
On every 1000 of plain tiles		0	3	0
On every 1000 of tiles under 10 inches		0	1	6
On every 1000 of paving tiles		0	3	0

HATS.		£.	s.	d.
Every hat made of mixed materials		0	2	0
Every hat made of felt		0	0	6

PRINTED LINENS, &c.		£.	s.	d.
Printed silks and linens named in Great Britain, per yard		0	1	6
On square silk handkerchiefs		0	0	4
On all cotton stuffs		0	0	3
On all linens and stuffs		0	0	3

RIBBONS and GAUZE.		£.	s.	d.
On every 12 yards of ribbon one-third of an inch broad		0	0	1
Ribbons more than one-third, and not three-fourths of an inch in width, per yard		0	0	0½
Ribbons above three-fourths wide, and not more than two inches and an half in breadth, per yard		0	0	0½
Ribbons exceeding two inches and an half in breadth, per yard		0	0	1
Silk gauze, every yard square		0	0	3
Gauze exceeding one yard square, per yard		0	0	4
Plain gauze, per yard		0	0	2
Plain gauze, exceeding one yard in width, per yard		0	0	2

LICENCES.		£.	s.	d.
For a licence to makers of mead		1	0	0
To dealers in brandy		5	0	0
From 5l. on common brewers to		20	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
To all rectifiers of spirits	5	0	0
To makers of vinegar for sale	10	0	0
To makers of sweets (except mead)	5	0	0
To makers of low wines	10	0	0
To corn distillers	50	0	0
To maltsters	2	0	0
To hop planters, whose plantations are two acres or more	2	0	0
To tallow chandlers	1	0	0
To soap makers	2	0	0
To paper makers	2	0	0
To callico printers	10	0	0
To starch makers	5	0	0
To wire drawers	2	0	0
To tanners	5	0	0
To tawers (dealers in white horse leather)	1	0	0
To dressers of skins in oil	2	0	0
To curriers	2	0	0
To vellum and parchment makers	1	0	0
To glass makers	10	0	0

SPORTSMEN, &c.

Persons qualified to kill game to register their qualifications, and to take out a certificate, with a stamp

1 1 0

Game-keepers, deputed, to take out like certificate

1 1 0

PAPER.

One-third of all the present duties on all kinds of paper made in Great Britain.

HACKNEY COACHES.

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Mr. *Jaliffe* objected to the tax on coals, as materially affecting the poor, who would thereby be reduced to great distress.

Mr. *Stanhope* insisted, that, in whatever shape it should be moulded, it would never go down.

Sir *M. W. Ridley* apologised for some hasty expressions on the former debate; but as the Minister had so politely prayed the House to wait till the bill was brought in, he would not oppose the resolution in the first instance.

Sir *W. Canningham* saw it in so odious a light that, if he was sure of being single, he would divide the House against it.

Sir *H. Mackworth* stated, that provisions were so dear in many parts of the country, that the poor might be said to be nourished by the warmth of the fire. Deprive them of that comfort, and they must literally starve.

Mr. *Sheridan* hoped that Sir *W. C.* would not persist in dividing the House, as he possibly might find Scotland exempted.

Mr. *Marshall* wished it might be permitted to go one step farther. He, however, objected strongly against the licence to hop-planters. It would not affect the wealthy, but totally annihilate the little planters. The duty was already as much as the planters could bear.

Sir *J. Wrottesley* was certain the tax upon coals could never be mended; but he was, notwithstanding, for giving it fair play.

Mr. *Dewar* was of the same opinion; but, were it a tax upon Bibles, he would bear what could be said in its favour.

E. of Surrey said, the hon. Bart. [Sir *W. C.*] should not divide the House alone, for he would support him.

Mr. *Hussey* thought the tax upon coals oppressive, and so was that on candles. It was said, that the last would affect the poor but little; yet, when it was considered that the poor had but little to spare, it then became grievous. He approved of the tax upon horses, and wished that the whole loan had been made on an interest of 5 per cent, and that the whole of the navy-bills had been funded.

This brought on a tedious, though perhaps an interesting, debate about money matters, which could only be entertaining to those concerned.

Ld. *Mason* spoke in favour of a 5 per cent. loan, and was sanguine in his opinion that 200 millions of the national debt might be paid off in 52 years, by means of a million a year solely appropriated for that purpose, and vested in the hands of proper trustees.

On the resolution for laying a duty on candles being read,

Sir *James Johnstone* desired to know if the contrager, who groped his way to bed with his farthing tallow, was to pay; and the duke, who ranted all night in the full blaze of meridian light, with his wax-candles, was to go scot-free?

Mr. *Rose* (Secretary to the Treasury) stated to the House, that it was in contemplation to lay an additional duty on wax-candles, but the consumption was so confined, and the raw material so scanty in this country, that it was scarce possible to draw the line.

On the resolution for laying a duty on bricks being read,

Sir *James Johnstone* wished to have slates included, but was told it was too late, as the motion must originate in a committee of ways and means.

On the resolution for laying a duty on coals being read a second time,

Sir *W. Canningham* said, he was determined to divide the House, and the question being put, the numbers were, for the resolution 154, against it 2, most of the members waiting to see the bill before they wholly rejected it.

Frid. 9, July 2.

Lord *Ongley* took the oaths, and his seat in the room of Mr. *St. John*. At the same time an order of the House was dispensed with, and a petition received from the electors of Bedford, complaining of an undue return in seating Ld. *O.* in the House, instead of Mr. *St. John*.

Mr. *Chanc. of Excheq.* delivered from his Majesty a petition which had been laid at the foot of the throne, stating that a famine raged in the Shetland Islands, and praying speedy relief. Ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

The

The House then resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

Chanc. of Excheq. rose, and acquainted the House with the heads of the bill which he intended to offer for relief of the East India Company, and which he said were three.

1. Respecting those debts which were immediately due from the Company to the public.

2. Respecting the arrears of duties due to the customs, and for which some longer indulgence must be given.

3. Respecting the bills drawn on the Company to such an amount as to endanger the credit of the Company, and affect materially the interest of the public.

An additional subject of investigation was, the dividend of 8 per cent, allowed by Parliament to be made to the proprietors.

On these heads, he said, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the Company of merchants trading to the E. Indies.

He then referred to the report of the Select Committee appointed to examine into the Company's affairs, as stated by the Directors, which did not appear to him, he said, in that desperate *black-looking* situation, in which they had been represented some time ago; but, on the contrary, in so favourable a way that, with a well-regulated economy, they might be retrieved. He considered indeed the acceptance of bills, in direct disobedience to the commands of that House, as highly criminal; but at the same time declared, that neither the promise of the Treasury, nor the promise of the House of Commons, were obligatory on the public to pay them. But that matter he considered as foreign to the object he had in view, which was, to endeavour to persuade Parliament to stretch forth her aiding hand to enable the Company to discharge all her obligations, of what kind soever, with her own property. What he most sincerely wished Parliament to do was, to permit the Company to have the mercantile government of their property in India, and to enable them to act with vigour in their several presidencies there. This would soon reinstate them in opulence, and enable them to be valuable friends and profitable subjects to this country. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for granting relief to the India Company, by repitting the payments due to government, by permitting the Company at home to accept bills drawn from India, and by establishing regulations respecting their dividends.

Mr. Francis observed, that the bills already under acceptance amounted to 4,819,000*l.* and he wished to know from the R. Hon. Gent. how far the bill moved for went to bind this country to the payment of that enormous sum.

Mr. Pitt, in reply, said, he was, as he had before stated, decidedly of opinion, that the nation was not bound to pay those bills. But this subject he thought of a delicate nature, and wished to defer entering into particulars till the bill was read.

Mr. Fox observed, with respect to the payment of the bills, that in law the public certainly were not bound, but in honour they were. It was childish, therefore, to fritter away a plain matter by law, and to skulk from the spirit of the obligation under colour of law chicanery. The question was now plainly this, Was or was not this country, by implication, bound to pay the acceptances drawn from India under the sanction of this House?

Mr. Dundas supported the idea of the Minister, and went over the same ground.

Mr. Fox replied, that those who combated on that ground would find it unfortunate ground, and ill bottomed.

Mr. Jenkinson observed, that Parliament had often widened and narrowed the credit of the Company, but had never considered itself as bound to pay the Company's debts.

Mr. Francis, if that was the case, insisted that a clause should be inserted in the new bill, expressive of the sense of the House, that individuals might not be misled. The Right Hon. Gent. had admitted that prodigality had reigned among the Company's servants abroad; and how, he said, could that House be assured that the same prodigality would not still be continued? He adverted to the conduct of Mr. Hastings. Mr. Hastings, he said, was an ingenious gentleman, a man of great sense, but one who was generally deceived in his calculations. He pointed out to the House one instance of his inconsistency. In one of his letters Mr. Hastings said, "He had not drawn for any sum to support the war;" yet, in the account, it appeared there remained unpaid 3,416,000*l.* for the Bengal establishment. He did not say this because the Hon. Gent. was not present, (and he was sure Mr. H. would give him credit for speaking as freely to his face); but, were he inclined to misrepresent him, he knew he could have his cause well defended, as he was not without his representatives in that House.

Mr. Placairn rose in justification of the Governor General of Bengal, who, he insisted, in spite of malice and detraction, had saved to Great Britain all that was valuable in that part of the world. He called on the Minister to bring forward his promised bill. Our affairs there wore no very pleasing aspect; but their embarrassment originated with ourselves. Their government wanted vigour, wanted responsibility, wanted spirit. Transfuse these qualities into their deliberation, and every thing will wear a new face. He adverted chiefly to the situation of the army. This was at present wholly without system. There were troops of the Company, and troops belonging to his Majesty. The army was consequently without union, and without a head. Its operations were apt to clash; and its measures so ill concerted as frequently to defeat the very purposes to which they were directed. To give the army effect, it was therefore necessary to enlarge its authority; and he particularly recommended the restoration of discipline

pline in the army, as one of the principal regulations to be attended to in the new bill. He adverted to several other abuses, which he pointed out with equal candour and ability.

Mr. Pitt rose, just to apprise the House that he should bring in his regulating bill on Tuesday.

Mr. Scott thought himself pointed at by Mr. Francis, and denied that he was any man's representative in parliament. He represented the borough of West Looe, and by virtue of that representation was a representative of the collective body of the British empire, whose interest he had as much at heart as any member of that House. He endeavoured to prove the present distress and indigence of the Company as a natural consequence of the American war, from the baneful tendency of which the wars in India have derived their origin. He then entered fully into the present state of the Company's finances, insisting upon it, that, with the relief prayed for, the Company, in the short period of a six years peace, would not only be enabled to discharge its debts, but have a balance of 157 lacks of rupees in its favour. As to Mr. Hastings, he declared, upon the best authority, that he wished to be recalled, and was ready to return whenever a successor should be appointed.

Lord North allowed the American war to have many sins to answer for; but, if it had fair play, the sin of ruining the E. I. Company must be imputed to a quite different cause, the rapacity and profligacy of its own iniquitous servants. As to Mr. Hastings, it was rather singular that neither the House of Commons nor his friends could recall him; though it was the express order of the one, and the wish of the other, that he should be recalled.

Mr. Smith (chairman of the Company) endeavoured to make the Company's affairs appear with a good face.

Mr. Eden stated the particulars omitted by the Directors in their report; by which he would have it believed, that, instead of a balance in hand of 157 lacks of rupees at the end of six years, the Company would be eight millions in debt. He followed Mr. Fox, and insisted that the public were bound in honour to see that the creditors of the Company were paid the bills that were accepted under cover of the House.

Mr. Atkinson rose in defence of the Company, and endeavoured to convince the House that they had nothing to fear from the non-payment of the Company's bills; that the five millions and a half, nearly, of floating stock, that were coming home, would more than answer all that were necessary to be paid for the present; and what was now wanted of parliament was no more than one friend would do for another in like circumstances. There had been times when the Company had assisted Government; and, as the old adage is, he thought one good turn had always deserved another.

Mr. Fox, in reply, said, the Company had done every thing in their power to ruin him, and, by the same rule of retaliation, they could not expect that he should favour them. The present question was for a bill to relieve them. The Rt. Hon. Gent. ought first to have brought in his bill to regulate them; for, if the same profligate set of servants were to be continued, all that Parliament could grant would be no more than, as an Hon. Gent. had said on a former occasion, a cup of water thrown into a full sea. As the Company was now modelled, he might with truth and justice consider it as a sink of corruption, imbecillity, dereliction, and every thing that was base; and he did not think himself justifiable in granting one shilling of his constituents' money towards their support [here was a horse-laugh at the word *constituents*]. He was aware, he said, of the cause of their mirth; but, as he had been told that every member was a member of the people at large, he had as much right to boast of constituents, though those for Westminster had been injuriously denied him. He then proceeded to answer the calculations on which the friends of the Company had grounded their defence, and particularly the estimate of 3,300,000*l.* as the annual amount of the Company's sales for six years to come; which he insisted was an erroneous calculation. He minutely adverted to every argument that had been urged, and remarked, as rather curious, a letter received in 1783 from the Company's servants, in which they say, "they shall obey the Company's orders, and send home no more raw silk;" yet the Hon. Gent. who spoke last had talked of a great quantity of raw silk that was coming home in four ships, and formed the most valuable part of the whole cargo. He sarcastically spoke of Mr. Hastings and his representatives; justified his own East India Bill, and gave some broad hints to the Minister, to leave as little power as possible in the hands of those nominal servants of the Company, who in fact were the masters.

Mr. H. Dundas closed the debate, which had been carried on very pointedly till one in the morning; when, on the question being put, it passed without a division.

Monday, July 5.

The order of the day, for the second reading of the bill for the more effectual prevention of smuggling, being read,

Mr. Eden rose, and pointed out many errors, as well in the wording those clauses which he thought necessary, as in introducing others, which to him appeared objectionable.

Other gentlemen joined in correcting other errors; and the bill, being in several instances amended, was read a 2d time and committed.

The House in committee on the relief to be granted to hat-makers.

Mr. Brook Watson moved, "That the exportation of hare-skins, rabbit-skins, or wool dyed or dressed, be discontinued;" which was agreed to. He then moved, "That Turkey goat-skins and goats-wool
" be

be allowed to be imported duty-free;" which was likewise agreed to, and the committee broke up.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for continuing the commissioners of accounts another year.

The House went into a committee, the Marquis of Graham in the chair, on the distressed situation of the inhabitants of the Shetland islands; and, on the motion of

Mr. Dampier, That a supply of 500 quarters of barley, amounting to 650l. and 40 tons of biscuit, amounting to 680l. be sent to Shetland for the relief of the distressed poor, the same was rejected for want of form, but afterwards granted.

Thursday, July 6.

Ordered, That there be laid before the House, "An account of the supply sent from Bengal to Madras." This was done at the instance of

Major Scott, who moved to bring it forward for two reasons; one, because it would appear that above 7,290,000l. had been sent, for the support of the war, from Bengal to Madras and Bombay, in five years; the other, that it would tend to convince gentlemen how capable Bengal was of paying off its present incumbrances in case of a continued series of peace, if only for the short period of five or six years.

Mr. Pitt then rose, to introduce his long-expected bill for the better regulation of the government in India. In an animated speech of near three hours, he went over the outlines of his bill, in order to convey to the House an idea of its principle, and the many articles of abuse to which it was to be applied. In stating the magnitude of the subject, he adverted to the vast accession of power which the wealth of India had for a series of years added to the empire of Great Britain; how much our former opulence was owing to the prudent management of our commercial concerns; and how much our future hopes depended on the judicious regulations that were now to be introduced for the future government of that country. Among these, the interest of the inhabitants, in his opinion, had the first claim on the humanity and the justice of Parliament; and he should, he said, be happy to have it in his power to carry into execution the leading principles of that plan which he had once before had the honour to present to that House, in order to establish a system which might enable us to fetter ambition, and diminish the lust of power and of riches, which had grown up to such an height of extravagance and oppression among the servants of the East India Company, as called for the immediate interposition of the legislature to check and restrain. He was not, however, so sanguine as to hope that such a system could be carried into effect with that vigour and energy as might be expected, were the executive power to be trusted with

those who preside on the spot; but, as that would be dangerous, and, as far as it had been tried, had been found ruinous, all that could be done was, to endeavour to approach as near as possible to the means that was most likely to answer the purposes for which the bill was intended.

His first care, he said, had been to guard against that influence which the patronage of the East was supposed to afford, and to destroy that absolute power of acting without controul, by which the servants of the Company had with impunity exercised the most atrocious acts of speculation, plunder, and oppression. To provide against the enormities of this local influence, it was necessary to secure obedience to the orders from this country.

Another point to be obtained was, to abolish extortion, if possible by the Company's servants; but, to accomplish this end, great care must be taken that nothing should be inserted that could in any degree affect commerce. The extension of commerce proportionably increased the splendor of the empire.

In considering the degree of controul, and in whose hands that controul should be placed, it naturally occurred to his mind, that the concerns of commerce were very different from the affairs of government; and that the merchant and the statesman had their distinct pursuits; he therefore meant that both the one and the other should share in the executive government; the Company so far only as commerce should be concerned; and certain commissioners to be appointed to superintend the whole.

Here Mr. Pitt entered into a political discussion on the nature of private charters, how far they ought to be held sacred, and how far they might be infringed for the general good. If, he said, the law could be altered, and the charters new-modelled, with the concurrence of those concerned, surely every man would prefer that mode, rather than by violence to enter upon and confiscate the property of individuals, in direct opposition to their acknowledged rights. He adverted to that balance of power in our constitution which gave it a superiority over every other constitution, and applied this to that balance which it was necessary to preserve in reforming the rights of our territorial possessions in the East. The Company, he thought, had a just claim to the management of their commercial concerns; but, in giving them that management, care was to be taken that no power of controul in any other branch should be vested in their Directors. He again enforced the necessity of narrowing, as much as possible, the power of patronage, and for that purpose he meant to have it separate from the executive power. With respect to the executive power, he meant to have it vested in a board of commissioners, which should have authority to

control as well as superintend. Acts were to originate with them in the first instance, over which the Company were to have no right to alter or repeal. In the appointment of this board, the Crown should nominate; but the persons who were to be chosen were to be such of his Majesty's Privy Council as had sine-cure places, and who, having nothing else to do, might devote their whole time to the service for which they were to receive their salaries. Hence the complaint of procrastination would be obviated, as those commissioners were to be made answerable for neglect; and, as they were not to be entrusted with patronage, the Company would still retain their consequence, though the board might have the power to recall.

Here the Minister entered into a comparison of the merits of the two bills, that of Mr. Fox, and this of his own, shewing the vast superiority of the latter over the former, as well in the nice regard that had been paid to the rights of the constitution on the one hand, and the due subordination of the Company to the executive powers of government on the other.

As to the government abroad, he meant, he said, that it should be a system of unity; that it should have great powers; but that those powers should derive their force from, and act in immediate concert with, those at home. The seat of government he meant to be placed at Bengal, and the council to be nominated by the Company, the Commander in Chief only excepted, who was to be appointed by the Crown. With respect to the administration of that government, much must be left to the discretion of the Governor and Council. Wars and alliances might be absolutely necessary before order could be obtained from home; but this must be always at the peril of those who should presume to engage in them.

The situation of the princes of the East, and the situation of the natives, were objects of great concern; but could only be come at by enquiry on the spot. Under the head of investigation, the disputes between the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore were to be investigated and determined, as were likewise the debts due to and by the Company, which were to be settled and liquidated by the strictest rules of justice and equality.

As to the establishment in India, it received the strictest investigation. And, for that purpose, the most accurate return should be made of every appointment civil, military, and maritime, and no more servants be sent out till that return was obtained.

He had already, he said, hinted at the acceptance of presents. These he thought poisonous weapons in the East, and seldom failed of carrying venom to the heart. This he meant to have restricted, and any trespass to be considered as a high misdemeanor,

and, next to disobedience of orders from home, to be punished as the most infamous crime.

Persons high in office, civil, military, and maritime; sent out to India had; no doubt, the object of gain in view; but, he trusted, they had, besides, a more laudable ambition, the ambition of serving their country with honour, and of rendering strict justice to those over whom they were to preside. These officers, should they act otherwise, will go with their eyes open, and no doubt be aware of the dangers in the road before them.

But the last and most important object of his bill, he said, was the institution of a new tribunal of justice, for the punishment of Eastern delinquents, who, unfettered by the common modes of evidence, and unshackled by the usual practice of trials at law, should proceed, in a summary way, to administer justice on their oaths; and, being both judges of the law and the fact, should finally pass sentence, without appeal, according to the rules prescribed for the punishment of offences and misdemeanors, and the punishment to be carried into execution accordingly. If a fine was to be mulcted, they were to enquire into the estate of the delinquent, and by what means acquired; and if a wrong schedule be produced, or any concealment attempted, he was then to be punished accordingly. A series of years, he owned, had in this free country established a mode of trial by jury, to which the people at large looked with the most inquisitive and piercing eye, as their unalterable and permanent birth-right. An absolute necessity, however, (as there did not exist in our laws a power to bring Eastern delinquents to speedy justice) required, either that this mode should be dispensed with, or that we should give up India entirely. In the constitution of this tribunal, there was to be something of the impartiality of chance, mingled with the discretion of choice. It was to consist of a certain portion of judges, peers, and commoners. The judges to be occasionally balloted for; the peers and commoners to be permanent. By this means he hoped that intrigue, favour, and corruption, would be effectually avoided.

These, he observed, were but the outlines of his plan, which he had endeavoured to enlarge and improve, and, as far as his abilities would reach, to make perfect, for the consideration of the House. The task had been long, laborious, and irksome; but he had persevered, he said, with the greater alacrity, as he knew the justice of his country required it, and the duty he owed his sovereign obliged him to the performance. He begged pardon of the House for taking up so much of their time, and concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill "for the better regulation of the government of India."

Mr. Fox begged leave just to acquaint the House, that he differed in almost every principle

principle which the Right Hon. Gentleman had insisted on in prefacing his motion; but, as a sight of the bill would enable him to speak with greater precision, he should reserve what he had to offer till the bill itself was produced; wishing only to know for the present, whether the three principal heads of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's speech,

The regulation of the Company at home,
The regulation of the Company abroad,
The judicature to punish offenders,
were intended for three bills, or to be included in one?

Mr. Pitt in reply said, it was his intention to comprise all in one bill, and to bring it in on Friday.

On the motion for leave being put, the same was agreed to, and the House broke up.

Wednesday 7.

Lord Beauchamp moved for the third reading of the insolvent bill.

Mr. Paulet rose to oppose it, on the ground, that the decline of public credit was manifestly accelerated by such frequent deviations from the security of the laws. A former bill of this nature had recited, that acts of this nature were inexpedient, dangerous, and cautiously to be resorted to. Such language from the legislature implied an encouragement to men in trade, to extend that credit which a strict execution of the law ought to secure. This measure was then evidently an injustice, against which, he said, he would take the sense of the House.—On a division, the ayes were 39, noes 6.

Much altercation and little business the rest of the day.

Putting off the hearing on the Bedford election, and combating the principle of the commutation tax upon windows, gave rise to warm replies and rejoinders; but produced no other effect than to divert the house.

Thursday July 8.

On the order of the day being read for the third reading of Sir A. Lever's Lottery Bill,

Mr. Hussy rose to oppose it, on the ground of impropriety. He cited, as instances, in support of his opinion, two lotteries of the same kind, namely, that granted to Messrs. Adam, and that granted to Mr. Coxe, which, he said, were both of them frauds on the public.

Mr. Eden and Mr. Orde both thought it cruel to crush the bill now that it had gone so far; upon which, the question was put, and the bill passed.

The House then went into a committee, Mr. Parry in the chair; when

Sir J. Wrottesley moved, "That the sums now in the hands of the Receiver of the land tax for Staffordshire, amounting to 3140l. raised by county-rates by fines for not complying with the militia act, be applied towards building a county goal."

This was strongly opposed, on the ground, that if the county of Stafford was to have this money given them back, to be applied to

Geor. Mac Sept. 1784.

their own uses, instead of a punishment, it would be a reward. And the counties of Sussex, Nottingham, and others under the same predicament, would expect the same indulgence, besides causing murmuring among those counties who had complied with the act. These reasons were thought of weight, and the motion was rejected.

Mr. Pitt then rose, he said, to remove any doubt about the proper application of the money, and moved for leave to bring in a bill, to compel the different Receivers of the land-tax to pay into the treasury, for the use of the public, all such money, so raised, as they are at present in possession of; which fully met the approbation of the House, and Mr. Pitt and Sir John Wrottesley were ordered to prepare and bring it in.

Mr. Pitt, in a very handsome speech, in which he gave the House great credit for their candour, delivered his reasons for the motion he was going to make, which however was not meant to preclude him from resuming the tax another year; and then concluded with moving, that so much of the resolution of the house on Thursday last, as related to laying a duty on coals, be discharged.

Sir Joseph Mordaunt was sorry the motion was general. He thought at least, that a duty should be laid on coals exported.

Other gentlemen returned thanks to the Rt. H. Gentleman; and the house appeared much gratified. The motion was put, and agreed to. After which,

Mr. Burke rose, and apologised for not pursuing any farther the charge against Sir Elijah Impey, who, on a former motion of his, was recalled from India (see vol. LII. p. 74.) He adverted to the information, given by Mr. Pitt a few days ago, of the return of Sir Elijah. which, he said, must be done not merely as a piece of news, but rather with a view to ground some proceeding against him; and as it might be expected, from certain circumstances, that he should take the lead in that business, he begged leave to decline it, and that for the same reason as the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had thought proper to give up the coal tax, namely, from a certainty of not succeeding in it. But that might not be the case of the Rt. H. Gentleman, who, he thought, as minister of the crown, was bound to do it.

Mr. Pitt, in reply, said, that as on the former occasion he had no concern in the recall, he would now have no concern in the prosecution. So the matter dropped.

Friday 9.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report of the committee of ways and means, relative to coffee and cocoa. The report was read, viz.

"That all the present inland duties on coffee and cocoa do cease.

"That 6d. per C. lb. be charged on all coffee the growth of any of the British Colonies in America and the West Indies; and 2s. and 6d. on coffee the growth of any other place.

"That

control as well as superintend. Acts were to originate with them in the first instance, over which the Company were to have no right to alter or repeal. In the appointment of this board, the Crown should nominate; but the persons who were to be chosen were to be such of his Majesty's Privy Council as had sine-cure places, and who, having nothing else to do, might devote their whole time to the service for which they were to receive their salaries. Hence the complaint of procrastination would be obviated, as those commissioners were to be made answerable for neglect; and, as they were not to be entrusted with patronage, the Company would still retain their consequence, though the board might have the power to recall.

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and, next to disobedience of orders from home, to be punished as the most infamous crime.

Persons high in office, civil, military, and maritime; sent out to India had; no doubt, the object of gain in view; but, he trusted, they had, besides, a more laudable ambition, the ambition of serving their country with honour, and of rendering strict justice to those over whom they were to preside. These officers, should they act otherwise, will go with their eyes open, and no doubt be aware of the dangers in the road before them.

But the last and most important object of his bill, he said, was the institution of a new tribunal of justice, for the punishment of Eastern delinquents, who, unfettered by the common modes of evidence, and unshackled by the usual practice of trials at law, should proceed, in a summary way, to administer justice on their oaths; and, being both judges of the law and the fact, should finally pass sentence, without appeal, according to the rules prescribed for the punishment of offences and misdemeanors, and the punishment to be carried into execution accordingly. If a fine was to be mulcted, they were to enquire into the estate of the delinquent; and by what means acquired; and if a wrong schedule be produced, or any concealment attempted, he was then to be punished accordingly. A series of years, he owned, had in this free country established a mode of trial by jury, to which the people at large looked with the most inquisitive and piercing eye, as their unalterable and permanent birth-right. An absolute necessity, however, (as there did not exist in our laws a power to bring Eastern delinquents to speedy justice) required, either that this mode should be dispensed with, or that we should give up India entirely. In the constitution of this tribunal, there was to be something of the impartiality of chance, mingled with the discretion of choice. It was to consist of a certain portion of judges, peers, and commoners. The judges to be occasionally balloted for; the peers and commoners to be permanent. By this means he hoped that intrigue, favour, and corruption, would be effectually avoided.

These, he observed, were but the outlines of his plan, which he had endeavoured to enlarge and improve, and, as far as his abilities would reach, to make perfect, for the consideration of the House. The task had been long, laborious, and irksome; but he had persevered, he said, with the greater alacrity, as he knew the justice of his country required it, and the duty he owed his sovereign obliged him to the performance. He begged pardon of the House for taking up so much of their time, and concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill "for the better regulation of the government of India."

Mr. Fox begged leave just to acquaint the House, that he differed in almost every principle

principle which the Right Hon. Gentleman had insisted on in prefacing his motion; but, as a sight of the bill would enable him to speak with greater precision, he should reserve what he had to offer till the bill itself was produced; wishing only to know for the present, whether the three principal heads of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's speech,

The regulation of the Company at home,

The regulation of the Company abroad,

The judicature to punish offenders, were intended for three bills, or to be included in one?

Mr. Pitt in reply said, it was his intention to comprise all in one bill, and to bring it in on Friday.

On the motion for leave being put, the same was agreed to, and the House broke up.

Wednesday 7.

Lord Beauchamp moved for the third reading of the insolvent bill.

Mr. Paulet rose to oppose it, on the ground, that the decline of public credit was manifestly accelerated by such frequent deviations from the security of the laws. A former bill of this nature had recited, that acts of this nature were inexpedient, dangerous, and cautiously to be resorted to. Such language from the legislature implied an encouragement to men in trade, to extend that credit which a strict execution of the law ought to secure. This measure was then evidently an injustice, against which, he said, he would take the sense of the House.—On a division, the ayes were 39, noes 6.

Much altercation and little business the rest of the day.

Putting off the hearing on the Bedford election, and combating the principle of the commutation tax upon windows, gave rise to warm replies and rejoinders; but produced no other effect than to divert the house.

Thursday July 8.

On the order of the day being read for the third reading of Sir A. Lever's Lottery Bill,

Mr. Hussy rose to oppose it, on the ground of impropriety. He cited, as instances, in support of his opinion, two lotteries of the same kind, namely, that granted to Messrs. Adam, and that granted to Mr. Coxe, which, he said, were both of them frauds on the public.

Mr. Eden and Mr. Orde both thought it cruel to crush the bill now that it had gone so far; upon which, the question was put, and the bill passed.

The House then went into a committee, Mr. Parry in the chair; when

Sir J. Wrottesley moved, "That the sums now in the hands of the Receiver of the land tax for Staffordshire, amounting to 3140l. raised by county-rates by fines for not complying with the militia act, be applied towards building a county goal."

This was strongly opposed, on the ground, that if the county of Stafford was to have this money given them back, to be applied to

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their own uses, instead of a punishment, it would be a reward. And the counties of Sussex, Nottingham, and others under the same predicament, would expect the same indulgence, besides causing murmuring among those counties who had complied with the act. These reasons were thought of weight, and the motion was rejected.

Mr. Pitt then rose, he said, to remove any doubt about the proper application of the money, and moved for leave to bring in a bill, to compel the different Receivers of the land-tax to pay into the treasury, for the use of the public, all such money, so raised, as they are at present in possession of; which fully met the approbation of the House, and Mr. Pitt and Sir John Wrottesley were ordered to prepare and bring it in.

Mr. Pitt, in a very handsome speech, in which he gave the House great credit for their candour, delivered his reasons for the motion he was going to make, which however was not meant to preclude him from resuming the tax another year; and then concluded with moving, that so much of the resolution of the house on Thursday last, as related to laying a duty on coals, be discharged.

Sir Joseph Marubey was sorry the motion was general. He thought at least, that a duty should be laid on coals exported.

Other gentlemen returned thanks to the Rt. H. Gentleman; and the house appeared much gratified. The motion was put, and agreed to. After which,

Mr. Burke rose, and apologised for not pursuing any farther the charge against Sir Elijah Impey, who, on a former motion of his, was recalled from India (see vol. LII. p. 74.) He adverted to the information, given by Mr. Pitt a few days ago, of the return of Sir Elijah. which, he said, must be done not merely as a piece of news, but rather with a view to ground some proceeding against him; and as it might be expected, from certain circumstances, that he should take the lead in that business. he begged leave to decline it, and that for the self-same reason as the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had thought proper to give up the coal tax, namely, from a certainty of not succeeding in it. But that might not be the case of the Rt. H. Gentleman, who, he thought, as minister of the crown, was bound to do it.

Mr. Pitt, in reply, said, that as on the former occasion he had no concern in the recall, he would now have no concern in the prosecution. So the matter dropped.

Friday 9.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report of the committee of ways and means, relative to coffee and cocoa. The report was read, viz.

"That all the present inland duties on coffee and cocoa do cease.

"That 6d. per C. lb. be charged on all coffee the growth of any of the British Colonies in America and the West Indies; and 2s. and 6d. on coffee the growth of any other place.

"That

"That 6d. per C. lb. be charged on all cocoanuts, the growth of the above. That 1s. 6d. be charged on all cocoanuts the growth of any other place."

Mr. Pitt brought in his India Bill, which was read once; and he observed, that, as it might be printed by Monday, the second reading might be appointed for Wednesday, which was agreed to.

Mr. Dempster then rose, in defence of his friend Sir Elijah Impey. He was sorry he

was not in the house when the affair came on the day before. He thought the office, which that judge had accepted under the governor, a very useful office, and wished that, so far from its being criminal to accept of it, it might be continued in the new bill; and that Sir Elijah, or any of the judges of the Supreme court, may be empowered to accept the office of judge of the Suder Dewanny Adawlet Court, without resigning their former offices. *(To be continued.)*

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R.

HAY-MARKET.

- August 30.* The Beggar's Opera—Genius of Nonsense.
31. Noble Peasant—Hunt the Slipper.
Sept. 1. Young Quaker—Son-in-Law.
2. The Two Connoisseurs—Genius of Nonsense.
3. Noble Peasant—Hunt the Slipper.
4. Two Connoisseurs—Agreeable Surprise.
5. Lord Ruffel—Peeping Tom.
7. Two Connoisseurs—Ditto.
8. The Spanish Barber—Ditto.
9. The Fox—Ditto.
10. Two Connoisseurs—Ditto.
11. Young Quaker—Ditto.
13. Hamlet—Ditto.
14. Two Connoisseurs—Son-in-Law.
15. Noble Peasant—Peeping Tom.

DRURY-LANE.

- Sept. 16.* West Indian—Trip to Scotland.
18. Provok'd Husband—All the World's a Stage.
21. Hamlet—The Irish Widow.
23. The Stratagem—Harlequin Junior.
25. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
28. The Jealous Wife—Ditto.
30. Clandestine Marriage—The Quaker,
COVENT-GARDEN.
Sept. 17. As You like It—Cross Purposes.
20. Hamlet—Harlequin Rambler.
21. The Chances—The Poor Soldier.
22. Love in a Village—Positive Man.
24. Belle's Stratagem—The Musical Lady.
27. Othello—Harlequin Rambler.
28. Zara—Catherine and Petruchio.
29. Henry IV. Part I.—The Musical Lady.

F O R E I G N I N T E L L I G E N C E.

Vienna, Aug. 2. THE general hospital of this city, erected and endowed by the munificence of our august sovereign, was opened on the 10th ult.; on the front of which is the following inscription: "*Saluti & Solatio Aegrorum. Josephus II. 1784.*"

A grand balloon, weighing 2600lb. weight, and carrying four persons, was launched here on the 25th ult. It rose a considerable height, and descended on the opposite side of the Danube, in sight of innumerable spectators.

On the 3d of August the Court of Constantinople received certain advice that an earthquake had, on the 18th of July, nearly destroyed the city of Ezerghan, on the confines of Armenia, with the loss of 6000 inhabitants. Among the sufferers was Sultman, Bashaw of Erzerum, lately promoted to that government, who, with his suite of 300 attendants, had reached as far as Ezerghan, of whom only 12 escaped.

And on the 5th of August, the North wind remarkably high, a fire broke out in the quarter of Constantinople called *Chiremit Mabalasi*, which continued burning for 26 hours, and consumed about ten thousand houses. *Gaz.*

Smyrna, Aug. 5. It is calculated that the plague, which has lately raged here, has carried off, within these three months, 16,000 Turks, 2800 Jews, 460 Greeks, 400 Armenians, and near 100 Catholics. — *At Magnesia*

and *Kerkagatt*, from whence our cotton is brought, the mortality has amounted to more than 30,000.

Affairs abroad begin to wear a very serious aspect. All Europe is now in commotion. France seems to pay little regard to her engagement with Great Britain; and the States of Holland to pay less. These two powers have changed the ancient system; and the Emperor, disregarding both, is resolved to open a channel of commerce to his subjects, that threatens the humiliation of their High Mightinesses, who are in danger of falling a sacrifice to their own internal divisions. They have offended the Prussian Monarch, and are at variance with their own Stadtholder. Their trade to the Indies, which raised them to opulence, and gave them consequence, is falling off; and, if his Imperial Majesty is permitted to share in it, cannot long support their haughtiness. All these are strong indications of a falling state.

The ultimatum of his Imperial Majesty has at length been declared to their Ministers at the Court of Brussels.

I. An entire free navigation on the Scheldt, *sine quâ non.*

II. A free navigation to the East and West Indies. And

III. That the ports of Frederick Henry, Liefenhock, Kruischus, and Lillo, be forthwith dismantled and demolished.

To their demands their H. Mightinesses, by way of answer, charge the Emperor with a breach of treaty. By that of Munster, in 1648, his predecessor Philip IV. not only confirmed the independency of the Seven United Provinces, but also the possession of all the places they then held, with such barrier towns as were then assigned; and at the same time renounced for ever, for himself, his heirs and successors, all pretensions to such lands and places as they should hereafter conquer, without infraction of the said treaty; confirming the charters of the East and West India Companies of Holland in their utmost latitude, never to be infringed upon any pretence whatever.

Add to this, that by the Barrier Treaty, in 1715, between the Emperor, the King of Great Britain, and the Republic, it is expressly stipulated, "That, for the preservation of the Lower Scheld, and the communication between Brabant and Dutch Flanders, his Imperial Majesty cedes to the States General the villages and polders of Doel, St. Anne, and Kentineffe." This was also confirmed in the treaty of 1778, with this addition, "That the territory of their High Mightinesses shall extend between the forts Perle and Liesenhoeck, to the half way, at equal distance between the two forts."

And as to the free navigation to the East and West Indies, it is stipulated, by the Treaty of Vienna, March 16, 1781, between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Great Britain, "That the Emperor, as head of the House of Austria, shall prohibit all commerce through the Netherlands to the Indies, reserving to himself, however, the liberty of sending thither two ships, which may bring back their cargoes to Ostend, to be there disposed of."

The Emperor's requisition, therefore, was no sooner made known to the States General then assembled, and honoured with the presence of the Stadtholder, than orders were given to all the officers of the land forces to hold themselves in readiness to march with the troops under their command, on the first notice; and to Vice-Adm. Reynst to oppose the passage of any Imperial ships on the Scheld, on any pretence whatever.

The resolution of the States of Holland and West Friesland, with respect to the Duke of Brunswick (see p. 628), has been strictly put in execution within the territories of the said States, by his dismissal from the command of the regiment of Dutch guards who are in the pay of the States of Holland.

On the requisition of the Emperor being laid before his Most Christian Majesty at the Court of Versailles, the King expressed his satisfaction at this fresh instance of the Republic's confidence and regard; and at the same time recommended moderation, wishing their High Mightinesses to refrain from measures that may hurt the dignity of the Emperor; and if their H. Mightinesses had

any overtures to make, and were willing to entrust his Majesty with the same, he would with pleasure impart them to the Emperor, and use his good offices to have them taken into immediate consideration.

By the Treaty of Munster, in 1748, the territory ceded to the Dutch comprised the lands on both sides the Scheld, from its entrance into the German Ocean to within 4 or 5 miles of the walls of Antwerp, which was at that time a city of the greatest trade in Europe; but the bigotry of the times and the intolerant spirit of the inhabitants prevailing, the trade of Antwerp began to decline, and that of Amsterdam and Rotterdam to rise upon its ruins. In this situation, the Dutch, foreseeing that Antwerp, in some future period, might again recover her vigour, sunk large ships, filled with stones, in the channel that led to the city, to obstruct the navigation; and built four strong forts on the banks of the river, to prevent the passage of vessels of burden without their permission. The present Emperor, intent upon improving the trade of his subjects, demands the demolition of these forts, and the free navigation of the river Scheld. The points to be discussed are thus brought into a very small compass:

1. Whether, by possessing the lands on both sides, the Dutch have a right to obstruct the free navigation of the river to cities or towns out of their jurisdiction? And

2. Whether the obstructions which they have thrown in the way, and the forts which they have built to render these obstructions effectual, may not be demolished and done away without breach of those treaties on which their High Mightinesses place their chief dependence?

It is reported, that the Emperor has prohibited the importation of English stuffs into any part of his dominions; on the ground that the acts made against smuggling will be detrimental to the trade of his subjects in Flanders.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

A letter from an officer at *Sawandrove*, 30 miles from *Bangalore*, dated in November last, gives a deplorable account of the situation of the prisoners, whom the fortune of war had thrown into the power of the enemy. A party of 20 officers and 30 soldiers were lately sent, chained in pairs, from *Bangalore* up *Sawandrove*, where they were cast into a miserable shed, so thinly covered with straw as hardly to keep out the rain; their subsistence was only 4x cash and a seer of rice for each officer a day; the common men were reduced to half this allowance. One hundred and sixty cash go to a rupee, the seer a very small quantity, old, and as black as ink. The water was shocking, and tasted as if mixed with oil. Happily, they had among them some pagodas, and the boys being allowed to cut wood, necessity taught them to

boil their water, and by mixing it with allum they made it drinkable.

On the great question between the Company and the army, as to the plunder of Chyrt-Sing, Sir W. Jones has given an ultimate decision in favour of the Company. This is the most important decision that has ever been confirmed in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal; and will probably be attended with the happiest consequences, as that system of rapacity and plunder, which has hitherto disgraced the annals of that country, will now in all probability be broken and done away.

The letters received by the Warren Hastings Indiaman, from Bengal, give a very favourable report of the present state of affairs in that presidency. The Gov. Gen. has made a journey to Lincnew, where the Vicer has paid his arrears, and enabled the Governor to pay the Company's troops at Oude up to the month of January last; that the Vicer had received the Governor with great cordiality, and had assured him that all the payments should punctually be paid at the stated periods. These letters add, that the troops, that had served at Guzzerat during the war, were returned and reduced. In a march of 1100 miles through the Marratta country, there was not the least complaint against a single soldier, and the troops have received the thanks of the Governor and Council for their good behaviour. Six regiments of Sepoys are likewise disbanded.

Three days after Mr. Hastings left Calcutta, a paper of intelligence was received from Madras, which was instantly transmitted to him. It is said to have staggered him a little at first; but, being afterwards considered as a miserable trick to defeat his measures, he proceeded. The paper was as follows:

"Tranquebar, Jan. 31, 1784."

"Extracts of news arrived at Bombay on the 9th of January, in the Albany sloop of war, which left England the 26th of September, 1783,—called at St. Helena.

"Mr. Monckton, Governor of Bombay; Mr. Russel to succeed Lord Macartney.—Major Scott has at last opened his budget, and given in Mr. Hastings's resignation, who is to be created an Irish peer; Lord Macartney, Governor-General.

"Mr. Francis to be second in Council, to succeed Lord Macartney.

"No King's Commander in Chief. General Richard Smith to be third in Council at Bengal, and to command the troops.

"The King's regiments to be reduced in India. The men to have their choice to stay, or to return to England.

"The Governors of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, at liberty to retain any of the officers under the rank of Colonel that chuse to stay.

"Mr. Plumer to be President of Tanjore; Mr. J. Sullivan at the Nizam's Court.

"A new arrangement with the Nabob for a fixed sum per annum, on the payment of 12 lacks of pagodas in advance, and six per cent. secured to his creditors by siccars.

"Supposed that the present ministry would not stand.—Lord North and Mr. Fox have quarrelled.

"The Dutch treaty signed the 13th of September at Paris.

"A war certain between the Russians and Turks.—The Spaniards and French determined not to let the Russians come into the Mediterranean.

"Lord Thurlow, Chancellor again.

"A match to be settled between the Prince of Wales and Prince of Orange's daughter.

"Lord Bathurst and Lord Amherst dead.—The latter succeeded in his troop of guards by Lord Pembroke.

"Admiral Digby to command in India.

"Sir Thomas Rumbold's business seems to be over.

"Madras, Feb. 4, 1784."

AMERICAN NEWS.

By an act passed in the General Assembly of the province of Connecticut, for the encouragement of trade, it is declared,

"That foreigners, or native Americans, coming to reside in the cities and ports of Newhaven and New-England, on obtaining the certificates required for their admission, and also taking the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to the state, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of free citizens.—That persons of the above description, importing annually from Europe, Asia, or Africa, goods to the value of 3000l. sterling, or bringing into the said state 2000l. in money, shall, during the time of such importation and seven years ensuing, be exempted from assessments for faculty for the profits arising from such importation, so far as the revenue of the province or the United States are interested therein. And further that all vessels, employed four months in the year in the above commerce, shall be exempt from taxes. But no person who has adhered to the K. of G. B. during the late war, and has been guilty of plunder or murder, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to militate against any order or regulation of Congress, or to countenance the slave trade."

Mr. Henderson, late Judge Advocate and Chief Judge in N. Carolina, is said to have lately purchased a track of land of the Cherokee Indians, of not less than 100 miles square, situate on the back of Virginia, and for soil, climate, and healthfulness, inferior to none on the American Continent. It is watered by the rivers Kentucky, Cherokee, and Ohio, and is peopling very fast.

The rage of ballooning has reached the American coast, and on the 17th of July one of an enormous size was launched at Philadelphia,

Philadelphia, which rose majestically, but when at a certain height it took fire and was consumed to atoms. It is not clear by the account in the papers whether any person was attached to it; if there was, he must have been saved by miracle, as his death is not announced.

Charleston, South-Carolina. Capt. Allen, who this day arrived here from Augustine, confirms the report, that the English are determined to oppose the landing of the Spaniards, on their arrival to take possession of that place.

From the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, of July 28, the following curious advertisement is copied:

"Just arrived, from Londonderry, in the brig *Peggy*. Capt. Stewart, A number of fine healthy men and women servants, and some smart boys, whose times are to be disposed of to the best bidders by the Captain on board, or by Cambell and Kingston on the wharf"—The Jews were formerly slaves to the Egyptians: and afterwards the Egyptians were slaves to the Jews.—There is nothing new under the sun.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

On the 30th of Aug. Mr. Dowling, printer of the *Volunteers Journal*, was taken up by order of the Lord Lieutenant, charged with high treason. The following paragraph, inserted in his paper, is marked by the Crown lawyers for the basis of the prosecution: "O Ireland! Ireland! unhappy Ireland! will you for ever bear with such tyranny! Are you asleep with arms in your hands? Arouse, for shame, support the justice of your cause. Let no station screen the guilty from your resentment. Pull those tyrants from the seat of power, and convince the world that Ireland must be free." Signed J. MURRAY. — Mr. Dowling was seized by Justice Graham, and committed to Newgate by Judge Robinson.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Mr. Tytler, of Edinburgh, having perfected an air-balloon, on the 27th of August last made a successful attempt to navigate the air. The balloon being filled at Comely Garden, he seated himself in his basket, and the ropes being cut, he ascended very high, and again descended very leisurely on the road to Restalrig, about *half a mile* from the place where he rose. He claims the honour to be the first person who has navigated the air in Great Britain. *But see p. 711.*

On the 3th instant William Anderson and James Paul, convicted of convoking the mob who in a riotous manner attacked the distillery at Cannon Mills (see p. 632), were whipped through the streets of Edinburgh, pursuant to their sentence. More solemnity was used on this than on ordinary occasions of the like kind. The military from the Castle, and the lord provost and city magistrates, attended to prevent disorders.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The following fact seems well attested. A child between five and six years of age, the son of Mrs. Roberts of Ipswich, in the night of the 14th instant, being in bed with a woman to whom he was entrusted while his mother was from home, dreamt that he wanted to go down stairs, and accordingly rose and got upon a chair, opened the sash, and fell into the street. The opening of the window awakened the woman, who rose, and looking out, thought she saw something like a lump lying upon the stones, and returning to the bed, she missed the child, and again looking out at the window, heard the child cry; and by the time she got down stairs, he was at the door, calling to her to be let in, without having received any other hurt than two slight contusions on his forehead, and the loss of 2 of his teeth. The window was 12 feet high.

PORT-NEWS.

At *Hull*, the *Sarah* and Elizabeth Greenlandman, Capt. Ray, arrived with the produce of two whales.—What is remarkable, one of the harpooners of the *Henrietta* struck a whale last season which run out 18 lines, each line containing 120 fathoms or 240 yards, being two miles, one half, and 80 yards; but after holding the fish for some time, the harpoon gave way, and the whale escaped.

His Majesty's ship *Druid*, on the 26th past, seized one of the Cawland-boats near *Plymouth*, that had been running goods from an Indiaman off the port. The boat had landed ten men, with each man a bale of muslin on his back, who ran with them towards Rampton. The *Druid's* people pursued, but too late. The smugglers had secured the property.

The Union revenue cutter, *Lient*, Scott, has been more fortunate. He has carried into *Penzance* the *Fox* smuggling cutter laden with 270 casks of brandy, 200 of Holland gin, 120 bags of tea, 16 large bales of muslin, and about 20 other small packages.

A lugger was likewise carried into *Cornwall* lately, laden with 600 tubs of brandy and gin, and a ton and a half of teas. This vessel, named the *Speedwell*, is so prime a sailer, that she is said to have made 32 trips to France before she was taken.

The Neptune revenue cutter has carried into *Yarmouth* a Dutch smuggling vessel, with 200 kegs of gin, 50 bags of tea, and a large quantity of ready-roasted coffee.

The Dorset cutter has carried a smuggling row-boat into *Barnes-Pool*, near *Plymouth*, laden with 6 tons of teas, and several casks of brandy.

But on the 1st instant (Sept.) 50 or 60 smugglers, armed with hangers and other offensive weapons, kept the custom-house officers at bay, and landed goods to the amount of 2000l. at Mulfen-Cove near *Plymouth*.—It is not a little singular, that all

our late acts seem to counteract the intention for which they are passed.

On the 2d instant, the remains of Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. were landed at *Plymouth*, and received all the military honours due to so great a General. (See p. 716.)

A report was circulated at *Portsmouth* on the 11th instant, that a Danish ship with the plague on board lay off the island of *Guernsey*, and was put under quarantine; that she had been laden at *Zante* by false bills of health; and that whoever had ventured on board her was to be shot, if he came ashore before the limited time; but, as the *Gazette* has taken no notice of this fact, we hope the whole story is groundless.

On the 29th of June last, a most dreadful fire broke out at *Port-au-Prince*, on the island of *St. Domingo*, which consumed 150 houses in the most opulent part of the town; and reduced to ashes the Royal Magazine, with 30,000 barrels of flour. The damage is said to be not less than 30 millions of French money. This fire broke out in a tavern near the sea side, where some intoxicated sailors quarrelled, and in the scuffle threw a lighted candle among some combustibles, which instantly took fire, and communicating with other combustibles, set the tavern in a blaze, and that tavern the whole town.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, September 1.

Were executed facing Newgate the following malefactors, John Codd for returning from transportation; Robert Moor for assaulting Mrs. Arabella Jeffries, and forcibly taking from her person a diamond hair-pin; Richard Edwards, for assaulting and robbing the Hon. Geo. Keith Elphinstone of his gold-watch and seals; William Holmes, for breaking into and robbing the house of Adam Hamilton of Endfield, and stealing plate, &c. James Napier, convicted in May sessions for assaulting the Hon. Albinia Hobart, and forcibly taking from her a diamond ear-ring; John Sherlock, for being concerned with others in rescuing from the officers about 150lb. of tea, after being seized by the excisemen. For this man the jury who tried him presented a petition to his Majesty for mercy, in which they represent, that his crime, in their opinion, "does not argue that barefaced wickedness, that extreme depravity of mind, which justifies the doom of a fellow-creature to an ignominious death."—The petition had no other effect than to confirm his sentence.

Morgan, who lies now in Newgate for the murder of Mr. Linton, is said to be most singularly penitent, and very communicative. He owns, that he was one of a numerous gang, who had formed themselves into a body, and assumed to themselves the name of the *Resurrection Club*; one of the articles of which was, that whoever refused, or should

attempt to fly when stoppt, should be instantly cut down, or crippled; that, when robbed, if they moved from the spot till the robbers were out of sight, they were to be served the same; that whoever should prosecute, or appear as evidence against any of the gang, should be marked for vengeance; and these rules every member bound himself by the most infernal oaths to observe, and never to *peach*, but to die *mute*.

Thursday 2.

Was performed, for the first time, Mr. Hayley's "Two Connoisseurs," a comedy in rhyme, of which an account will be given in its place. It was well received.

Col. Fox, as representative of the late Lord Holland, paid into the Bank, for the use of government, the sum of 46,000*l*. This payment is said to have been made by a bill on the banking-house of Drummond.

Friday 3.

The lord mayor, sheriffs, and city officers, went in state, according to antient custom, to proclaim Bartholomew fair.

Monday 6.

The purser of the Warren Hastings Indiaman, Thomas Larkins, commander, came to the India-house, and reported the safe arrival of that ship from Coast and China; as did the purser of the Francis Indiaman, H. Gruebar, commander, from Coast and Bay.

And likewise the purser of the Lascelles Indiaman, Thomas Wakefield, commander, from Coast and China. These make 15 ships already arrived this year on the Company's account.

The Belmont Indiaman brought advice of a mutiny at St. Helena, of a very serious nature, owing to the garrison being put to short allowance. To this they refused to submit; and the greater part flew to arms; but, by the firmness of the governor, assisted by the officers, the insurgents were with difficulty subdued, and 103 of them found guilty of mutiny; ten of whom only were shot.—When the ten unhappy victims were upon their knees and blind-folded, they cried to the Governor for mercy. "O Governor! Governor! have mercy, Governor!" but it could not be granted. And the signal being given, the execution party fired, and nine out of the ten fell; the tenth, being shot thro' the shoulder, did not fall, but his brains were instantly blown out by the party in reserve. The other convicts stood in a body as spectators of the fate that had befallen their ring-leaders, and trembling for their own, when the Governor with great-good nature turned to them, and pronounced their pardon. In an extasy of transport, they fell upon their knees, and expressed their gratitude; but a corporal, who was afterwards charged with exciting the guard to desert on the night of the insurrection, was not allowed the honour to be shot, but was hung by the neck over the artillery-gun, as an incendiary, in sight of the whole garrison.

Tuesday 7.

A balloon that had been seized by the Excise officers on pretence of its being made of prohibited materials, was restored to the proprietors. It is to be launched from Lord Foley's gardens.

Being the anniversary of their Majesties' marriage, they received the compliments of the nobility on the occasion at Windsor.

In firing a cannon to give notice of the launching a balloon at the country-house of the Rev. Mr. H. Bate, in Essex, for the entertainment of his friends, a spark from the match fell upon a quantity of powder, which blew up, and scorched the faces of the coachman and boy in a frightful manner.

Thursday 9.

A young man, apprentice to a pawnbroker, was committed to prison, charged by his master with stealing diamond rings and other goods of great value. It appeared on his examination that he had lived for some time in the style of a man of fashion, keeping a lady and his valet.—He has since been tried and capitally convicted.

Wednesday 15.

The aerial voyage, which had been much talked of, and long expected, at length took place. It drew an innumerable multitude, of all ranks, together, to the ground from whence the balloon was to be launched, and many thousands occupied the eminences round the metropolis, where there was the least chance of seeing the object which had excited every one's curiosity. It was really curious to listen to the discourse, and to observe the different traits of so many vacant faces, who, though assembled, had no conception of what they came to see, or perhaps, more properly speaking, what they had pronounced beforehand was impossible to be seen. The notions and opinions of this motley multitude were certainly as various as their situations in life were different. The populace, who composed the far greater part of the company, were sure the *thing* could not be done by day-light, for no *Christians* could fly through the air, and Goblins and Sprits were not permitted to ramble abroad till the dead hour of night. The next class to these had very little more faith than their fellows; "they could not think as *how* it *could* be that a bubble could carry a man," and they feared the whole story was but "a bubble," and so they *divin'd* it would prove in the end. The middle ranks were doubtful, but not without hope. The more enlightened were anxious for the event, and were not without sharing in that concern which every sensible mind could not but feel for the issue of so hazardous an enterprise. Men of real science were otherwise affected; they were at rest as to the practicability of the expedition; but they could not help expressing, by their looks, the sympathetic concern they entertained, lest some untoward circumstance should intervene, to defeat, or

even to delay the execution, either of which would have been equally fatal to the adventurer. While the thoughts and apprehensions of the subordinate classes were thus occupied, those of elevated rank, who look upon the life or death of an individual, and the good or ill success of an experiment, with equal indifference, and calculated only to kill time, and contribute to their amusement, diverted themselves with the bustle among the *canaille*, and laughed and talked of Lunardi as another Bottle Conjurer, whom all men went to see, though no man thought possible what he pretended to perform. Such were the different sentiments which a discerning bye-stander might discover among the people assembled on this occasion, till the hour of exhibition was elapsed. Then another scene presented itself. A buzz and a kind of hollow murmur ran through the numerous crowd. The mob were on tiptoe, ready to mount the cock-horse of their own sagacity, and to trample the impostor with all his apparatus into the earth, who had the *outrageous* impudence to tell them he could fly through the air. They knew very well he could fly no more than a cat: but he should fly no longer. Those from whom better things might have been expected waited only to be led on to do mischief; while the real friends to science trembled for the fate of a worthy man, whom they feared by some fatality had met with an unexpected disappointment. Even those giddy youths of highest quality whose elevated rank sets them above thought were seen for a while to suspend their levity, and to express concern; when on a sudden a cannon was heard (the appointed signal), and the machine was seen to move, but in a reeling course, expressive of some defect. A few moments passed in dreadful apprehension; from which, however, the friends of Lunardi were soon relieved, and the balloon was seen to rise, with all the majesty that heart could wish, to the astonishment of millions, who, scarcely open to conviction, beheld it with a kind of awful terror, which rather closed their lips in stupid silence, than prompted them to rend the air, as might have been expected, with joyful acclamations.

M. Lunardi having promised to gratify the curiosity of the public with an account of his progress; we think it our duty to that gentleman and the public, to suffer him to reap the fruits of his enterprise, without infringement by us; and, when he has profited by the liberality of the public, it shall be our province to preserve to future ages a genuine relation of this aerial excursion, the first that has been effectually made in Great Britain.

Thursday 16.

The sale of the E. I. Company's teas commenced according to notice given in the public papers, and was run up by a combination among the smugglers to such prices, as will rather lead to encourage than prevent smuggling.

smuggling. The Dutch, Flemings, Danes, and Swedes, who have all vast quantities of teas in hand, it is thought, joined the smugglers to make large purchases, with a view to forfeit the deposit, and to lock up the tea in the Company's warehouses till their own is sold; but, it seems, to defeat this iniquitous scheme, an order has been made, that, if not paid for, what remains at the end of the Company's sale shall be put up and sold again. The following are said to be the prices at which the teas sold: Very ordinary green at 2s. 9d.; good middling common from 3s. to 3s. 6d.; speck-leaf single from 4s. to 5s. 9d.; ordinary bloom 4s.; good ditto 4s. 9d.; fine 5s. to 5s. 10d. The buyers to pay the duty.

Came on, at the Old Bailey, the trial of the Hon. Col. Cosmo Gordon, for the murder of Col. Frederic Thomas in a duel, on the 4th of Sept. 1783. (see vol. LIII. p. 301.) The counsel for the prosecution produced two letters signed Cosmo Gordon; the first contained a direct challenge, which Col. Thomas declined; the other was a repetition of the challenge in more peremptory words, which the other accepted; in consequence whereof the challenger was slightly wounded in the thigh, and the challenged mortally in the belly. The duel was sufficiently proved; and the judge, in summing up the evidence, observed, that if the jury were satisfied that Col. Thomas was killed by Col. Gordon (no direct testimony being brought to settle that matter indisputably); the law was settled, and laid down: That he knew of no justification to put an end to existence but an attack made upon the person of another, such as a sudden stab, and a return made without time for the passions to cool, which might terminate in the death of the aggressor. He was bound by his oath, he said, to declare the law, and he had discharged his duty conscientiously. The jury had heard the evidence, and were the only proper judges whether to condemn or to acquit. The jury after ten minutes deliberation brought in their verdict **NOT GUILTY**.

Friday 17.

This day M. de Dreyer, Envoy Extraordinary from the K. of Denmark, had a private audience of leave of his Majesty.

Came on, at the sessions at the Old Bailey, the trial of Henry Morgan, for the wilful murder of Mr. Linton, late one of the musicians of Covent-Garden Theatre. (see p. 553). The confession, signed by himself before the magistrates at the public office in Bow-street, with other corroborating circumstances, being produced against him, he was found guilty; and the Recorder passed sentence of death on him immediately, to be executed on Monday, and his body to be anatomised.

Saturday 18

Advice was received, at the India house, of the safe arrival of the Lord Macartney Inchamau, from Coast and Bay.

Monday 20.

Morgan was executed, according to his sentence, on a scaffold erected before Newgate. In about a quarter of an hour after he had mounted, the Ordinary left him, and the malefactor continued singing the whole of the Sinner's Lamentation; and while he was repeating with an impassioned voice, "Oh, my God, forgive all my sins! Lord, have mercy upon me! Christ Jesus, receive my soul!" the platform dropped, and after a few convulsive struggles he became motionless. A woman and child then got upon the stage, and had their necks stroked with the hands of the dying criminal, from a vulgar notion of its curing wens.—It is remarkable, that this profligate fellow, not nineteen, a few weeks ago jumped off a barge in the river to drown himself, but was saved by some bystanders, who recovered him, and carried him home to his friends, who rewarded them indeed for their trouble, but added, that they would rather have given them five guineas to have let him had his humour. He at first confessed that he himself was the murderer, and would have taken the sacrament upon it; but, being asked by the sheriffs, just before he was going to be turned off, he solemnly denied it.

Wednesday 22.

Being the anniversary of their Majesties' coronation, there was a very numerous court at St. James's, to pay their compliments on the occasion.

Thursday 23.

By letters just received from Ostend, two vessels were then ready to sail from that port for Antwerp, laden with merchandize; they were to enter the Scheldt at the west mouth of that river, bearing the Imperial flag; and were directed neither to salute, lower the flag, or pay any kind of respect whatever, while they passed the Dutch forts, but to pursue their way, unless obstructed by superior force; in which case the Emperor reserves to himself the sole power of resenting any insults that may be offered to his flag.—Thus the dispute seems to be coming to a short issue. If the Dutch make no opposition, the point is given up. If, on the contrary, the ships are obstructed, war commences immediately.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when 25 unhappy wretches, who had been capitally convicted, received sentence of death; THIRTY-TWO were sentenced to be transported; THIRTY-THREE to be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction; NINE to be whipt and discharged; eight imprisoned in Newgate; and SIXTY-FIVE discharged by proclamation; these, with those discharged from Clerkenwell, as already mentioned, form such a list of thieves as must make every man tremble for his safety, who is under the necessity of frequently visiting the metropolis.

At the same sessions the trial of William Ste-

Stevenson, a watchman, for the wilful murder of Sarah Scott, in Clerkenwell Bridewell, by shooting her with a blunderbuss, came on. It appeared, that, on a disturbance happening among the women, the prisoner fired through the wicket-gate of the prison without orders, he being the watchman of the outer gate, whereby the deceased was killed. Some doubts arose among the gentlemen of the law, on the power of keepers over their prisoners, which, in cases of insurrection, was acknowledged to be discretionary; the jury, on hearing the full evidence, brought in their verdict NOT GUILTY.

Friday 24:

Letters from Vienna are full of the honours and attention paid by the Emperor to the Comte de Hoya, (Rp. of Olinaburg); before whom his Imp. Majesty takes pleasure in passing his armies in review, his R. H. seeming to take much delight in military exhibitions. On review days, they are both on horseback by break of day.

Wednesday 29.

The following is the progressive increase of the Post Office revenue: In 1644, Mr. Edm. Prideaux (see p. 644) was supposed to collect about 3000l. per ann. In 1654, the Parliament farmed it to Mr. Manley at 10,000l. per ann. In 1664 D. O'Neal, esq; farmed it at 21,500l. In 1674, it was let at 43,000l. In 1685, it was estimated at 65,000l. In 1688, the amount was 76,318l. In 1697, it was 90,505l. In 1710, it was allowed to be 111,461l. In 1715, the gross amount was 145,227l. In 1744, the inland office amounted to 198,226l: total amount of both inland and foreign offices in that year, 235,492l. In 1764, the gross amount was 432,024l. and since that period it has nearly amounted to 600,000l.

During the month past, several memorable occurrences have been noticed. A poor woman died lately in the hospital at Aberdeen, and was buried in a church-yard in the neighbourhood. A company of young surgeons agreed with the grave-digger to set some mark on the grave as a direction for them; but some person, in order to disappoint the grave-digger's employers, moved the signal to another grave, that of a woman who had been buried about three or four months. The party came, and, directed by the mark agreed upon, dug up the grave, drew out the coffin, and carried it home. But upon opening it, a vapour like flame of brimstone came forth, and suffocated them in an instant. Two women also going past the room fell down dead. It is said that eleven persons thus perished.

A Swiss has been shewn at Vienna nine feet high. He lives upon vegetables and milk.

The following extraordinary account may be depended on as fact. About six years since a seafaring person was taken into the

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Asylum for Maniacs at York; during the space of five years and six months he never expressed any desire for sustenance, and was fed in the manner of an infant. The servants undressed him at night, and dressed him in the morning: he never spoke, and remained with his body bent all day, and was regarded by all about him as an animal nearly converted into a vegetable. About the middle of May 1783, he suddenly astonished the people round him with saying, "Good morrow to you all." He then thanked the servants for the care they had taken of him, and appeared perfectly sane. A few days after, he wrote a letter to his wife, in which he expressed himself with great propriety. On the 28th of May following he was allowed to leave the hospital, and return to his family; and has now the command of a ship in the Baltic trade, and is in the full enjoyment of perfect health, both in mind and body. This very singular case is attested by Dr. Hunter of York, F. R. S. in a letter to Dr. Percival of Manchester, and by the servants now at the Asylum in York.

The Kitty came up with a large body of ice in Davis's Straits, on which were some dogs of the country, among them were four with harness on, and a bitch with four young puppies. They were in a starved condition, and suffered themselves to be taken on board very quietly, one excepted, which was so fierce, that the crew were under the necessity of killing it. They were brought safe to Shields.

In a ploughed field in the neighbourhood of Glasgow has been found the aureus of didrachmi of the Emperor Otho. This coin is in the highest esteem among antiquaries; but its being found in a field near Glasgow wants confirmation.

About the middle of the month, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after mistaking his road from Edgcombe to Wimbledon was mistaken for a smuggler, and fired at by a farmer, at whose house he called to enquire his way. Providentially he received no hurt.

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

On the 19th of June last, came on to be tried, in the Court of Exchequer at Guildhall, as important a question as perhaps ever came before a jury to be decided. The trial lasted 22 hours, and the jury were one hour in bringing in their verdict.

Mr. Lee, in laying before the jury the case of Capt. Sutton, undertook to prove that the conduct of Commodore Johnstone, in suspending his client, and putting him under arrest, was not only unjustifiable, but a malicious effort of a superior officer to ruin the reputation of his inferior. Capt. Sutton wanted no eulogium to raise his merit. He was a tried seaman. And in the action at Port Praya fought bravely against dreadful odds, and had dearly earned those fruits of

h. s

his labour, of which, by the malice of his Commander, he had been stripped by his suspension. The learned counsel insisted, that, had he not been influenced by personal resentment, he ought to have tried the plaintiff immediately at sea, instead of taking him aboard in the expedition to the Cape, and bringing him imprisoned to England. He laid the damages at 30,000*l.* for the imprisonment, and loss of a proportionable part of the prizes taken in the expedition from M. Suffren.

To prove the fact advanced by the learned counsel, Sir William Burnaby, Capt. Piggo, Capt. Clements, Capt. Hands, and several other officers were examined for the plaintiff, by Mr. Lee, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Peckham, and Mr. Fielding, whose testimony went fully to exculpate Capt. Sutton's conduct on the day of action, and to prove that a court-martial might have been held at sea. By consent of the court, the Commodore himself was permitted to cross examine the witnesses to nautical manœuvres; and though he frequently met with many mortifying replies, he preserved an equality of temper throughout that astonished the whole court. He particularly asked one Captain, whom he had in a manner compelled to declare his opinion of the action, and who expressed his disapprobation of it in pointed terms, whether that was always his opinion, and whether he had not, in a conversation he held with him immediately after the action, declared it was as brilliant an action as ever he remembered. The Captain admitted this; but added, the moment he was made acquainted with all the circumstances, he saw it in a very different light; and that ever since he had thought differently, and should ever think so as long as he lived.

The master of the Elizabeth tender, whose business it was to observe and repeat signals, swore that the ship answered the Commodore within half an hour. On which Mr. Lee called for the original letter from Commodore Johnstone to Lord Hillsborough, in which an account is given of the action, and in which Capt. Sutton is said to have disobeyed the signal for three hours. This letter, he contended, was a clear conviction of malice. The production of this letter was strongly opposed by the defendant's counsel; but at last was agreed to be read, when it appeared that much of it had been omitted in the Gazette.

The Attorney-General began the defence of the Commodore, by observing that the cause had been managed more like an enquiry into the conduct of his client, than

to the decision of a plain question, which was simply this, whether Capt. Sutton had or had not obeyed the orders of his superior? and, whether the Commodore had or had not maliciously put him under arrest? His learned friend, Mr. Lee, had not, he remarked, opened a word respecting the acquittal of Capt. Sutton by a court-martial in England, though a most material part of the case. He cordially agreed with his learned brother, that a more important cause never came before a court. It regarded the discipline of the whole navy, most essentially. The question was no less than whether a commanding officer, by the acquittal of every inferior who to him appeared a fit subject of arrest, is to be pestered with actions for damages? It was a real and consequential question. There would be an end of all discipline in the navy, and army, if the plaintiff succeeded in this cause. Who could government get to command in hazardous expeditions, if he were liable to be called upon in a civil court of justice? He appealed to the jury, if they could conscientiously determine, that there was no ground for superseding Capt. Sutton? The court-martial took eleven days in the enquiry, and to the same tribunal Capt. Sutton ought to have applied. It was, a very unfit subject for an English jury.

He called officers to combat the professional opinion of the officers examined in behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Lee replied to the arguments of the counsel for the defendant; and the judge, being quite worn out with fatigue, made only a few remarks, and left the weight of the evidence on both sides to the consideration of the jury, which was special, who brought in their verdict with 5000*l.* damages. The Barons of the Exchequer, however, have since given judgment on a rule obtained by the Attorney-General to shew cause why the verdict should not be set aside as against evidence. The Lord Chief Baron, after having reported the evidence, and stated the law as it applies to such actions, declared it to be his opinion, that the verdict ought to be set aside as against evidence, for that there was no proof of malice, but clear proof of a probable cause. He therefore expressed his satisfaction that a motion had been made for a new trial, for that he was dissatisfied with the former verdict. The other Barons (having delivered their opinions *seriatim* to the same effect) entirely concurred with his Lordship; and by the unanimous opinion of the court the verdict was set aside, as a verdict against evidence.

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 31, to Sept. 21, 1784.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 701 } 1392	Males 583 } 1177
Females 690 }	Females 534 }
Whereof have died under two years old 422	

Peck Loaf 2*s.* 6*d.*

5	2 and 5	72	50 and 60	78
	5 and 10	49	60 and 70	87
	10 and 20	40	70 and 80	52
	20 and 30	89	80 and 90	20
	30 and 40	109	90 and 100	4
	40 and 50	95	100	

P. 557, for Adm. Buckle dying at Wandsworth in Essex; read Banstead in Surrey.

P. 637. col. 1. l. 8. for "Sir John Morgan," r. "John Morgan, esq."

BIRTHS.

Sept. 2. **D**UCHESS of Beaufort, a son.
13. Hereditary Princess of Baden, a prince.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Kingston, near Portsmouth, George Daysh, esq; to Miss Eyer.

At St. Hilary, near Marazion, Cornwall, a girl who goes by the name of the Irish Fairy, being only 34 inches high. She has travelled some years in company with a man who calls himself the Irish Giant (see the 11th inst.), and both together exhibited a striking contrast. The heart of a young man, a dealer in Manchester goods, was inflamed by this female at Totness, whence he pursued her to Marazion, where he persuaded her to leave her gigantic companion.

Rev. Sir George Booth, bart. rector of St. George's in the East, to Miss Rose, of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

At Edinburgh, Il Marchese Rondinini, an Italian nobleman, to Miss Elizabeth Renney, an Irish lady, and second cousin to the Earls of Huntingdon, Granard, and Mordaunt.

Mr. Harlow, to Miss Hitchborne, niece to Mr. Alderman Bates.

Edward Reeve, esq; of Lincoln's-inn, son of the late Dr. R. to Miss Reynardson.

Mr. Abraham Walbank, of Chalford, co. Gloc. attorney-at-law, to Miss Wagstaffe, of Worcester.

In November last, at Calcutta in Bengal, Capt. Alex. Tod, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Charlotte Braere, daughter of the late Col. Bruere, governor of Barbadoes.

30. Mr. George Hibbert merchant, to Miss Fooncreau, eldest dau. of Philip F. esq.

Rev. John Lane, of Hammesmith, to Miss Impey, daughter of Michael I. of the same place.

Sept. 1. Mr. Richard Price, of Milk-street, to Miss Robinson.

2. At Broxbourn, Herts. Mr. Almon, late bookseller in Piccadilly, to Mrs. Parker, widow of the late Mr. P. printer of the General Advertiser, who died May 7. See p. 397.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Ipswich, to Miss Mary Lambert.

Mr. Henry Field, apothecary in Newgate-street, to Miss Baron.

T. G. Lynch, esq; to Miss E. P. Jeffon.

3. Rev. Dr. Pretyman, prebendary of Westminster, and private secretary to Mr. Pitt, to Miss Maltby, dau. of Thos. M. esq; of Germans, Bucks.

4. Mr. Costeker, woollen-draper in Cornhill, to Miss Mullens.

Sir John Brewer Davis, knt. of Hawkhurst, Kent, late a captain in the W. Kent militia, to Miss Tattertail, second daughter of the rev. Mr. T. See p. 718.

7. At Spitalfields church, Mr. John Fellows, jun. of Nottingham, to Miss Pearson.

Moses de Castro, esq; late of Madras in the East Indies, to Miss Menendez da Costa, daughter of Mr. Hanael Menuez da Costa, of Devonshire-sq.

Rev. Saunders William Miller, of South-Stoneham, Hants, to Miss Maria Hawkins.

8. Rev. Dr. Counce, to Miss Chatterau.

9. R. P. Arden, esq; his majesty's attorney-general, to Miss Wilbraham Bootle, eldest dau. of R. W. B. esq.

Sam. Bird, esq; of Park-Mill, to Miss Anna Maria Wayne, daughter of Wm. W. esq.

John Mumford, esq; of Sutton at Honey, Kent, to Miss Leigh, only daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant L.

10. Peter Prevost, esq; to Mrs. Harford.

Mr. John Walker, coal-merchant, of the Bell Savage-yard, Ludgate-hill, to Miss Coffin.

11. Edward Anderson, esq; eldest son of Sir W. A. bart. to Miss Catherine Plumer, of Lillinghall, Yorksh.; and on the same day, the rev. G. W. Anerson, to Miss Plumer.

Mr. Des Cotes, of Great Winchester-st. merchant, to Miss Demel, daughter of the late rev. Mr. D. of his majesty's Dutch chapel at St. James's.

Mr. Noah Slee, of Cooper's court, Cornhill, to Miss B. Lynd, of the same place.

By special licence, at Wilsch, Mr. O'Burne, the Irish Giant, to Miss Mary Anne Colston, of Merton Sea-End, near Spalding.

12. Mr. Richard Heavside, jun. factor, of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Eliz. Varcher, of Paneras.

13. Mr. Courtier, merchant, of Ludgate-street, to Mrs. Simmons, of Hammesmith.

14. Rev. Mr. Wilmshunt, of Malden, to Miss Clompton.

16. John Forster, esq; secretary to the commissioners of American claims, to Miss Eliza Brockman, second dau. of the late rev. Ralph Drake Bart of Beauchough, Kent.

Mr. Smith, attorney, to Miss Sarah Sellow, only daughter of the rev. Mr. S. minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

17. Archibald Paxton, esq; of Buckingham-street, Strand, to Miss Harriet Gill, dau. of W. G. esq; alderman of Walbrook ward.

21. By the archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, Daniel Ryam Mathew, esq; to Miss Elizabeth Dering, second daughter of Sir Edward D. bart.

23. Edward Broadley Burrow, esq; of 1st troop of horse-guards, to Miss Buchanan, of Bromley, Kent.

At St. Bride's, W. Mottier, esq; of Lisbon, to Miss Perry.

At Cheltenham, Montagu Wilkinson, esq; of Little Bookham, co. Surrey, to Miss Harriet, eldest dau. of the hon. Henry H. brother to the E. of Buckingham.

25. At Southampton, Inglett-Forster, esq; of Dawlish, co. Devon, to Miss Sanders.

26. Mr. Edw. Sourbrook, to Miss G. C. A. Denny.

DEATHS.

LATELY, Mr. John Chamberlain, of Greenwich, Rev.

Rev. — Griffith, M. A. rector of Handsworth, dioc. York, and of Elington, dioc. Lich. and Cov.

At Drig, Cumberland, in her 103d year, Elizabeth Taylor,

At Brunswick, Sir James Buchanan Riddell, of Riddell, bart. of his majesty's first regiment of foot-guards, who was unfortunately drowned in attempting to bathe in the river. His title and estates of Riddell and Sundon devolve to his only brother, now Sir John R.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Jas. Cochrane, printer.

His Serene Highness Prince Charles Augustus Frederic, only son of the Duke of Deux-ponts, after a very short illness,

Mr. Hunt, lately elected master of the ceremonies for the assemblies at Bristol, in the room of the late Mr Plomer.

At Wern, Shropsh. aged 110, Mary Jones.

March 10. At Hinckley, the rev. Tho. Noble, many years rector of Wolvey, co. Warw. and prebendary of Wolvey in the cathedral of Lichfield. Mr. N. for several years resided at Leicester Grange, near Wolvey Heath (formerly the seat of Sir William Parkyns, the famous conspirator against King William), where he kept a boarding academy for young gentlemen. He has left 100l. for beautifying Wolvey church, which (the writer of this article can testify) is in great need of it. There are some fine old monuments remaining, but they are shamefully neglected.

July 28. At Naples, Lady Murray, dau. of John Callender, of Craigforth, esq; and wife of Sir W. M. bart.

Aug. 17. At Worcester, aged 29, Mrs. Thresher, wife of Mr. T. surgeon, one of the people called Quakers, much lamented by her friends and acquaintance, for in her they have lost a worthy member of society, highly distinguished for clearness of understanding, accomplishments of education, amiable manners, and benevolence of heart. Such indeed was her philanthropy, such her unlimited charity, that about three years ago she formed a design of going to Jamaica, the residence of her mother, with a view to procure the freedom of her mother's Negroes, and to instruct them in the principles of the Christian religion, for which instruction she was well qualified; but the great commotion of public affairs frustrated her noble design. However, we are informed, she has requested her husband that, if the said Negroes be liberated at her mother's decease, he will pay the premium to the island for such liberation, if any should be then required. In the year 1778 she obtained the gold medal of the Society in London for the encouragement of Arts and Commerce for an original painting adjudged by that learned body worthy of such honour.

20. Aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Hilton, sister of the late Marmaduke H. esq; of Austin-Friars.

23. At his house near Edinburgh, Col. John Macpherson, in the East India Company's service.

25. Aged 82, Mrs. Rebecca Bannister, mo-

ther to Mr. Charles B. comedian.

26. At Oxford, rev. Charles Mortimer, D. D. rector of Lincoln College.

27. Upon the circuit, at Wrexham, co. Denbigh, Henry Hall, esq; many years his majesty's attorney general for that county, and the counties of Montgomery and Flint.

At Huntingdon, Capt Robert King.

At his seat at Alderley, co. Gloc. Math. Hale, esq; barrister at law, and great grandson of the late illustrious lord chief justice Hale. By his death the male line of the family is extinct.

28. M^{rs} Dalrymple, eldest daughter of the late Sir James D. of Hailes, bart.

James Brookes, esq; of Holborn.

29. At Tottenham, aged 70, Edward Tyson, esq; receiver general of the county of Leicester, and formerly partner with Sir John Cartwright, knt. haberdasher. He was first-cousin to the late Dr. Tyson, of Queen's-sq. who left his fortune between him and his sister Mrs. Udney, and 500l. to each of his daughters.

Mr. Jaques, master of the Westminster tavern and coffee-house.

In High-street, Marybone, Peter Romilly, esq.

At Bath, Mrs. Bathurst, wife of the rev. Robert B. of Linton, Hants.

30. Mr. Godman, surgeon in Old-street, aged 84.

At Wargrave, Berks, the rev. — Darling, vicar of Wargrave and Waltham St. Lawrence, in that county.

31. Near Glasgow, of an inflammation in his bowels, Nathaniel Gordon, of Whitehill, esq.

Sept. 1. In Pall Mall, Mr. White, tea-dealer.

2. Mr. Savill Reade, late of Copthall-court, Mr. John Couthurst, master of the academy at Layton-stone.

This morning, at ten o'clock, the remains of Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. were landed at the Jetty-head, in the dock-yard, the Bombay-castle firing 21 minute guns. The corps of marines formed a line to the dock-gates, drums beating a point of war, colours flying, music playing a solemn dirge. The officers saluted the hearse as it passed them. In Fore-street, two companies of royal artillery, the 39th and 40th regiment of foot, received the body, forming themselves into divisions of six a-breast, the grenadiers and light infantry taking the lead. They then proceeded thro' the towns of Dock, Storehouse, and Plym-outh, through the glens to the gates of the citadel, where the lieutenant-governor, Campbell, received the body with every mark of respect. The two battalions and artillery formed on the parade, before the governor's house; the grenadiers and light infantry, in four divisions, escorted the hearse to the chapel, the troops presenting their arms, the drums beating, and music playing; 19 minute guns were fired during this ceremony.

and the body was deposited in the chapel with great solemnity and respect, till the 7th, when it proceeded for West Park, the family seat, in Hampshire, and was thence removed, on the 14th, for interment in the parish church of Rockwood, a sermon being preached by the rev. Mr. Hulse, the Company's chaplain.

4. Near Liverpool, Mr. Joseph Younger, one of the proprietors of the theatre-royal in that town, and of the theatre in Manchester; and for five-and-twenty years past belonging either to the theatre-royal of Drury-lane or Covent Garden. He was the son of a gentleman of fortune, and bred to the law, under Mr. Cox, of Hatton Garden; but, early in life having a strong inclination for the stage, he made different experiments in the theatrical line at York and Edinburgh; from whence he, in the year 1758, was engaged by the late Messrs. Barry and Woodward, who at that period opened their new playhouse in Crow-street, Dublin. His abilities as an actor were not very extensive, but the soundness of his judgement, and the integrity of his heart, procured him the esteem and affection of all who knew him. From Ireland he was engaged as prompter to the theatre royal in Covent Garden; an office which he filled with great reputation. On the disputes between the managers, in 1778, having attached himself to Mr. Colman, on that gentleman's leaving the partnership, he retired to a country situation, from whence, about three or four years since, he was, by Messrs. Sheridan, Ford, &c. invited to be deputy manager of the theatre royal in Drury-lane, in which capacity he gave constant proofs not only of an extensive knowledge of the business of the drama, but of the most liberal disposition to serve his distressed brethren. He was interred, by his own desire, at Sefion, about five miles from Liverpool, which place he much frequented, when in the country, for the sake of fishing, a diversion he was very fond of. If this gentleman's character in life was shaded by a few of those faults from which the frailty of human nature is never entirely exempt, let it be remembered, that the grateful hearts of the many fatherless and widows left behind, will long regret the loss of their kind patron and benefactor, who relieved with no sparing hand, nor patronized with a lukewarm heart.

At Padstow, Cornwall, George Prideaux, esq; eldest son of Humph. P. esq; of that place.

At Esher, Surrey, Mr. Ebenezer Bramble, many years master of the academies at Brentford and Isleworth.

Relict of Lord William Campbell.

In Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Wyatt, widow of Richard W. of Horsted Keynes and Twyford, in Sussex, esq; and only daughter of the late Mr. John Banks, of Islington: her husband died two months before, leaving two sons, Richard, who succeeds to the family estates, and Thomas.

At Teignmouth, where she had been for the recovery of her health, the lady of Adm.

Whitwell.

5. At Bath, of an inflammatory fever, Miss Linley, daughter of Mr. L. manager of Drury-lane theatre. Her death is a loss almost irreparable to the musical world. Those who remember her performance at the Oratorios will join in this opinion. The union of a sweet voice, correct judgement, extensive compass, and, above all, beauty of mind and person, distinguished this much-lamented maid, and her character will be dear "While memory holds a seat in this distracted globe."

6. At Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, Mr. Gen. Alexander Stevens, author of the celebrated Lecture on Heads, and of many other humorous pieces. Mr. S. was one of the most singular characters this or any other country ever bred: as an actor, his merit was below mediocrity; yet by an extraordinary effort of genius he acquired not only fame but affluence. He is the first instance that can be produced of the same person, by his writing and reciting, that could for the space of four hours entertain an audience. His Lecture upon Heads, though attempted by several good actors, failed of producing the laugh excited when delivered by Stevens. After exhibiting it with great success all through England, he visited America, and was well received in all the capital towns; at Boston his reception was far beyond what he expected; he was apprehensive that the gloom of bigoted presbytery would prevent the humour of his Lecture from being relished, but crowded audiences for the space of six weeks convinced him of his error; at Philadelphia his reception was equally flattering and profitable. After an absence of two years he returned to England, and soon after paid a visit to Ireland. It cannot be wondered that Stevens and his Lecture were admired by a people remarkable for their humour. His lecture, in the course of a few years, produced him near 10,000*l.* the greater part of which melted from his hands before his death. He was the author of our best classical songs, and of several poetical pieces of merit. The first idea of his lecture he got at a village where he was the manager of a company, and met with a country mechanic, who described the members of the corporation with great force of humour; upon this idea Stevens improved, and was assisted in making the heads by his friend, who little imagined what a source of profit he had established. Mr. Stevens, some years before his death, lost the use of his faculties. The writer of the greater part of this account received his information on the subject from Mr. S.

7. At Clapham, Mr. John Dray, surgeon, of Dover.

8. At Hackney, aged 78, Mrs. Eade, relict of the late Jonathan E. esq; of Walthamstow.

9. Mr. John Wright, of Northumberland-st. coal-merch.

Hon. J. Smith Barry, of Belmont, Cheshire; uncle to the Earl of Barrymore.

At Luton, Bedfordshire, Sir Charles Leighton,

ton, bart. M. P. for Shrewsbury.

Dropped down dead in Rathbone-place, as he was getting out of a postchaise, Mr. Charles Hunt, attorney, of Percy-street, and late of Enfield.

This afternoon Mrs. Spiers, many years mistress of a toy-shop in the cloisters, near Christ's hospital, threw herself into the New River, near Sadler's Wells. She was taken out of the water while yet some faint signs of life were discoverable, and put to bed at the King of Prussia's Head, where one of the assistants to the Humane Society persevered a considerable time in means for her recovery, but without effect. On Friday evening the coroner's jury sat on the body, and brought in their verdict, Lunacy.

11. At Bath, in her 92d year. Mrs. Pocklington, relict of the late Admiral P. and mother to Mrs. Demville.

12. The rev. James Tatterfall, M. A. rector of Streatham, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden, aged 72 (both in the gift of the Duke of Bedford).

13. Near Daventry, the rev. Ellis Jones, vicar of Staverton, co. Northampt.

14. Mrs. Bellis, relict of Geo. Bellas, esq; late of Doctors Commons, who died July 12, and sister of the rev. Mr. Billingham, of Framley, co. Hants.

At Kinnelgwyd, Brecknockshire, Mr. Edward Price, well known for his researches into the vegetable creation; a relation of William Price, painter of the beautiful window of Merton college, of whom Mr. Walpole speaks so handsomely as to his taste in ornaments.

At Cambridge, of a paralytic stroke, aged 61, Mr. James Essex, F. S. A. Those who have made Gothic architecture their study, as well as those who on a superficial view cannot help being struck with its stupendous efforts, will for ever regret the irreparable loss of this great master of that science, whose modesty was equal to his abilities. The repairs and improvements of King's college chapel at Cambridge, of Ely and Lincoln minsters, planned and conducted by him, will be a lasting monument of his skill, if the public should never be indulged with his drawings, armeasurements and observations on the first of these admirable specimens of that style of building; not to mention his improvements of several colleges in Cambridge, and of Maddingley, the seat of Sir John Hinde Cotton, bart. in that county; and his repair of the tower of Winchester college chapel; as well as innumerable instances of his friendly assistance. His proposals for publishing the plans and sections of King's college chapel, in fifteen plates, with remarks and comparisons, may be seen in Brit. Topog. vol. I. p. 237. All that were actually published of his writing were "Remarks on the antiquity of different modes of brick and stone buildings in England." Architect. vol. IV. p. 73. "Observations on Lincoln cathedral," ib. 149;

and, "On the origie and antiquity of round churches, and of the round church at Cambridge in particular," ib. vol. VI. p. 163; and "On Croyland abbey and bridge," which forms the XXIIId number of the "Bibliotheca Topogr. Britann." (See p. 525) He was preparing further remarks on the rise and progress of his favourite science, in its various parts, which death intercepted. His designs for the new building of Bene't, King's, and Emmanuel colleges, Trinity hall, and the public library, at Cambridge, were engraved, 1719. 1741. 1743. 1748. 1752. The first of these drew him into a controversy with the historian of that house, who disputed his claim to the design, and obliged him to publish "A letter to his subscribers to the plan and elevation of an intended addition to Corpus Christi college in Cambridge. Cambridge, 1748-9," 8vo. which effectually closed the dispute. Mr. E. had made himself master of the ancient site of Cambridge, his native town, where his father had followed the business of a carpenter with success many years. His mother died in her 84th year, four months before him. He married the daughter of Mr. Thurlbourne, an eminent bookseller of that town, by whom he has left one daughter.

15. Suddenly, Mr. Yarrow, one of the proprietors of the pearl ash manufactory at Little Chelsea.

D. Appleton, esq; of Hocstreet, Waltham-stow, corn-factor. He had been confined as a lunatic in his own house several years; and, during the absence of his keeper, took the opportunity to cut his throat.

16. At Penn, co. Bucks. in the 67th year of his age, Lt. Gen. William Haviland, colonel of the 45th regiment. He was an officer distinguished for his very long and able services, having spent his whole life in the army; for his father being an officer, he was born while the regiment was on duty in Ireland. He himself acted as a lieutenant, under Lord Cathcart, at the memorable siege of Carthage; and afterwards with Vernon at the conquest of Porto Bello. He then served as aid-camp under General Blakeney during the rebellion in Scotland. In the subsequent war, from the beginning of hostilities, he served in America, where he had a separate command, and by his exertions and success received the particular acknowledgements of Lord Amherst, who has ever since honoured him with his friendship. A singular genius for mechanics enabled him to concert measures for passing the Rapide, and the fertility of his resources in other unusual circumstances made him very efficient (under his distinguished commander) in contributing to the success of the English arms in America. In the same war he acted as second in command at the conquest of Martinico, and in a very high one at the Havana; so that having had the good fortune through life to be placed in the most conspicuous scenes of action, on chosen services, and with the most eminent men,

men, he acted in such a manner as even among them to attain a high reputation for courage and ability. When the last war broke out, he was put on the staff, and, after being a short time at Whitehaven, he was entrusted with the command of the western division of the island during the whole time the French invasion was expected, and there continued till the end of the war. The station was important, and the service delicate, there he had the happiness to preserve perfect harmony between the regular forces and militia, which, by the prudent disposition of his troops, and exact discipline, he performed the more substantial functions; he maintained the dignity of his situation by a style of life which became the service of his sovereign. His life was open to the navy as well as the army; and by the extent of his hospitality, and the force of personal character, which was cordial, plain, informed, and unaffected, he did much to facilitate the national service in a country little enured to the burden of arms, and when so many principal gentlemen were drawn away from their occupations and amusements. The same disposition followed him through life. To his own regiment he was a kind father, and to the younger officers of it his house was literally a home. The consequence however is, that in a long course of years, overlooking many opportunities of emolument, but none of benevolence, though he always maintained a just economy, he has left his family in very narrow circumstances; for the sole reward of all his services was a marching regiment on the Irish establishment, which was bestowed on him very late in life, and with a constitution harassed and broken, not less from the variety than from the length of his services.

18. At Hetherset, in his 72d year, Mr. Dan. Hogher, a considerable farmer, who acquired a handsome fortune with an unblemished character.

At Lymington, aged 45, Mr. Edward Goodwin, proprietor of the extensive salt-works carried on that shore.

19. In Kingsland road, Capt. John Forbes, late in the East India Company's service.

At Bath, Mr. Moore, who for some years past kept an academy in that city, and whose death is a loss to the rising generation. For the honour of the theatre, and theatrical men, he was some time on the Bath stage, which he quitted for purposes to which he was better qualified; but in both stations he was admired and esteemed as an ingenious man, and highly valued for his honesty, integrity, and humanity.

21. In Clifford's Inn, Christopher Donaldson, esq; late one of the agents for government in the province of Virginia.

In St. Martin's-lane, Richard Hazard, esq;

22. Mr. Wherlings, hay salesman, and master of the Bear and Ragged-Staff inn, West

London. *Stefan Cohen de Ascido, head priest*

of the Portuguese Jewish synagogue.

23. At Stratford, John Cowell, esq; bread-merchant, of Water-lane, Tower-Str.

24. In Bishopsgate-street-without, Mr. Judd, one of the common councilmen of Bishopgate ward.

25. At his seat at Shurdington, co. Gloucester, Robert Lawrence, esq.

26. James Wilkes, esq; of Greenwich.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

JOSEPH Frederick Waller Delbartes, esq; Lieut. Gov. of the island of Cape Breton in America.

Sir James Harris, K. B. sworn of the Privy Council.

Thomas Lord Sydney, Right Hon. W. Pitt, Right Hon. H. Dundas, Thomas Lord Walsingham, Right Hon. Wm. Wyndham Grenville, and Constantine John Lord Mulgrave of the kingdom of Ireland, appointed his Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India.

George Crauford, esq; his Majesty's Commissioner to treat with the Commissioners of the Most Christian King, pursuant to the Definitive Treaty of peace; and Henry New Delrhympse, esq; Secretary to the said Commission.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Geo. Daviet, Cranfield R. co. Bedford, worth 400l. per ann. was Wm. Frank, dec.

Rev. John Ord, R. of the Burghs, co. Norfolk, one of the Prince of Wales's chaplains in ordinary.

Rev. Wm. Gretton, M. A. vicar of Saffron Walden and Littlebury, domestic chaplain to Lord Howard of Walden.

Rev. — Hammond, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Orford, vice Mr. Say, of Swaffham, dec.

Rev. Tho. Daraford, M. A. prebendary of Chichester.

Rev. James Ord, Whitfield R. near Newcastle upon Tyne.

Rev. — Nind, Wargrave and Waltham St. Lawrence VV. co. Berks. vice Mr. Darling, dec.

Rev. W. Taylor, M. A. Brecon Ash R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. James Bennet, B. A. Dennington R. co. Suff.

Rev. Dixon Hosier, Titchshall with Godwick R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Hewitt, perpetual curacy of Walcot, co. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Browne, licensed to in Framlingham, Suffolk, son of Hycham, kne.

Rev. — Marshall, curate Liptrott.

Rev. Joseph Gilberts, V. and Harnham chap. co. Wil Barber, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

RT. hon. Thomas H. of Shrewsbury.

722 Meteorological Diary for October, 1783.—Average Prices of Corn.

October Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. roths of inch.	Weather.
1	62	30 2	NE	2	thick fog, sunshine.
2	63	30 1	NE		fog, sun, cloudy.
3	64	30 0	E		thick fog, warm sunny day ¹ .
4	59	29 18	SW		cloudy morn, sunny day ² .
5	57	29 14	SW		showery.
6	61	29 12	W	.23	warm showers.
7	55	29 14	SW	.53	cloudy, sun, frost.
8	58	29 5	NE		white frost, clouds.
9	38	29 4	E	.3	hoar frost, cool day ³ .
10	44	29 4	SW		frosty, pleasant day ⁴ .
11	54	29 5	SE		warm morn, sun.
12	52	29 19	SE		dew, sunny day.
13	53	30 1	E	.9	sunny morn, rainy.
14	52	30 6	SW		great fog in morning, sunny.
15	52	30 6	SW		hazy and cloudy.
16	56	30 7	SW		great fog still, sunny day ⁵ .
17	46	30 5	NE		cloudy.
18	54	30 4	NE		thick fog all day.
19	55	30 2	SW		cloudy and mild.
20	54	30 0	SW		small rain, cloudy ⁵ .
21	50	29 18	SW		cloudy, sun.
22	56	29 16	SW		warm clouds, and wind.
23	42	29 18	NW		mild.
24	46	29 14	SW	.14	rainy day.
25	42	29 14	SW		fog, cloudy.
26	39	29 16	W		fair and bright ⁶ .
27	50	29 12	SW	.10	sun, clouds, and rain.
28	42	29 14	SW		sunny, bright, and cold.
29	53	29 16	SW		fair.
30	42	30 2	W		sun and bright.
31	53	29 18	SW		fair, cloudy.

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ Acorns innumerable.—² Bright meteor.—³ Bright night, Hale.
⁴ The grapes are large this year.—⁵ Very warm.—⁶ Gathered the last grapes and kidney beans.
 * "The fading, many-colour'd wood-
 "Shade deepening under shade, the country round
 "Imbrown."

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from October 11, to October 16, 1784

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.				
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
London	5	9	3	3	1	2	7	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.									
Middlesex	5	9	0	0	2	1	2	7	3
Surry	5	10	3	8	3	1	2	5	4
Hertford	5	10	0	0	3	4	2	8	4
Bedford	5	7	3	7	3	1	2	4	3
Cambridge	6	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	3
Huntingdon	5	3	0	0	2	1	1	2	3
Northampton	5	11	3	10	3	2	2	1	3
Rutland	6	3	0	0	3	9	2	3	3
Leicester	6	6	4	3	3	6	2	1	4
Nottingham	6	2	3	10	3	7	2	4	4
Derby	6	6	0	0	3	6	2	5	4
Stafford	5	10	0	0	3	0	2	2	4
Salop	6	1	4	5	2	1	1	1	4
Hereford	5	9	0	0	2	7	1	9	0
Worcester	6	3	3	5	3	0	2	5	3
Warwick	5	6	0	0	3	1	1	10	3
Gloucester	6	2	0	0	2	10	2	1	3
Wilts	6	0	0	0	2	8	2	5	4
Berks	5	11	4	3	3	0	2	6	3
Oxford	6	1	0	0	3	1	2	5	3
Bucks	5	7	0	0	3	0	2	2	3
Essex	5	7	3	9	3	1	2	6	3
Suffolk	5	10	3	2	2	1	1	5	3
Norfolk	6	1	2	10	2	10	2	5	0
Lincoln	5	10	3	1	3	2	2	0	3
York	6	1	3	11	3	5	2	1	4
Durham	6	2	4	6	3	3	2	1	3
Northumberland	5	11	4	0	2	10	2	3	4
Cumberland	6	2	4	6	3	6	2	7	5
Westmorland	6	9	4	5	3	5	2	2	0
Lancashire	6	5	0	0	3	10	2	6	4
Cheshire	6	0	4	3	3	0	2	0	0
Monmouth	6	1	0	0	2	9	1	9	0
Somerset	5	6	3	0	2	7	2	2	3
Devon	5	5	0	0	2	7	1	6	0
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	2	8	1	7	0
Dorset	6	1	0	0	2	8	2	3	4
Hampshire	5	7	0	0	2	8	2	3	3
Suffex	5	8	0	0	2	9	2	1	0
Kent	6	3	3	2	3	4	1	6	3
WALES, Oct. 1, to Oct. 9, 1784									
North Wales	6	5	4	9	3	8	1	11	5
South Wales	6	2	4	4	3	4	1	8	5

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For OCTOBER, 1784.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LIV. PART II.

MR. URBAN,

O^r 4.

HE annexed plate represents the curious brick arch over which the New River is conveyed in its wooden trough near Bush Hill, as described in your last Miscellany. Over the point of the arch are the arms of Sir Hugh Middleton: On a pile 3 wolves' heads counter-changed; Crest, a hand displayed issuing out of a coronet. The inscription on the face of the arch sets forth, that it was rebuilt 1682, when Henry earl of Clarendon was governor of the New River Company. This Henry was the second earl of Clarendon, being eldest son of the chancellor and historian, and lord lieutenant of Ireland 1685, and died 1709. Our modern peerages are full of every little distinction they can collect, even to that of F. R. S. Perhaps this inscription alone records a distinction of the present subject. This coat and inscription (together with the abutments here represented) are at present taken down, for the purpose of continuing the arch over the current before-mentioned, near 80 feet, with a crown 27 inches in thickness, that it may carry the new channel and road. It is not a little to the credit of the surveyor, that he employs, in this work, all the old materials he can amass, in preference to modern bricks, removing them from under the wooden frame; and causes the old terras to be dried and pounded, to mix with the mortar; thus manifesting both skill

and good management; to which may be added his contrivance in giving the new-made road time to settle gradually.

Sir Hugh Middleton left issue one son, *William*, who married, and had issue. William's eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Mr. John Grene, and died in childbed, Dec. 9, 1675, leaving two sons, Giles and William, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Katharine. Her epitaph in Enfield church, where she was buried, may be seen in your vol. LII. p. 74, where the arms of Middleton are misrepresented, being as here given, O. on a pile V. 3 wolves heads O.

Mr. Grene lived in a house on the North side of Tuckey Street, Enfield, now inhabited by Mr. Justice Coleman, and great part rebuilt since it was sold by Mr. G.'s heir. One of his daughters married Mr. Hunt, whose son Charles was an attorney, and dropped down dead, as you announced in your last month's Obituary, p. 718, and was buried in Mr. G.'s vault, leaving, by his wife, younger daughter of Mr. North, an eminent brewer in London, a son, at Lincoln's Inn, and a daughter.—In the house before-mentioned was a portrait of Mr. John Grene, in the dress of the last century. To this house was annexed, by faculty, a pew in Enfield church, to continue their property so long as any of the family remained in the parish. I should suppose some other branch of the Middleton family is the reduced object alluded to by Mr. Pennant.

On the site of the old house, in your former plate, is building a circular one of three stories, for the residence of Mr. Ellis, clerk of the works.

D. H.

M^r.

* Not griffins, as in our last; where, for *Samuel*, read *William*, Clarke. On this stone the wolves heads are Azure or Sable.

MR. URBAN, O^R. 9.
HAVING it in my power to comply with the request of your correspondent who, in p. 652, has furnished me anecdotes, and has addressed himself to the publick at large for more, concerning the late Nathaniel Pigott, Esq. I here subjoin the following particulars relating to that learned and respectable man.

Being, as already said, of the Roman Catholic religion, his father sent him, young, to the English College of Saint Omer's, for his education. There he distinguished himself by early and promising proofs of his future merit and excellence. On his return from thence to England, he gave himself up entirely to his favourite study of the law. In a short time he was admitted, by a flattering unanimity, a member of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. He soon became an object of public attention, and as soon commenced his reputation for the nicest honour, strictest integrity, and most profound learning; which daily increased, and which he carried, unsullied, to the grave. Under thirty years of age at the time of the Revolution, his opinions had the greatest weight with the leading Roman Catholics of that period. Although faithful to his king, to whom he had sworn allegiance; and although, by the expulsion of that prince, his most sanguine expectations of preferment were forever blasted*; he was moderate, and, on all occasions, endeavoured to check the intemperate zeal and violent animosities of those unhappy times. Of his conciliating principles a multitude of instances might be adduced; but it is spared the length of this relation may be unsuitable to your publication. Let it suffice to add, that in those times of convulsion he was equally esteemed, respected, and trusted, by men of all parties. With his years the number of his friends increased; they were numerous, and in the highest stations. Many letters are still existing from the Lord Chancellor Harcourt to him; in which an unbounded confidence in his honour, and reliance on his professional opinions, appear. He died, as your correspondent observes, on the 5th of July, 1737; and the epitaph, from his monument, is correctly copied. But he seems to be in the dark as to the author of the epi-

taph. It was written by Mr. Pope, who at that time lived at Twickenham, about a mile from Mr. Pigott's villa at Whitton, where Mr. Pope visited, and frequently dined. As every thing relating to our great poet must interest the curiosity of your readers, I shall subjoin some particulars relating to the epitaph, more especially as they will shew the anxious attention he paid to, and the solicitous care he took of, every expression, and even every word, which came from him. On the death of Mr. Pigott the first epitaph was worded thus:

“To the Memory of Nathaniel Pigott,
 an ornament to his profession,
 to which he gave more honour than he derived
 from it.

Possessed of the highest reputation, in it by his
 learning, judgment, experience, integrity;
 precluded from the highest stations only by his
 conscience and religion.

Many he assisted in the law;
 more he preserved from it.

A

friend to peace, servant of God,
 guardian of property, lover of his country,
 He died July 5, 1737, aged 76 years.”

Mr. Pope, a few days after, sent the epitaph thus altered:

“To the Memory of
 Nathaniel Pigott, Barrister at Law;
 who gave more honour to his profession
 than he derived from it.

Possessed of the highest character
 by his *learning, judgment, experience, integrity*,
 Deprived of the highest stations
 only by his *conscience and religion*,

Many he assisted in the law;
 more he preserved from it.

A

friend to peace, guardian of property, and
 protector of the poor;
 a servant of God, and lover of his country,
 He died July 5, 1737, aged 76 years.”

And with this epitaph he sent the following note to one of the family:

“SIR,

“This is the inscription I would prefer to that I gave you, upon further consideration. Pray let Mr. Schemakers engrave it as it here stands. The words underlined must be in small capitals. Your affectionate servant,

A. POPE.”

This amended epitaph did not, however, entirely satisfy the nice and scrupulous poet; for, a few days after, he sent it again altered, and in the manner it appears on the monument, and as printed in your last month's Magazine.

On the 23d of September, 1726, Mr. Pope made a present to Mr. Pigott of his *Iliad* and his *Odyssey*, in ten volumes quarto, splendidly bound and gilt,

* At that time an offer was made to him, and he had accepted the offer, of being appointed solicitor-general.

Oxford Marbles.—Phosphoretic Matches, their Use.

gilt. The latter had been printed by Bernard Lintot, in the course of the preceding year. On the first page of it were written the following verses :

“The Muse this one verse to learn’d Pigott
“addresses;
“In whose heart, like his writings, was
“never found flaw;
“Whom Pope prov’d his friend in his two
“chief distresses,
“Once in danger of Death, once in danger
“of Law.”

Once in danger of Death alludes to an accident. On Mr. Pope’s return home, one evening, he was overset by Mr. Pigott’s coach-man: luckily, it happened near the house. Immediate assistance was given; and Pope, a little cut by the glass, but otherwise unhurt, was conveyed back again*.

The present Mr. Pigott, F. R. S. who lives at York, is not his son, as your correspondent, by mistake, says, but his grandson. This gentleman is in possession of the different epitaphs and the Homers, with the verses inscribed, and the note above-mentioned, all written in Mr. Pope’s own hand.

Yours, &c. &c.

MR. URBAN,

I AM sorry that your correspondent, P. Q. (see p. 494.) in visiting the Oxford marbles, did not see the inscription on the statue, which was some time ago described in your Magazine. There he most certainly might have seen it; for the letters are as legible as they were the day when they were first cut. The statue is one of those (No 5.) which are called in the Guide Roman Emperors; and “whose originality,” as your correspondent observes, is there “questioned.” It may be proper to add, what I have been told since I sent the account, that the statue in question was formerly called by some learned men *Q. F. Maximus*; the inscription having been read by them, so as to make the whole nothing more, than the name of the artist: *Ægidius Morettus Romanus faciebat*. *Ægidius Romanus* is the known name of the general whom I supposed the statue to represent; but

* Pope, alluding to this accident, in his XIXth Letter to Swift, dated “Nov. 16, 1726,” says, “His two least fingers of one hand hang impediments to each other, like useless dependents, who only take up room, and never are active or assistant to our wants: I shall never be much the better for them.” And Swift, in his answer, expresses his concern.

what other Morettus there was whom, according to the above, the sculptor thought it necessary to distinguish himself; or why, omitting the name of his hero, he should have distinguished himself so particularly; I do not know. The inscription itself seems to be divided into two columns, separated each other by the strap of the statue, which is something more than three inches in breadth, and rises half an inch above the surface of the base in which the letters are cut. I give the words as they stand on the statue, that readers may judge for themselves.

ÆGIDIVS. () IOB
ROMANVS () FAC

The line from Miss Sewar’s elegant poem *Louisa* (see Geog. p. 500.), would have had, I think, sufficient degree both of emphasis and harmony, had the elision been

“Then, as the innocent eyes to
“while,” &c.

As it stands at present, the *Caractacus* does not justify it. A similar one that occurs in *Comus*:

“Impostor, do not charge me
“nature,
“As if I would her children
“riotous.” V. 762.

MR. URBAN,

I Consider your monthly publication not only as a Magazine of knowledge in the several branches of literature, but also as the proper vehicle to announce whatever discoveries are for public utility.—The *Phosphoretic Matches* have not been sufficiently commended; nor have I as yet offered a eulogium on their great convenience on many occasions, which I need not enumerate. I owe this open acknowledgement for the benefit and assistance I experienced from the use of them, and sincerely wish it may prove of private interest of the makers and contributors of this useful invention, however long it may have been brought into a familiar service. The assistance of one of these little matches extricated myself and company from an unlucky accident, on the 10th of postilion and three horses out of the stable having been thrown down in the last hour of the night, the carriage was obliged to be cut to release the

without the help of the matches, which lighted the lanthorn-candles, we could not so soon have repaired our damages, nor proceeded on our journey. They are now reduced in price, having purchased mine of a German traveller, at a coffee-house near the Hay-Market, for the small price of eighteen pence a dozen, inclosed in a tin case.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, Deal, Oct. 7.

THE following extract of a letter from Sittingbourn to Mr. B. Cornwell, No 198, Fleet Street, having appeared in Lloyd's Evening Post, and several other papers, you are requested to give an edition of it, with a note.

"SIR,

"A very particular regard to the interest and happiness of my fellow-creatures, in thankful gratitude for a restoration to health from the most excruciating pains that ever tormented the human frame, obliges me to desire you to convey to the publick a knowledge of the blessings and comforts I received from the ORIENTAL VEGETABLE CORDIAL. Disorders of a most serious nature deprived me of every sensitive faculty. Thus debilitated and enervated, I was the pity of my neighbours, who all endeavoured to revive me, and had physicians from every quarter of the country, without relieving me in the least; and the continuance of my affliction brought on me internal pains no medicine could assuage. But, persuaded of the efficacy of the VEGETABLE CORDIAL, I have taken six bottles; my spirits are restored, my digestion improved, and I now enjoy health, with more real complacency and ease, than I remember. I still adhere to a dose every other day, by which I find my appetite in the most perfect restoration, and myself in the greatest composure. If the publication of this will serve mankind, you have my leave to advertise it,

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
DANIEL STORER.

Curate of Sittingbourn, Kent.
Sittingbourn, Aug. 13, 1784."

NOTE.

"On reading this testimony, I doubted the truth of it; on making enquiry, I found it to be false. I ground this assertion on the authority of Mr. Evans, the worthy and resident vicar of Sittingbourn. He assures me, that the Rev. Daniel Storer is a stranger to himself; and, as far as he knows and believes, to

his parishioners also. As a man in office, I feel an obligation to detect such impositions as fall within my department, and, where they affect the publick, publickly to expose them. I think it right too to vindicate the good fame of the physicians of the county of Kent from an aspersion implied, and which comes with an ill grace even from a pretended clergyman, as graduates in physic are not in the habit of taking fees from curates.

W. BACKHOUSE,
Archdeacon of Canterbury."

MR. URBAN, Oct. 14.

MR. GIBBON, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" (chap. XX.), calls the "Labarum an obscure, though celebrated name, which has been vainly derived from almost all the languages of the world;" and more he justly says of its obscurity in note 33 of the same chapter. I am afraid that an attempt to give the etymology of a word which has baffled so many etymologists before, will carry the appearance of a presumption ill becoming a person very moderately versed in literature; but yet, as no prior elucidation of this term has been in the least satisfactory, mine can be no worse, or deserve less attention.

All seem agreed that something of importance was concealed in the term "Labarum," which conveyed mystical allusions fit for their researches, and an adequate reward for the complete but painful discovery made of its true signification by the curious. Now what circumstance was of greater moment in the life of Constantine than his removal of the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium? And, as that design was not to be completed until no competitor in the monarchy was left, an allusion to that design may, in my opinion, be very probably meant by him to be involved in the name given to that standard, under which he subdued all competition. If this be allowed me, and perhaps it easily may be, I think the initial letters of this great design (as expressed in the Latin language) will thoroughly develop this cabalistical union of elements, and bring to light its most natural import. Take, therefore, the words "Legionum Aquila Byzantium" "Antiqua Roma Urbe Murabit;" which fully express the design of Constantine, as well as its accomplishment; for

for these words are of unexceptionably classical purity: and, as the tutelar Aquila of the Roman legions was always supposed to be fixed in the capital, any city, to which that was removed as its permanent residence, must immediately become the capital of the empire. The initials of the above words form the term in question, "Labarum." I shall add no more, and submit my humble attempt to the candid examination of you and your readers.

Yours, &c. DAMMONIENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

FROM the year 1641 to the present period, all that Bishop Wilkins wrote concerning his secret and swift messengers, flying, &c. was looked upon as the wild imaginations of a crack-brained man*; and Pliny, the naturalist, has been coupled with him; when we read of his alluaging the violence of the waves; yet Dr. Franklin has proved beyond a doubt, that a spoonful of oil will *smooth* an acre of water; and Wilkins's *flying chariot* has now been frequently travelled in; and, therefore, now is the time to observe what he has said upon the subject more than a century ago, which is as follows: "But, among all other possible conveyances," says the Bishop, "through the air, imagination itself cannot conceive any one more useful than the invention of a *flying chariot*, which I have mentioned elsewhere; since, by this means, a man may have as free a passage as a bird, which is not hindered either by the highest walls, or the deepest rivers and trenches, or the most watchful sentinel; but of this, perhaps, I may have occasion to treat more largely in some other discourse." And accordingly he does observe, in another work, (both very scarce,) "That there is a great difference between the several quantities of such bodies as are commonly *upheld* by the air, not only gnats and flies, but also the eagle, and other fowls of vast magnitude. Cardan and Scaliger do unanimously affirm (and this," says he, "is almost as wonderful as the *flying chariot*), that there is a bird among the Indians, of so great a bigness, that his beak is often used to make a sheath or scabbard for a sword."—Adding, "That the main difficulty would be in raising the chariot from the ground, near unto which the earth's attraction is of the greatest ef-

* See his "World in the Moon."

"Acacy; for when once it is aloft in the air, the motion of it will be easy."—There is no reason, therefore, to doubt the truth of the artificial dove contrived by Archytas, nor the iron fly made by Rhegiomontanus, of which Dubartas wrote thus:

"Once, as the artist, more with mirth than
meat,
Feasted some friends whom he esteemed great,
From his learn'd hand an iron fly let out,
And having flown a perfect round about,
With weary'd wings return'd unto her master,
And, as judicious, on his arm he plac'd her."

I cannot conclude without again observing, that Bp. Wilkins, in his Mathematical Magick, insists upon the practicability of a *flying chariot*, and is at a great deal of pains to answer the objections that can be urged against it. If, therefore, the first traveller was a foreigner, the first projector was an Englishman. It is now past all doubt, that a well-constructed balloon, under the direction of a cool deliberate passenger, is less liable to an accident than a common post-chaise; for it may be so governed as not to pass too far from the earth, or to experience any, or very little, difference of atmosphere.

AN EARTHLY WANDERER.

MR. URBAN,

IT is generally agreed, that the fairest way to explain a doubtful word, or expression, is, to see how the author has used the same word, or expression, in other parts of his works. By this test I am of opinion that *Fagus*, in Virgil, is the Beech, and not any species of Oak. The characters of *lufuncis* (Georg. I. 173), and of spreading (Ecl. I. 1. and Georg. IV. 366), agree with either of these trees; which, in woods, have the first, in detached situations the second, of these qualities. But there are three uses for which Virgil describes *Fagus* as fit, which, I think, clearly point it out to be the Beech. First, for making of cups, in Ecl. III. 36*; secondly, for plough and cart timber, Georg. I. 173, and III. 172; and, thirdly, for writing upon the bark, Ecl. V. 13†. Thus, of six places in which Virgil mentions *Fagus*, in two of them it may be, and in the other four it probably is, the Beech. I conclude, therefore, that, in the seventh place‡, where he talks of

* *Pocula fagina.*

† ——"In viridi nuper quæ cortice fagi
Carmina descripti"

‡ Georg. II. 71.

engrafting *Fagus* upon the chesnut, he means the Beech there also, however absurd the practice may appear to us at this day. Yours, &c. P. B. C.

Great Britain, or any other work which gives any intelligence of this philosophical and learned Countess. As I doubt not that there are some English *literati* much better informed in this particular, I shall be glad to receive from them the account we want, which will be sure to reach us by the Gentleman's Magazine *. F. S.

MR. URBAN, *Berlin, Aug. 19.*
A Singular book, full of obscurities and paradoxes, was printed at Amsterdam, 1690, in 12mo, with this title: *Opuscula Philosophica, quibus continentur principia Philosophiæ antiquissimæ et recentissimæ de Deo, Christo, et Creaturâ, i. e. de Spiritu et Materiâ in genere, &c. Opusculum posthumum, et linguâ Anglicanâ Latinitate donatum.* In the Preface it is said, "*Opusculum hoc conscriptum fuit ante annos haud ita multos a Comitissâ quâdam Anglicanâ, feminâ ultra sexum eruditâ, Latine Græcæque litteraturæ peritissimâ, inque omni philosophandi genere quam maximè versatâ.*" Notwithstanding all my enquiries, I have not been able to procure any farther intelligence of this female author. Unless it be some words of our great Leibnitz, who says, in a German Literary Journal, published at the beginning of this century, in which he had a great share, "This lady [the author of the *Opuscula Philosophica*] is the Countess of *Conarway* [Countess Conway], sister to the Chancellor Heneage Finch, as he remembers to have heard from M. Helmont." And the same Leibnitz writes, in a letter to Tho. Burnet (*Op. T. VI. p. 233*), "he [Helmont the son], who was a particular friend of the Countess of *Konna-way*, has told me the history of that extraordinary lady."

Here then is an "extraordinary lady," remarkable for her history, and equally distinguished by her birth and learning, who yet remains hitherto absolutely unknown, at least in our country. I have not by me either the last edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, by Dr. Kippis, or *Ballard's Memoirs of the Ladies of*

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 3.*
H A V I N G collected, occasionally, such tracts as fell in my way, descriptive of the ELIZABETHAN Progresses, with the Pageants and Devices exhibited before the Queen at the mansions of the Nobility, I am persuaded that, if they were uniformly republished, with illustrations, they would be favourably received by the public. Such a volume is now actually in the press; but, as I could wish to make it as complete as is possible, I take this mode of requesting your valuable correspondents to communicate such "Progresses" or "Pageants" of that reign as they may happen to possess; which shall be thankfully acknowledged, and returned with care; or, if more agreeable, shall be purchased. Among those which are already procured are, the two at *Kenelworth*, those at *London, Biffam, Sudley, Ricort, Elvelham, New Windsor, and Cowdry*. Two also of *Norwich* (*Churchyard's* and *Wood's*, both printed by Bynnenman,) are now before me; but that "with a map of Norwich by John Day" (see *British Topography*, vol. II. p. 12), the substance of which is said to have been transcribed in *Hollinshed* and *Blomfield* (if such a one was ever incorporated into one pamphlet, of which I have great doubt) is still among the *desiderata*; as are all the following articles, which Churchyard expressly mentions as his own:

1. "The Book given her Majestie at Bristol, where I made the whole Devices."—

* In our Peerage Books, this lady, Anne, is mentioned as the second daughter of Sir Heneage Finch, Recorder of London and Speaker of the House of Commons in 1605, 4th son of Sir Moyle Finch, bart. by the Countess of Winchelsea. Her eldest brother, Heneage, was Lord Chancellor in 1675, and created Earl of Nottingham in 1681. She was first wife to Edward Earl Conway, who, dying without issue in 1683, devised all his estates, both in England and Ireland, to Popham Seymour, and, after his death (which happened in 1699), to Francis Seymour, younger sons of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart. of Bury Pomeroy, Wilts. They both took the name of Conway, and the latter, created in 1703 Lord Conway, both of England and Ireland, was father to the present Earl of Hertford and Gen. Conway. More of this accomplished lady we know not, but, with our Prussian correspondent, wish to know. A correspondent to whom we communicated this article while printing, inclines to believe this lady was *Catbarine*, 2d wife of this Edward Earl of Conway's father, daughter of Giles Hueriblock, of Ghent in Flanders, and widow of one ——— Fosse, a merchant in London. See *Dugd. Bar. II. 453*. Her being a foreigner better suits with her Latin philosophical tract, and is no reflection on the English ladies her contemporaries. EDIT.

This (as appears by Wood, I. 317.) was printed in 1575, at the end of Churchyard's "Chippes, containing several Labours. Part 1." Qu. if Part II. was ever printed?

2. "The Devises of Warre and a Play at Awstley [Osterley in Middlesex], her Highness being at Sir Thomas Gresham's."

3. "The Commedy before her Majestie at Norwich in the Fielde, when she went to dinner to my Lady Gerningam's."

4. "The whole Devices, Pastimes, and Plaies, at Norwich, before her Majestie." [Perhaps the same with that printed under the title of "A Discourte of the Queenes Majesties Entertainment in Suffolk and Norfolk," &c. *sans date.*]

5. "The Devises and Speeches that Men and Boyes shewed at their many Prograces." [This is particularly wanted.]

6. "The Book called a Handfull of glad-some Verses to the Q. M. at Woodstocke."

As the above request, Mr. Urban, is made much more with a view to the gratification of the Public than to any private emolument, I am sure you will readily give it a place; and I make no doubt but your kind correspondents will open their literary stores, and contribute their quota to the fund of general entertainment. I am aware that the Progresses to Oxford and Cambridge are related in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, but should be glad to find them in a separate publication, especially as the first is said to be incorrectly reprinted.—The communications that this letter may produce, if addressed to the printer of your Magazine, will find their way with safety to Yours, &c. J. N.

P. S. As matter of antiquarian curiosity, I send you a KNIFE of the Elizabethan age, which probably was a present in one of her Progresses, as the date on it is 1584. The arms (a bend ingrailed between 2 cottises quartering fretted, on a chief 3 stars; crest a phoenix,) and initial letters (M. T.) I am in hopes some heraldic friend will be able to appropriate. (See them in our miscellaneous plate, fig. 1.)

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 4.

SINCE I read the curious anecdote of Dr. Welton's altar-piece, in your last, p. 644, a friend has shewn me another copy of the picture, with the following couplet:

Falleris, hæc quite pingi sub imagine credis:

No. similis Judas est tibi; poenituit.

The painter's name was "Jac. Fel-lowses."

Ximenes, in the same page, will find some account of Mr. Law, in "Recreations historiques, critiques, morales,

GENT. MAG. October, 1764.

"& d'erudition. Paris, 1767." 12mo.

P. 682. Tindal's Testament was purchased, at Ames's sale in 1760, by Mr. John White, of Newgate Street, at the price mentioned, and, some years after, sold by him to Dr. Gifford for 20 guineas, as mentioned in p. 458.

Your curious repository, Mr. Urban, may possibly preserve the following slight particulars, which I doubt not but many of your readers will be glad to see snatched from oblivion. They are copied from original MSS. of the last century.

In 1668 there was a lottery of books, in which were 16,840 tickets. The prizes to be advertized in the Gazette, as soon as ready. Among the books were several "Imperial and Royal Bibles," Tempest's Ovid, Æsop in folio, with a second edition of Æsop of Mr. Ogleby's own invention, and the China book, both excellent books, never yet extant, the whole impression being vended this way, and never like to be printed again.

Pierce Tempest lived next door to the Eagle and Child, in the Strand, over-against Somerset House Water Gate. In an order to him, from York, dated Aug. 1692, he is directed to send "2 dozen of 4d. prints, 1 dozen of 9d. ones, and one dozen of 12d. ones, which (his correspondent says) he would have postures, but none of your bawdy ones." See more of him in Granger, II. 551. 4to.

The following short letter, addressed "To Mr. Adam Barker," was written by an executor to the famous Hobbes, who had formerly been employed as his amanuensis:

"Hardwick, July 9, 1700.

"MR. BARKER,

"According to your earnest desire, I have sent you some of Mr. Hobbes's own handwriting, towards the latter end of his time; but it is not fit to shew to any body; for his hand was so much given to shaking, for many years before he died, that he was ashamed his writing should be seen, so burned most of his own hand. With my kind respects, I remain your very loving friend,

JAMES WILKINSON."

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE sent you a Scale of Natural Beings, which I should be glad any of your correspondents would improve or correct. If any one is offended at finding the monkey so near to ourselves, I beg he would observe, that we consider man here merely as an animal, not as a rational or moral being. Swift

Gave

gave much offence by his Voyage to the Houyhnhnms, because his design was totally misunderstood; and our un-

bounded folly and selfishness make us offended at whatever is designed to correct our vices or failings. P. B. C.

A SCALE OF NATURAL BEINGS.

MAN.	Shell Fish.	Slate.
Orang-Outang.	Scorpions.	Stones.
Monkeys.	Moths.	Figured Stones.
QUADRUPEDS.	INSECTS.	Crystallisations.
Flying Squirrel.	Gall Insects.	Salts.
Bat.	Toenia, or Tape-Worm.	Vitriols.
Ostrich.	Polypes.	Metals.
BIRDS.	ZOOPHYTES.	Semi-metals†.
Water-Birds.	Sensitive Plants.	Sulphurs.
Amphibious Birds.	VEGETABLES.	Bitumens.
Flying Fish.	Liverworts.	Earths.
FISH*.	Mushrooms.	Pure Earth.
Eels.	Truffles.	Water.
Water Snakes.	LITHOPHYTES.	Air.
Serpents.	Asbestos.	Fire.
Naked Snails, or Slugs.	Talc, Gypsum, Selenites.	Substances more subtila.
Snails.		

MR. URBAN, Noel Street, Oct. 23.

YOUR correspondent, who imagines he has discovered "a notable mistake or misrepresentation" in the Genealogical Table of the Family of De Ferrars (see Sept. Mag. p. 651), has both mistaken and misrepresented his author Burton, in whose Description of Leicestershire, p. 37, is a pedigree of the Quincies Earls of Winchester, from which your correspondent has given an extract, in which he has misrepresented the original, by inserting the word *youngest*; whereas Burton has not specified either the youngest or eldest of the coheirs; and has placed Elizabeth (who really was the youngest) before her sisters, merely for the purpose of making the line of descent more uniform than it would have appeared if he had placed those coheiresses according to their priority of birth; of which there is another instance in the pedigree of Boiville, p. 273, and again in that of Nele, p. 224, besides others, where he has placed the daughters before their brothers, to whom they became heirs.

To prove that Margaret, who married the Earl of Derby, was the *eldest* daughter and coheir of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, the following authorities may be sufficient.

Camden's Britannia, in Hampshire, speaking of the said Roger Earl of

Winchester, says, "He married the eldest daughter and one of the coheirs of Alan, Lord of Galloway in Scotland, and had by her three only daughters; the *first* married to William de Ferraris, Earl of Derby, the *second* to Alan de la Zouch, the *third* to Comine Earl of Buchanan in Scotland."

Milles, in his Catalogue of Honor, p. 875, says, "Margaret, *eldest* daughter and one of the heirs of Roger Quincy, Earle of Winchester," &c. And at p. 957, speaking of the issue of Roger Earl of Winchester, "Margaret, *eldest* daughter and coheir [wife] of William de Ferrars Earle of Ferrars and Derby, who by her had the barony of Groby in dowry; Hellen, *second* daughter and coheir, wife of Alan Lord De la Zouch, of Ashby De la Zouch, in Leicestershire; Elizabeth, *third* daughter and coheir, wife of Alexander Comyn, Earle of Buchhaine."

Brooke's Catalogue of the Nobility, p. 240, mentioning these coheiresses, says, "Margaret, the *eldest*, was married to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, with the barony of Groby; Hellen, the *second* daughter, was married to Alan Lord Zouch, of Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire; and Elizabeth, the *third* daughter, was

* Whales, and other cetaceus fish, form the connecting link between quadrupeds and fish; as frogs, toads, and other reptiles, do between quadrupeds and serpents.

† Zinc is the connecting link between the metals and semi-metals; and black-lead, or wadd, connects these with the sulphurs. Innumerable points of union of the same kind may be observed in all parts of nature.

"married to Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan in Scotland." So Vincent asserts.

Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 688, has, "Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, departed this life 25 April 1148 Henry III. leaving issue, by Helles, his first wife, three daughters, his heirs, viz. Margaret, the wife of William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby; Elizabeth, married to Alexander Comyn, Earl of Bouhan in Scotland; and Ela to Alan la Zousche."

To these might be added, the authority of several ancient and authentic MSS. should the above be not fully sufficient to prove the correctness of the Genealogy in your Magazine for June last. Yours, &c. B. L.

P. S. I have seen a copy of Burton's Leicestershire, with MS. notes of the last century, in which these coheirresses are numbered 3. 2. 1. with a pen.

MR. URBAN,

IN regard to the fable or story of Bellerophon, who, in my opinion, was thought, by *some* of the ancients, to have ascended into heaven, though not by *all*, and then cited, in proof of it, a passage from an anonymous author, who wrote *ἡρώδης ἀριστοῦ* (see vol. LIII. p. 751), your learned correspondent P. Q. endeavours to invalidate that evidence, by observing (see p. 495) that the quotation "explains away the ascent of Bellerophon into heaven [by making it] to be only a flight thither by astronomical contemplation." I reply, and, as I trust, both to yours and the gentleman's satisfaction, that a physical or moral interpretation of a fable always supposes such fable to have been currently received in the country, since otherwise it would be the explanation of nothing, and not a foot to stand upon. Very many theological and mythological particulars have had physical or moral meanings put upon them by the later Greeks, and such glosses as clearly demonstrate to us that such particulars had been formerly believed, as the very passages in Homer or Hesiod, or any other mythological author concerning them, do. Wherefore, when the anonymous Greek author tells us the flight of Bellerophon into heaven was to be understood in a figurative sense, and only meant that this hero had been a great astronomer, his passage fully proves the point I wanted to establish, viz. that in his country the common opinion was,

that Bellerophon had literally ascended thither. The consequence is, that my argument is substantial, and the proof sufficient to the purpose it is adduced for, though the anonymous Greek author is pleased to give the fable of Bellerophon's ascent a refined allegorical turn. Yours, &c. T. Row.

MR. URBAN,

AS Mr. Hasted has not preserved the inscription on a plain marble tablet set up over the South door of Westerham church to the memory of Gen. Wolfe, I send it to you.

JAMES, son of Colonel EDWARD WOLFE, was born in this parish Jan. 2, 1727, and died in America, Sept. 13, 1759.

CONQUEROR OF QUEBEC.

Whilst George in frow bow his laurel'd head,

And bids the artist grace the soldier dead,
We raise no sculptur'd trophy to thy name
Brave youth! the fairest in the list of fame!
Proud of thy birth, we boast th' auspicious year;

Struck with thy fall, we shed a general tear;
With humble grief inscribe one artless stone,
And from thy matchless honour date our own.

I Decus! I nostrum!

I could wish your correspondent from Montrose would be more particular as to the various superstitions which he says there are concerning the Rantry or Roddan-tree. He will probably confirm the elucidation of the passage in Macbeth, which I saw lately, and I thought I had seen it in your Miscellany, but I cannot find it there. The passage I mean is where the witch mentions the sailor's wife speaking to her.

"*Strive thee witch!*"

This has puzzled the commentators; but is explained by saying that the Rauntree, or Rantry, is in the North considered as a preservative against witches, and that this was probably written

"I've Rauntree, witch!" or,

"A Rauntree, witch!"

that is, you cannot come near me, cannot hurt me, I have Rauntree to protect me.

It is to be hoped this gentleman will favour you with some more synonyms.

Yours, &c. S. H.

MR. URBAN, *Berkshire, Aug. 16.*

GIVE me leave to communicate to T. C. my approbation of the plan he has suggested for promoting the knowledge of natural history. I think, with him, that his scheme will be of great use, and

and it will also be the means of recording, in your work, for the information of posterity, the present denominations of various birds, beasts, &c. &c. that, perhaps, a hundred years hence, will be totally changed. It is not in my power to give him much assistance; but I will contribute something towards encouraging his design, by collecting a few appellations of the nature he mentions, as are local in this County; at present I will only observe, that *ox-eye* is a common name for the greater *tom-tit* here; and that the two lesser ones, besides the general name of *tom-tit*, are known, one by the appellation of *blue-bottle*, and the other by that of *tom-tub*; the former of these names takes rise from the blue head of that bird, and the other from the shape of the *tom-tub*'s nest, which is built nearly in the form of a cask. I refer T. C. for further particulars of these birds; to Albin's Natural History, where they are all three very exactly delineated, only he must take notice that it is an hen *ox-eye* that Albin has drawn, the cock being somewhat different. The plates are Nos 46, 47, 48.

Perhaps the *sumart* is the animal we know here by the name of the *stout*, though very improperly called so, being, I believe, the smallest beast we have except the mouse: it partakes of the nature of the weasel, and is said to be equally inimical to poultry; it is preyed on by the cats in common with other vermin.

I suppose *Moggy-with-the-many-feet* is our *hundred-legs*, or the *mille-pedes*.

Yours, &c.

RAYMUND.

MR. URBAN, *Montrose, July 24.*

PLEASE to make the following amendments on the letter I sent you relative to Scotch and English names.

After the bird *land-rail*, *corn-craik*, [see p. 506.] insert: "*Lapwing* with us the *teuchat*."

At the bird *clocheret* say, "or *stone-chatter*." And after the insect *horn-golach* add, "This last is, I believe, in England, called the *earwig*." T. C.

*** These amendments came not to hand till the former letter was printed. We now add the following additional corrections.

P. 506, col. i. l. 41, for "The Great Turn," read "The Great Tern."

— l. 45, for *ορομαλο-ποταί*, read *ορομαλο-ποταί*.

— l. ult. for "and *Havour* Crows,

"*Hoody* Crows, and *Corbies*, correspond with the English *Crows*, *Ravens*, &c." read "and *bow* *our* Crows, *Hoody* Crows, and *Corbies*, correspond with the English *Crows*, *Ravens*, &c."

The *sumart*, I assure you, is a much larger and fiercer animal than the *weasel*. Whether it be the *pole-cat*, I have not yet been able to learn. T. C.

MR. URBAN,

OZ. 20.

A LOVER of antiquity begs that your learned correspondents will answer the following query: Who was the Lord Ross mentioned in Shakespeare's play of Richard II. who joined the Duke of Lancaster (afterwards Henry IV.), with Lord Willoughby, against the King? Lord Willoughby was certainly Willoughby of Eresby; but who was Lord Ross? R.

MR. URBAN,

OZ. 8.

ABOUT the year 1770, two children (twins), supposed to be the sons of some person of fashion, were sent to the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL by an eminent physician and man-midwife, lately deceased, who paid with them the sum of 200l. One of these children died at the age of five years; the other became insane about a year and a half ago, and was admitted into ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, from whence he was lately discharged uncured. If the father or mother of this poor boy be still living, and this account should chance to reach them, the writer of it indulges himself with the pleasing hope that it may be the means of inducing them to seek out and relieve so melancholy an object.

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, *Jamaica, May 18.*

FROM your regard to literary justice, I assure myself you will not be displeased at my requesting you to inform the public, that the epitaph on Mr. Zachary Bayly, given in your Magazine for 1781, p. 39, as the production of Dr. Goldsmith, was written by Dr. Hawkesworth †. I inclose a corrected copy of that epitaph, and of another, on the same monument, by the same hand.

Yours, &c.

T. W.

* The *sumart* is undoubtedly the *pole-cat*. See Ray's Collection of Northern Words. It is still in use. R. G.

† This circumstance has been already pointed out by a correspondent in vol. LI

NEAR

NEAR this place lie
the remains of
the Honourable ZACHARY BAYLY, Esq.
Custos and chief magistrate of the precinct
of St. Mary and St. George, and one of
his Majesty's Honourable Privy Coun-
cil in this island, who died Dec. 18,
1769, in the 48th year of his age.

He was a man
to whom the endowments of nature
rendered those of art superfluous.
He was wise,
without the assistance of recorded wisdom;
and eloquent,
beyond the precepts of scholastic rhetoric.
He applied not to books, but to men;
and drank knowledge not from the stream,
but the source.
To genius,
which might have been fortunate without
diligence,
He added diligence,
which, without genius, might have com-
manded fortune.
He acquired wealth with honour,
and seemed to possess it only to be liberal.
His public spirit
was not less ardent than
his private benevolence.
He considered individuals as his brethren,
and his country as a parent.
May his talents be remembered with respect,
his virtues with emulation!

Here also lies,
mingled with the same earth,
the dust of
NATHANIEL ZACHARY EDWARDS,
his nephew,
in whom distinguished abilities,
and an amiable disposition,
assisted by such an example,
gave the promise of equal excellence; when,
on the 28th of January, 1771, in the 20th
year of his age,
he paid the debt of nature.
His surviving brother,
BRYAN EDWARDS,
inscribes this stone,
as a memorial of his
Gratitude, Affection, and Esteem.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 10.
AS the winter approaches, I shall
have leisure to digest the notes
that have lain by me some time for want
of an opportunity to digest them; and,
with your leave, will pursue my plan of
pointing out curiosities in London that
are not sufficiently known, by beginning
with GERARD'S INN HALL.

This Hall, where Mr. Gisors, when
Lord Mayor of London, used to trans-
act the business of the city, is now made
use of as a cellar to an Inn, known by

the name of Gerard's Hall, in Basing-
lane. You descend 18 steps in that part
belonging to the Inn, that lead you to the
entrance of the Hall, which is a curious
building, having a stone roof supported
by pillars, and a floor paved with ex-
traordinary hard white bricks.

The length of the Hall, in that part
of the Inn, is about 18 feet, and the
breadth about 21 feet. The roof, in per-
spective, resembles much that of a church.

There are 9 pillars in this part of the
building; 7 of which are fixed, and
serve as supporters to the walls, and 2
central ones, that measure about 3 feet
in circumference.

The pillars are about 14 1-half feet
in height; and the Hall is about 16
feet in height from the floor to the roof.

The Hall runs from North to South;
the West side fronting the Inn yard.

On the right hand, at the bottom of
the stairs leading to this Hall, through
a narrow brick arched passage, is an en-
trance into the burying vault under
Bread-street church.

There are two pair of stairs from
Basing-lane that lead into that part of
the Hall belonging to Mr. Harvey,
glover, in Cornhill, one pair of 13, and
the other of 16 steps, measuring about
7 inches deep each step of the latter
pair; and a pair of winding stairs, of
19 steps, that lead into the Inn yard, to
which there is a door of entrance, now
nailed up. There are 8 pillars in this
part, 2 of which are central ones.

The length of this part of the Hall
is 16 feet, to the foot of the stairs lead-
ing into Basing-lane.

One part of the Inn is built over
this Hall, and a house in Basing-lane is
built over that part of it belonging to
Mr. Harvey.

The whole length of both parts of
the Hall is 34 feet.

A LONDON ANTIQUARY.

P. S. I have been favoured lately
with the sight of an impression in in-
glass of the seal of St. Anthony's Hos-
pital in London*, about the size of a
half-crown, representing St. Anthony
supporting the cross, and preaching the
Gospel to a numerous congregation—
under St. Anthony a pig—legend,

✠ *Sigill' Mag'ri & Frat'nitatis D'ni
Sc'i Antoni London.*

The seal itself is supposed to be in some
gentleman's hands in Nottinghamshire.

* A drawing would be acceptable. EDIT.
MR.

MR. URBAN, *Malton, Aug. 7.*

I NCLOSE you an exact drawing of a ring [see fig. 2. of our miscellaneous plate] found a few years ago in this neighbourhood. It has the appearance of great antiquity, and in the opinion of some people is Druidical. It will give me pleasure to see it inserted in your useful Magazine, in hopes of its receiving an explanation from some of your ingenious correspondents.

Yours, &c. A. BEAMONT.

MR. URBAN, *Lincoln, Aug. 6.*

THE inclosed is an exact representation of a ring lately found in making a grave in the church-yard at Wragby, in Lincolnshire. It is of solid silver, weighing six pennyweights and one grain, and is exactly an inch in diameter. It is ornamented with a quatrefoil, and an inscription or motto beginning with the word JESUS. [See the plate, fig. 3]. The middle part, as appears in the drawing, is nearly obliterated, but possibly, by the assistance of the remaining letters, which are accurately delineated, some of your ingenious correspondents may be able to make out the whole of the inscription, the time in which it was made, and the use to which it was applied. X. Y. Z.

MR. URBAN, *Blackbeath, Sept. 9.*

THE inclosed ring [see fig. 4.] was found near Bouchier-hall, in the parish of Halsted, co. Essex, which was formerly the residence of the Bouchiers Earls of Essex. The coin which accompanies it (a jetton, I presume) was dug up at Braintree in the same county. Yours, &c. A GOFFER.

MR. URBAN, *Cobham, Sept. 12.*

IN trenching up a spot of land, the site of a farm house (in this parish) taken down in the year 1686, and which land had not been cultivated till the month of March last; a coin, computed to be about two thirds gold, and weighing 29 grains, was thrown up. [See fig. 6.] I should be obliged to any of your correspondents who can inform me of what nature it is. B. H.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 24.*

I SEND you an impression of a seal-ring dug up a few years ago in Berkshire, and when first found was hung on an iron ring along with a key, but the two latter articles mouldered immediately to dust on being exposed to the air. The seal-ring, being made of

brass, has been more durable, and is in almost perfect preservation. It is very heavy and clumsy, large enough to go on a thick man's thumb, and very little worn. Perhaps some one of your numerous correspondents may be able to explain the marks. VALERIC.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 22.*

THE inclosed drawing [fig. 8.] represents a coffin dug up a few years ago in the church-yard of Swinford in Leicestershire. No lid or covering was found with it; but a few bones in it. It lay on the south side, the head towards the steeple, and the narrow end a considerable way under the foundation of the church porch. The ancient lords of Swinford were the *Malorys*; whence by females it came jointly to the *Vincent*s and the *Caves*.

The part of the *Caves* descended to Sir Thomas Andrews, of Cherwelton, co. Northampton. Of the *Vincent* family was Augustine, the Rouge croix poursuivant, whose son John is in Burton called "son and heire," against which is written, in a copy now before me, "of *nihil*." The estate seems to have gone by a female to the *Mulsbos*.

I wish some of your Leicestershire correspondents would send you a drawing, or at least a description, of a curious tomb placed within these two or three years in the church-yard of Burton Lazars, in memory of a weaver, who left the greater part of the fortune he acquired to the erecting of a monument for himself. It would be kind also if Mr. Bickerstaffe, or any other friend at Leicester, would explain why on a flat stone in the church of St. Martin in that town, a particular person (whose name I do not recollect) is called "prebendarius *hujus ecclesie*." Was St. Martin's ever a collegiate church?

I have been informed, that, in the town-library at Henley, there are some unpublished MSS. of Bishop Atterbury, and should be glad to have it ascertained what they are.

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 22.*

AS your valuable and useful miscellany seems to be the proper channel for giving and obtaining information upon all questions of antiquity, and the like; permit me to recommend a subject of enquiry to your numerous readers, which some of them will undoubtedly be well qualified to consider and satisfy. You

7311

Gent. Mag. Oct. 1764.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 8.

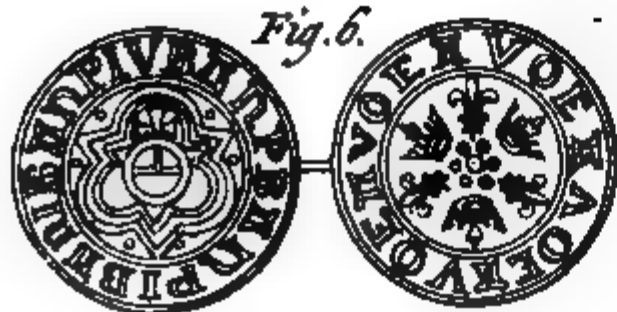
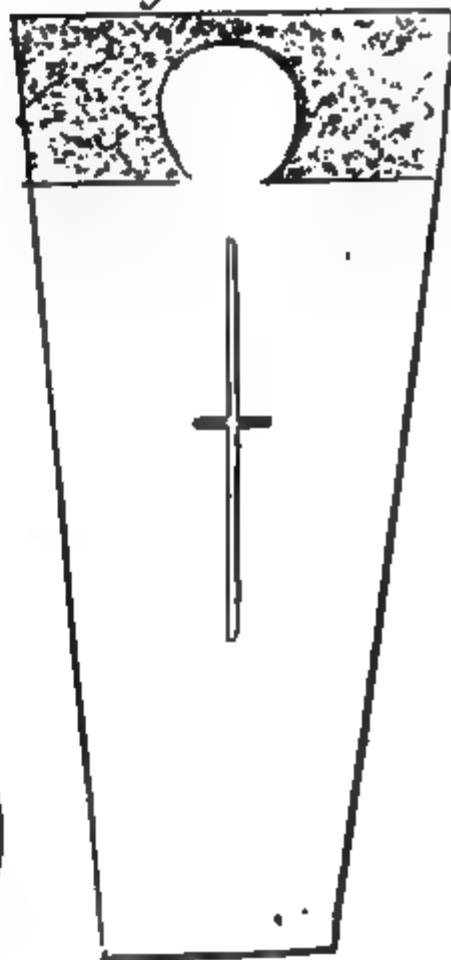


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

You well know, that in the month of February, every year, a list is published in the Gazette of "Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council;" this list contains the names of thirty-five sheriffs for thirty-six counties, one person serving the office for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, as was the custom in respect to the counties of Essex and Hertford till 9 Eliz. and probably in respect to other counties also. This then being the case, there are four counties in England whose sheriffs are appointed in a different manner, viz. Middlesex, and the three northern counties of Durham, Westmorland, and Lancaster*.

With respect to the sheriffalty of Middlesex, it is well known that King Henry I. granted it to the citizens of London, in consideration of their paying into the Exchequer a fee-farm rent of 300l yearly, which grant was confirmed and enlarged by his great-grandson King John, of *sagacious* memory: and what a liberal and proper use those *worthy* citizens made of their grant we frequently see in their nominating the lame, the blind, and the dying, to serve the office, with the very *laudable* design of picking their pockets; and, once within these twenty years, I think I remember hearing that they had nominated a man who at the time of nomination was actually dead.

The sheriff of the county of Durham is appointed by the Lord Bishop, as Count Palatine, for the time being: and that office is now held by Sir Hedworth Williamson, of Monk Wermouth, Bart. who has been continued in it by the Bishops Butler, Trevor, and Egerton, ever since his first appointment by Bishop Chandler upon the death of his father, the late Sir William Williamson, May 5, 1747, who had held it from about the year 1723, when he was appointed by Bishop Talbot.

The sheriffalty of Westmorland appears to have been hereditary in the family of John de Vipont, a Baron of great note, who died 25 Henry III. leaving issue Robert, who was killed at the battle of Evesham, August 4, 1265, whose eldest daughter and coheir, Idonca, carried the office into the family of Clifford, by marrying the Hon.

Roger de Clifford, son and heir of Roger fourth Lord Clifford, in whose family it continued for many generations, till it at length descended, with the baronies, to Lady Anne, sole daughter and heiress of George seventeenth Lord Clifford and third Earl of Cumberland, who was married to Richard third Earl of Dorset, by whom she had issue Lady Margaret, who at length became sole heiress, and was married to John second Earl of Thanet, in consequence of which that family had undisputed possession of the baronies and the office, till the death of Thomas the sixth Earl, on July 30, 1729, without male issue: since that time the baronies have been severed from the earldom of Thanet; and, on Feb. 26, 1775, were confirmed on Edward Southwell, Esq. grandson and heir of Lady Katharine Tufton, eldest daughter of the said Earl Thomas, who married Edward Lord Viscount Sondes, by whom she had one daughter, of her own name, married to Edward Southwell, of King's Weston, in co. Glouc. Esq.; but the office of sheriff of Westmorland still continues to be exercised by the Earl of Thanet, who is grandson to a younger brother of the aforesaid sixth Earl, though, as the baronies and the office descended from the same family, and were, I presume, held by the same tenure, I do not understand how they can *legally* be severed from each other.

And now, Mr. Urban, having endeavoured to give you a satisfactory account of the sheriffs of Middlesex, Durham, and Westmorland, permit me to confess my ignorance in respect to the sheriff of Lancashire, and to request, of some of your correspondents, information who he is, and in what manner appointed.

Your publication of my paper upon the absurdities of some peerages, in p. 576 & seq. of August Magazine, is in general correct: but in p. 577, col. 1, l. 16, I wrote 'a wise government,' and in col. 2, l. 7, I wrote 'on the other side.' As to Lord Kensington, I know full well that Kensington is not in Ireland; but I believe his Lordship has some property in that kingdom—therefore I did not insert his name. In answer to your question, stating a doubt whether some of my *new creations* have not been *only advancements to higher titles*, I say most incontrovertibly, no: there either immediately is, or ultimately will be, an addition of *twelve* new peerages, viz.

1. Lord

* The sheriff of Cornwall should also be added, as he is appointed by the Prince of Wales, when of age, in right of his duchy. EDITOR.

1. Lord Camelford; 2. Lord Lovaine, for Lord Algernon Percy; 3. Lord Carteret; 4. Lord Eliot; 5. Earl of Lonsdale; 6. Lord Bulkeley; 7. Lord Grey of Wilton; 8. Lord Sommers; 9. Lord Borindon; 10. Lord Berwick; 11. Lord Sherborne; and 12. Earl of Norwich.

Yours, &c.

E.

Some Account of STOCKTON, in the County of Durham.

STOCKTON is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Tees, about four leagues (following the course of the river) from its mouth. A little to the S. E. of the town, a fine stone bridge, consisting of five elliptical arches, crosses the river; and from hence a spacious winding road leads, by a very easy ascent, to the town. At the end of this road the principal street (running nearly north and south, in the middle of which stands the town-hall, a handsome stone column, excellent inclosed shambles for butcher's meat, &c.) affords a prospect which can scarcely be excelled in beauty by any town view. An elegant engraving of this view will shortly be presented to the public by that eminent artist Mr. Pollard. The whole town is well paved, and kept extremely clean; and, though there is little doubt of its being a very ancient place, it is so full of elegant modern houses that scarce a building in it bears the stamp of antiquity except an old house in the market-place (the property of Rowland Burdon, Esq. of Newcastle). The upper part of this building projects considerably further into the street than the lower part, and rests upon two pillars of variegated marble, which tradition and some old manuscripts report to have supported a gallery in a castle which formerly stood near this town, belonging to the Bishop of Durham, where King John signed the charter of Newcastle upon Tyne; some small remains of this castle may be seen in a field at the south end of the town, by the side of the bridge road, which still retains the name of The Castle Field, as the adjacent grounds are called the Park, &c. These are now part of the demesne lands of the Bishop of Durham.

The church, a large and neat brick building, adorned with rustic quoins of free-stone, was finished in 1712; before that time a chapel stood here, which (though then too small) had at former periods been large enough for

the inhabitants. Dr. Smith, prebendary of Durham, preached a sermon at the consecration of the new church (Aug. 21, 1712), from Matthew, chap. xxi. ver. 9 "Hosanna to the son of David." This sermon was printed, and dedicated to "the right worshipful the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, with the rest of the inhabitants of the ancient corporation of Stockton." Towards the conclusion of his dedication the Dr. prays, that "their corporation may go on to flourish and increase till their church be again too little for them;" and it seems as if his prayer had been heard, for a chapel of ease would now be a useful appendage to their very capacious church. Though the majority of the inhabitants are of the established church, there is a great number of dissenters of various kinds amongst them; but so great are the politeness and liberality of sentiment which generally prevail here, that a person is seldom despised or ridiculed on account of his religious tenets, so that people of all professions mingle together with the utmost cordiality.

Here are two markets in the week, on Wednesday and Saturday (but Wednesday is the chief market-day), well supplied with provisions of every kind, which are generally sold at more moderate prices than in any other market-town in the neighbourhood. Abundance of fine large salmon are caught here: one taken this season measured four feet two inches in length, two feet four inches in breadth, and weighed three stone five pounds and a half. After the town is supplied, those which remain are carried by the fish machines to York, Leeds, &c. The ale brewed here is highly esteemed by the lovers of that liquor. Much sail-cloth is manufactured; and many ships, greatly admired for their beauty and strength, are built here; a company of gentlemen are likewise engaged in the business of sugar refining. Several ships are constantly employed by the merchants of this place in the London trade; they also carry on a traffic with Holland, Norway, &c.; their exports, consisting chiefly of lead, corn, butter, pork, &c. are very considerable. A charity-school, for the educating and cloathing twenty boys and fifteen girls, is supported by the donations and subscriptions of the inhabitants. This town is about 240 miles north of London, and 21 south of Durham. *Sept. 14, 1784.*

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF THE
LATE LEARNED ABBE WINKELMAN.

(Concluded from p. 671.)

1763. "I Have obtained the place of president of the Antiquities at Rome, void by the death of the abbé Venuti; and they have given me a place in the Vatican worth 50 crowns a year, under pretence of arranging the German MSS. but with a view to fix me here in order to give me the first writer's place that offers. I have now an income of 320 crowns per annum. They have begun to form in the Vatican a museum of profane curiosities, which will be ready this summer, and the direction of it is promised me.

"A Mosaic has been found at Pompeii with the artist's name; and near Albano a magnificent vase; a fine head of Hadrian; and several other fragments. And the prince Altieri, to whom they belong, sends me word a statue is just found.

"More is dug up here in a month than at Naples in a year. I have now one foot in the Vatican, and expect the first vacant place there. I am to have by the pope's brief that of one of the writers, who is 74, and cannot hold out long. I am to make a catalogue of the Greek MSS. which is wanting; and then a general catalogue of the MSS. in that language in the Vatican.

"When we suspect an Imperial medal to be counterfeit, we send for a man, to whom we have given the name of *Cacia-ruolo*, because his original profession was to sell cheese, and he knows every thing. As to the Greek medals, where beauty is the principal object, it is very difficult, and on this head I consider myself qualified to judge. It is only with Imperial medals that we are deceived, and not with Greek ones. A perfect knowledge of medals cannot be acquired out of Rome.

"I have received the melancholy news that my best and most intimate friend at Rome, the abbé Ruggieri, keeper of the imperial library, and superintendant of the printing-office de la Propaganda, has put an end to his life in the English fashion, with a pistol.

1765. "On occasion of the letter of lady [Wortley] Montagu, which M. Fufesli has given me, he mentions this lady's son, because I was particularly acquainted with him. He confounds him, however, with lord Baltimore, whom I likewise knew. It was the latter, and not the former, who came to Rome, where he went but seldom out of his chamber, but gave himself up entirely to chemistry, and filled one case after another with

wretched drugs. Montagu, as we all know, was disinherited by his father and mother, who left all their fortune to his sister lady Bute, whose son [Lord Mountstuart] is now at Rome with Mr. Mallet, a Genevese, author of a History of Denmark. But both had good reason for what they did, as his conduct seems to prove. At Alexandria he got acquainted with the Danish consul, who had a very handsome wife. Under various pretences, he engaged the husband to go to Holland; some time after he shewed a feigned letter mentioning the consul's death, and married his wife, whom he now carries with him into Syria. Not long after, the Danish resident at Constantinople received from the Texel advice of the supposed dead consul, so that Montagu is not safe in any of the Grand Signor's dominions. He had written to me from Alexandria.

1767. "I had determined to go into Sicily, to get drawings of painted vases; but I must put off this voyage, because the emperor, the grand duke of Tuscany, and the queen of Spain, are to come to Rome in September, for a fortnight. They will lodge in the cardinal's villa, because the queen will not enter Rome, and will continue her journey after a day's rest. The emperor's marshal de logis is arrived. They have engaged 450 horses, and 400 beds; and all the villas of the Porta Salerna are appropriated to the suite of these illustrious travellers.

"I have discovered the villa of Vedrus Pollio, where the slave was condemned to be eaten by lampreys, and this ancient pond serves as a proof of my discoveries. This villa is at the extreme point of Pausilipo, accessible only by water. I have there found a beautiful bas relief, which, for the singularity of its subject, I keep for the 3d volume of my monuments.

"The first* volume of Mr. Stuart's Antiquities of Greece [Athens] is arrived, but is as little liked at Rome as in England; for the whole of this great volume contains only little things, as the tower of the winds; all the figures of which are spread on great leaves, so that it is easy to see the aim was to make a great book—*Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum*.

"The university of Oxford has sent the cardinal a present of a new edition of the *Marmora Oxoniensia*, a magnificent work of little use. Little is added to what is already in the second edition of the *Marmora Arundelia*, except a fine statue. The inscriptions, however, are

* When is the second to appear?

in the new edition; but without the learned explanations of Selden, Prideaux, and Maittaire. I have engaged the cardinal to employ your friend Clerisseau, with the design and decoration of his magnificent hall."

1765. "The Marquis Galliani has published at Naples a scandalous tract against my 'Letter on the Discovery of Herculaneum;' so wretchedly written, that the Marquis Tannucci, secretary of state, obliged him to suppress it. I hope to have my revenge in the preface to my 'Monuments,' which work, I flatter myself, will humble the pride of the Antiquary of the Portici Museum. The pope has bought for the capitol, for 13,000 crowns, the Mosaic of the Centaurs, with the pigeons formerly in Cardinal Funtana's museum, and thought to be mentioned in Pliny, N. H. XXXVI. 60. Jenkins's Venus has been sent to the king of England. On a close examination, it appears that a leg and 2 arms are modern; the head is of another Venus, and of superior workmanship to the body. An antique has been found at Roma Vecchia, a beautiful landscape, 6 palms long, exceeding in beauty every thing of the kind in the museum of Herculaneum; the cardinal, my master, has secured it, and it will probably appear in my Monuments, because a building in it will suggest to me some observations.

"If Mengs can stay three years in Spain, and the king lives, he has the promise of being allowed to return to Rome with his family, to paint there in oil for his majesty.

"The celebrated Wilkes, with whom I was particularly intimate, has lost all his papers, letters, and 'History of England from the Revolution,' by a pretty Bolognese dancer*, whom he carried with him from Paris, and who set off in an English felucca, with design, doubtless, to deliver up her stolen goods to the court of London. 'Tis said that the famous Montagu has been impaled in Turkey for a horrible act, of which all the circumstances are known to me.

1767. "Baron Reidesel, in a letter from Messina, gives me so particular and exact a description of the ruins of the temple of Jupiter at Girgenti, that I see all former travellers who visited the spot were blind. By this description it is easy to explain the whole passage in Diodorus Siculus, which has hitherto

appeared obscure and unintelligible. He speaks highly in praise of the hospitality of the Sicilians; so much does the reception one meets with depend on the temper of the traveller. The English, who are just the contrary of baron Reidesel's Sicilians, enter houses like so many fish [*comme des perches*], their heads and eyes blinded with spleen, like people unacquainted with the pleasures of life, and strangers to joy. How can a host take any delight with these cold silent souls! I was lately in company with some Englishmen, among whom was lord [Robert] Spencer, brother to the duke of Marlborough. Not one of these gentlemen smiled during the three hours we were together.

"I am preparing for my third volume, to be printed at my return from Germany and Switzerland. I keep a regular correspondence with Mr. Hamilton, the English minister at Naples, to which city I am going after Easter.

"Among the different things that have appeared here, is a small copper medal, very curious. On one side the name *Virgilius Maro* is very legible; the letters are round the head of that poet, of which there is but a faint trace [*que l'indice.*]. On the reverse are the letters E. P. O. This medal, which has been sent to my cardinal, is the only one in the world; and, had the head been well preserved, we should have had a portrait of Virgil. I have received the first proofs of Mr. Hamilton's great work of vases, which is to appear in two months. When I go to Naples, I shall consider of new instructions about the new discoveries at Pompeii, of which I have received good drawings by M. d'Hancarville.

"The Marquis Tannucci, to whom I have sent a fine copy of my work well bound, has answered me with much kindness, and assured me that he takes no part in the discontents that have arisen about my letter on the antiquities of Herculaneum [see p. 669], so that peace is re-established there.

"In Mr. Hamilton's great work of vases, that minister has directed M. d'Hancarville to insert the following passage. 'On this article consult abbé Winkelman's Preliminary Discourse to his excellent work just published, intitled, *Monumenti Inediti*. To this author we shall frequently refer, because we are persuaded that unless we copy him we cannot express ourselves so well, and we consider his book, which contains the most solid and best reasoning on the art of the ancients, as equally satisfactory

* This particular had been mentioned in a former letter. See p. 573. Ed. 8.

to scholars and men of taste, as well as best qualified to perfect that of the moderns.' This work, all the plates of which are engraved, will make four volumes folio. The first is now in hand, and Mr. Hamilton sends me the plates as fast as they are worked off*.

"I am preparing for a tour to Sicily, with a draughtsman, to take the finest of the 700 earthen vases at Catanea, where I shall leave him while I go on to Syracuse. The evil spirit torments me already with the idea of reaching Greece; and M. Reidesel, more powerful than the devil himself, leaves me no rest. I flatter myself, nobody can make this voyage with more experience and knowledge than myself.

1768. "Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are coming to Rome: I hope baron Reidesel will accompany them, if he does not go to Constantinople.

"There is shortly to appear in Holland a 4to volume, intituled, '*De l'Usage des Statues* †; the author is coun Gualco, canon of Tournay in Flanders. This good man never heard of me, or my book; and that, after he had read elsewhere, that nobody knew what he was going to say. Now he has read my proposal, he is quite dispirited, for the greatest part of his work is printed.

1766. "Cavaceppi has bought three caryatides, 11 palms high, well preserved, found some time ago in an hill of vineyards beyond Cupo di Bove. Jenkins has bought the two beautiful candlesticks of the Barberini palace; but the duty of my office requires that I should oppose this sale made to a stranger by my superiors. My portrait cannot be prefixed to my work, for this would be justly considered as a foolish vanity in me, seeing I am myself the editor.

* M. d'Hancarville, the editor, took an opportunity soon after the death of M. Winkelman, in the second volume of the work, to pay a public tribute to the memory of this learned man in the ancient style. On a separate leaf added to the title he engraved a columbarium, in the middle of which was a sarcophagus, inscribed

D. M.
Joan. Winkelman,
Vir opt. amic. cariss.
Pet. d'Hancarville
Dilecti fecit
Orco Peregrino.

† It was printed at Brussels, 1768, in quarto, with this title, "*De l'usage des Statues chez les Anciens. Essai Historique*" 502 pp.

1767. "Madame Mengs, five of her daughters, and a son, are hourly expected here from Spain. The reason I know not, for our correspondence has been suspended these two years.

"There has been discovered, in a villa behind Monte Testaccio, a room 15 palms long, with a pavement of beautiful Mosaic, which unfortunately had been repaired with pieces of white marble most irregularly put together, and evidently a work of the later ages. To get at this chamber, it was necessary to dig through a thickness of 10 palms of the broken tiles and pots, of which the hill is composed. All these particulars are of consequence, not only as they serve to support the opinion of those who, from a medal-
lion of Adrian found last century in digging a cellar under this hill, suppose it to have been formed in the time of the emperors of the third century, but also as they may serve to authorise an opinion that this hill is of a still later date, since it covers noble habitations, and habitations repaired so coarsely, that it carries the marks of the times of the later emperors.

"In demolishing last autumn the circuit wall of a villa out of the Latin gate, it appeared to be formed of a considerable collection of very beautiful reliefs in terra cotta, among which I distinguished three similar impressions, representing Argus building the ship Argo, and Minerva sitting and unfurling the sails, and fastening them to the yards, assisted by Typhys the pilot. I have engraved this valuable piece, which was purchased by cardinal Albani, in the frontispiece of my first volume.

1766. "An Englishman named *Vil-lebrain**, has made the tour of Sicily, accompanied by an able Scotch architect, Mr. Byres. These two travellers made antiquities their object, and have carefully examined those at Corneto, in the country of the ancient Tarquinenses. They penetrated into the heart of the island, to search for the remains of the ancient Enna, but found only a square tower built by the Saracens.

"The more I reflect on the use you have made of Norden, to prove that the passage of Strabo refers only to ancient monuments and tombs, and not to quarries of basaltas, as Agricola falsely thought, the more I think you have made a happy discovery in antiquity. Read Pococke. He tells you nothing on

PART I.

Coronation Anthem: "Zadock the Priest."

Overture of Esther.

Dettingen Te Deum.

PART II.

Overture and Dead March in Saul.

"When the ear heard him."

"He delivered the poor that cried."

"His body is buried in peace."

From the Funeral Anthem.

"Glory be to the Father;" from the Jubilate.

PART III.

"O sing unto the Lord all the whole Earth."

"The Lord shall reign for ever and ever," from Israel in Egypt.

The music for the third day's performance was "Messiah."

The music for the fourth day, viz. Thursday, the 3d of June, was as follows.

PART I.

Overture to Esther.

Dettingen Te Deum.

PART II.

Overture in Tamerlane,—Dead March in Saul.

"When the ear," &c.

"He delivered the poor," &c.

"His body is buried," &c.

From the Funeral Anthem.

"Gloria Patri," from the Jubilate.

PART III.

First grand concerto.

Chorus, "Gird on thy sword,"—Saul.

Fourth hautboy concerto.

Anthem, "The Lord shall reign for ever and ever,"—Israel in Egypt.

Coronation Anthem, "Zadock the Priest."

The price of a ticket for a single day's performance was one guinea:—except for the rehearsals, which was only half a guinea.

Ib. p. 490. It is said that Abbé Winkelman made a catalogue of Count Bunau's library, in 4 vols. Is this meant of the "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Bunavianæ?" I have seen a copy of that catalogue, in 3 tomes, 4to. bound in 6 volumes. But to each tome is prefixed a preface, by John Michael Franckius. This catalogue, however, is not complete; the modern-historical part being still wanting. *Quære*, therefore, did the abbé *continue* this catalogue? or was he the *compiler*, and Franckius only the *editor*, of the 3 tomes above mentioned?

Is Bailey's derivation of the word "Tassel," a pendant handle hanging

down from a cushion, &c. the right one? Is it not rather the same with "Tassel," or "Teazel," i. e. a *Thistle*; as it is usually made in the form of a Thistle? See Ainsworth, v. *Tassel*; and Bailey, v. *Teafil*.*

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 18,

THE extract from the Exeter newspapers, relative to the executioner of Charles the First, given in your Mag. for June, p. 409, is taken from one of two little 12mo vols, intitled, "The Tell-Tale, or Anecdotes;" in which are preserved some things worthy of remembrance. In order to corroborate the account there given, I have searched the register of burials at Whitechapel, to see whether a man of the name of Richard Brandon was really buried there at the time mentioned—and I now send you a faithful extract:

"Parish of St. Mary, Matfellow, otherwise Whitechapel.

"Burials in June, Anno Domini 1649,

"21st. Richard Brandon, a man out of Rosemary Lane."

By this it should seem that Brandon was buried on the day after he died.—A person of the name of Hulet was tried and condemned on Oct. 15, 1660, for having been one of those who appeared on the scaffold as executioners. Vide State Trials, vol. II. p. 381.

Can any of your correspondents inform me where I may see a print of the pulpit at Paul's Cross? and likewise of the pulpit-cross which formerly stood in the church yard of St. Michael's, Cornhill, built, according to Stow, by Sir John Rudstone, lord-mayor of London, 1528? Stow, 4to edit. 1603, p. 199.—I have been told, that at Hereford there is yet standing a pulpit-cross; possibly there may be more elsewhere; and some of Mr. Urban's correspondents may procure drawings of them, which he would not think unworthy of engraving*.

I should be glad to be informed too, where may be seen the Ichneography of Westminster Hall, and the buildings adjoining? I was much pleased on a view of them lately, and with to know the history of the tapestry which hangs in

* Bailey's is rather a *definition*, than a *derivation*. Johnson's derivation is still more unhappy, from the French *tasse*. "Or ornamental bunch of silk of glittering substances." EDIT.

† Mr. Pennant has engraved one at Shrewsbury in the first volume of his *Wales*. We should willingly engrave others. EDIT.

a large room leading into the House of Lords. An inscription runs round the whole suit at the top; and there are many mottoes.—Although it is very old, and much defaced, more by dirt than wear, it seems by no means to be of contemptible execution; I think much superior to the House of Lords.

Yours, &c.

D. N.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 24.

IN the church at Arundel in Sussex is a monument with two human figures, the one jolly, the other emaciated; and the story there is not that he starved himself to death, but that the jolly figure shews what the person was in his health; but, that being wounded by a poisoned arrow, he, before his death became so emaciated as the other figure represents. Perhaps others of the emaciated figures might arise from some like cause; for I can hardly suppose any man could be so foolish as to imagine he could fast forty days without supernatural assistance, which was the case with those who did so fast. Yours, &c.

T. B.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 20.

I Transcribed in the church of Stifford, in Essex, the other day, the following epitaph, from an elegant scroll of white marble, and I wished it had been in a more public part of the church.

“In the Vault of Arthur Shish, Esq;
“was buried Elizabeth, Wife of Her-
“bert Croft, Esq; She died in child-
“bed, of her 13th child, on the 27th of
“April, 1763, in the 36th year of her
“age.

“Her eldest surviving child inscribed
“this stone on his 30th birth-day, to
“the memory of the worthy woman
“who gave him birth.

“HERBERT CROFT, 12 November, 1781.”

I think this should be preserved in your useful repository. I conjecture the author of it to be the celebrated biographer of Young among Johnson's Lives, who has lately taken orders, as appears by a postscript to the last edition of Young's Life, which pays a compliment to Johnson, not less original than elegant. Yours, &c.

AN INHABITANT OF BRENTWOOD.

MR. URBAN,

July 30.

HEARING a friend of mine tell what I thought an extraordinary story concerning the hydrophobia, I applied to him for a copy of it, which is

much at your service. Yours, B. W. B.

SIR,

“YOU tell me you are desirous of having the particulars of the story I was mentioning concerning the hydrophobia, which happened in my own family, and under my own observation. Here it is at your service; and, should you and the editor of the magazine think it worth inserting, you are very welcome to put it to that use. In the year 1762, when I was in the East Indies, a greyhound of mine ran mad (I was not then at home), and bit two women. Some time after, I returned from camp much indisposed; and was disturbed the whole night, as I thought, by the yelping of a dog. When my servant came to me in the morning, I reprehended him for not removing the dogs to a greater distance. He assured me of my mistake; that there were no dogs near me; and that the noise was made by a poor woman, who in my absence had been bitten by one of my dogs. I immediately went to see the poor creature, and found her sitting in the lap of her husband, with a great deal of saliva drivelling from her mouth, in violent agonies, yet perfectly sensible. I asked her many questions relative to the pains she suffered, which, she told me, were chiefly about the neck and throat, and a stricture about the heart. She could bear the sight of water perfectly well; but said, that to attempt to swallow a drop (which she could not possibly do) threw her into the greatest agonies. She died in about two hours after I left her.—The other woman, not feeling then any symptoms of the malady, said she was under no apprehensions, for she had eat some of the dog's liver. However, in a few days afterwards, she was seized; and notwithstanding all the faculty could then do for her, she died, but was very sensible to the last moment. Yours, &c.”

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

DIVORCE was allowed in Ancient Rome; and yet it was 523 years before any one made use of it. The first who did so (if we can believe history) was Spurius Carbilus Ruga, a man passionately fond of his wife, and who said he only parted from her on account of his oath, because she was incapable of bearing children.—This Rome was Pagan.

England never allowed divorces, except in cases of adultery. And yet within five years, from 1776 to 1781,

the

the numbers of them were very considerable: not because the women could not breed, for, alas! they were too prolific: nor because they had in general any reason to complain of want of attention in their husbands. This England was *nominally* Christian. *Hæu Pietas, hæu Præfca Fides!* B. W. B.

MR. URBAN,

June 8.

YOUR late correspondent is mistaken in supposing that there is any mention made of Dr. William Oldys, in the Reports of Sir Francis Moore; for, although an edition of that reporter was published in 1688, the cases mentioned in that book come no lower than the year 1612: but the case to which your correspondent alludes, as between Dr. Oldys and Russell the celebrated undertaker, may be found in a book of Reports, called 4th Modern, fol. 128, although not mentioned as being between Oldys and Russell, but simply intitled, "Russell's Case."—Another case indeed, somewhat similar to Russell's, is mentioned in Shower's Cases in Parliament, fol. 58, as between Dr. William Oldys, plaintiff, and Charles Donmilke, defendant; wherein the doctor was defeated in an attempt to enforce the power of the court of chivalry. Yours, &c. TOBIAS DANDIPRAT.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

THE following remarks were found in the table-book of a gentleman fond of all subjects which occurred in the pursuit of Natural History, who died lately in his passage from the West Indies.—They seem to be collected from immediate remarks; and therefore I request the favour of you to convey them to the public through your excellent miscellany.

"At Barbadoes, some days previous to the hurricane in 1780, the trees and shrubs were entirely covered with butterflies of the most beautiful colours, so as to screen from the sight the branches, and even the trunks, of the trees. In the afternoon, before the gale came on, and when it was quite still, they all suddenly disappeared. The gale came on soon after."

To those who are curious in their researches into Natural History, it may be an matter of amusement to acquaint your correspondents and readers, whether they trace any similar cause for these flies, and those webs which produced innumerable smaller insects and flies,

and so covered all the hedges in England about the same period, and before the influenza; and whether they conceive that the difference of climate between England and Barbadoes would cause insects in one place, and very beautiful flies in the other.—But I proceed to the next article.

"In the unfortunate expedition from Jamaica to the Spanish Main, to which thousands went, and only tens returned!—the troops, being short of provisions, had recourse to shooting in the woods. Among other things remarkable, was a wild hog, with the navel on the back: when killed, if this navel part was not instantly cut away, putrefaction took place, and it was not eatable; otherwise it was deemed very good food. Monkeys also were commonly eaten in this expedition, and were said to be exquisite."

I should be glad if any of your correspondents who are acquainted with the above hog, would inform you what they conceive to be the cause of putrefaction, as I believe the *fact* is not to be controverted.

"In Jamaica is a bird called the nightingale; it is in colour and song like that of Europe, but appears to be at least as big again; and sings by day, as well as by night. There are many birds there of beautiful plumage; but it is very remarkable, that few of them sing."

For this last there may be *anatomical* reasons; but as I confess myself a plain man, whose researches have been only amongst those sequestered walks of philosophy which lead to philanthropy and ethics, I am to request your indulgence towards the favours I have enquired above; and am, &c. A. H.

MR. URBAN,

Leicester, Sept. 15.

NOT a year ago, in digging a grave under the steeple, in the space between the nave and the chancel of St. Martin's church, Leicester, several scuttles full of cattle-bones, horns, and jaw-bones of the herd, came to light, the teeth in many instances entire, five feet deep from the surface, and a foot deep in bones, with an appearance of a lateral continuation.

Some months before, a few yards distant south of the above discovery, near the steeple or belfry-door, were met with, in making a grave, within a foot of the surface, continuing on all sides,

as well as through the cut, and not terminating with it, a vast quantity of very large pebbles, wedged or heaped together, without interstices of earth or mortar.

Foundations, well set in mortar, have likewise sometimes occurred to the present sexton, within the precincts of the said church.

The yard in Humberston-gate, where the ancient coffin, bones, and horns were found, as described in p. 920 of your last November magazine, is not half a mile on the east of St. Martin's church.

About a quarter, on the west of the said church, is a place called "Holy Bones," a few yards from St. Nicholas's church easterly; where many like relicks of victims have, at times, been discovered.

And on the west side, within four or five yards of this latter church, are the remains of an ancient work, called "Jury Wall," composed of rude unequal forest-stones, with a kind of bricks two inches in thickness, in mortar of the same dimensions.

In this wall, over narrow diameters of seemingly imperfect furnaces, are wide and high arches, strongly blackened like the under parts, and edged abruptly, as a ruin; probably a place for sacrifice, corresponding with the "Holy Bones."

It was not unusual, in earlier times, to convert heathen temples into Christian churches; or to raise, on their site, places for the worship of the true God:

Yours,

WILLIAM BICKERSTAFFE.

P. S. N. J. [see p. 568 of your Aug. Magazine] is wrong in his conjecture [no disparagement to his judgement], that Mrs. Bankart, in your Obituary, p. 895, might be a descendant of "Eluner Bankar," in nubibus:

She was indeed a Leicester woman, daughter of a Mr. Staples, plumber and glazier, in our High Street; and captivated the affections of a Mr. Bankart, a Swiss, belonging to a regiment quartered here, who married her, quitted the army, and practised surgery: his chief, if not sole diet, for many years, milk. This man of longevity, 104, left no numerous issue; his eldest son is a great wool-stapler in Leicester. I never heard of any other family of the same name in this place; but cannot answer for preceding centuries.

GENT. MAG. October, 1784.

I intreat N. J. not to despair, but examine the second line once more: it makes two on the glass. Hints from a novice may have their value. I take the seemingly capital "I" to be only a sign of the cross, and announce a profession of Christianity: And I read after it, in No 2d, "ÿse Bynso," with a caret above; haply the man who can supply it: if you use an "n" final, it is only supposing caret effaced.

The first caret in No 2d, second word, has a reflex, instead of pointed extremity, to the left: my duplicate copy, now before me, is well pointed, the size of the original, more than twice that of the engraving: as the stem of the under "y" should be more than even with the commencement of the left branch of the "y;" whereas it is right under its chasm.

In No 2d, second line, written copy, I read "Luy Bliskyn;" not "Fys," nor "Pyts." I allow "u" for the caret, after "P" in the first word.

N. B. I have certain misgivings, that N. J.'s "Eluner Bankar, will prove an Olluer, or Oliver; but believe his "Animabus" and "Bankar" will stand the test: for his efforts I thank him, and wish he may further find a double caret in my "Bynso," as he has in "Animabus, or more.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 23.

THE following specimen of my Collections towards the History of Hertfordshire may afford some amusement to your readers, and shew, that if a generous public will support me, the whole work shall be published. Other specimens shall be occasionally communicated by

Yours, & PAUL WRIGHT.

HINXWORTH PLACE.

Arms in the parlour window. Argent, on a bend Vert between two cottises dancette Gules, a crescent for a difference Or.

Second shield. The same coat, impaling quarterly, first and fourth Sable, three dexter hands coupé Argent. Hanchett second Gules, three chevrons Or. Montfitchet. An ancient baron. Third Gules, three lozenges in bend Argent, a martlet Or for a difference. Underneath Grey and it was formerly Hanchett

Third shield. Quarterly, first and fourth, Or, a lion rampant queue fourchée Gules within a border of the same. Second and third Azure, a bend Argent between

between seven billets, &c. Underneath Malory and 570.

In the chamber window. First shield. Quarterly first and fifth. Quarterly, per fesse indented Gules and Or. Bromley. Second Argent, on a chevron within a border ingiled Gules, five Bezants. Third Argent, on a Fesse Sable, three cross crolets Or, between six fleurs de lis. Imaling, Quarterly, first and fourth Azure a bend ingrailed Argent, cottised Or. Fortescue. Second and third, Argent ftee Azure, on a chief of the second, the roses of the first, barbed and seeded go. These were the arms of Sir Thomas Bromley, knight, who was solicitor genal in 1569; and in 1579 was made lord chancellor. Dugdale's *Chronica Serii*, pp. 93 and 94. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue. His shield, by the blunder of some glazier repairing the window, has been tured outwards; so that, as it now stands, the second quartering in the Fortescue arms is the first coat.

Second shield in the chamber window. Quarterly, first Argent, a lion passant in fesse Gules, between two bars Sable, charged with three bezants, in chief, three stags heads caboshed of the third. Parker Lord Morley an Mont eagle. Second Argent, a lion rampant Sable, crowned Gules. Sir Robert Morley temp. Edward the First. Third Quarterly. First and Fourth Barry Nebulee of six Or and Gules. Villiam Lovell, who, by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Robert Lord Morley, had the title of Lord Morley. Second and third Azure, a lion rampant Argent.

Fourth coat. Gules, a bend fusilee Or. Crest. Out of a lucal coronet Or, a bear's head Sable, tided gold.

Alice, sister to Henry, only son of the said William, was married to Sir Henry Parker, knight, whose son Henry was, 21 Hen. VIII. summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Morley.

Third shield in the chamber window. Twelve coats formerly quartered. First Argent, three bars Azure, in chief three torteauxes. Grey. Second Argent, a chief indented Azure. Glanville. Third Or, a maunch Gule. Hastings Earl of Pembroke. Fourth Argent, a double tressure floree couerfloree, in the honorary point an escutcheon Gules. Scott Earl of Huntingdon. Fifth is almost demolished; out part of the field, and the top of a grb appearing, shews

that it was Azure, three garbs. On Blundeville Earl of Chester. Sixth Gules three leopards heads jessant fleurs de lis, Or. Cantelupe. Seventh Azure, a lion rampant. Or. Eighth, Barry of ten Argent and Azure, nine martlets, Gules. Audomare de Valentia Earl of Pembroke. Ninth, Newburgh, or Berkeley, demolished. Tenth, demolished, except part of the field Or; and it was probably, Or, three inescutcheons Barry of six Vaire and Gules; being the arms of Joan Montcheny, mother of Audomare de Valentia Earl of Pembroke. Eleventh, almost demolished, but part of the field Argent, and the chief Azure, charged with three crosses pattee fitchee of the field. Strongbow. Twelfth, Sable, three garbs Argent. Mackmurrough. Dermot Mac Murrough knight, of Leicester, married Eva, the only daughter and heir to Richard Strongbow Earl of Pembroke. The second, third, eighth, tenth, and eleventh coats are in Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*, p. 300, quartered by the Lord Grey of Wilton; and many of them are likewise quartered by the present Earl of Stamford.

There is no account of these several shields in Sir Henry Chauncy. And Salmon's description of them is very short and imperfect.

From Dr. Plot's *Analeceta in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, Oct. 5, 64, inter MSS. Browne Willis, Armig.

Near St. Albans, not many years since, quicksilver sprang out of the earth.

Hertford. The Danes made a strong intrenchment on the River Lea, where Hertford now is. *Life of King Alfred*, p. 72.

Verulam. Ophiomorphites found there. Mr. Ray, p. 115.

Between Puckeridge and Ware, on the banks of an hollow lane, the great whitish ash-coloured shell-snail*, eaten much in Italy, found there by Mr. Martin Lister, p. 404.

* I myself saw, a few years since, near Braughing, some of the snails mentioned by Mr. Martin Lister, p. 404. He was afterwards M. D. P. WRIGHT.

*** ANTI-SCOT is our next.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 6.
THOUGH I firmly believe there is one only sure guide to be blest and happy, or to remove the evils of life, yet I would humbly propose a query or two for discussion, through the channel of

of your World of Delight and Information.

I. Whether the state and individuals would not be more flourishing, rich, happy, and industrious, if imprisonment for debt was totally abolished by the Legislature?

II. Whether credit and confidence would not be as extensive, if some dreadful stigma attended a crime of vast magnitude (though lightly esteemed as a fashionable folly, or sign of an enterprising spirit) fraught with injustice of nearly as black a die as the dark assassin?

III. Whether private friendships and love would not more abound, if they had no further hold than justice and gratitude, except the wise bankrupt laws in a commercial state? VANITY.

ACCOUNT OF THE RESEARCHES
MADE AT LONDON RELATIVE TO
THE HISTORY OF FRANCE. BY
M. DE BREQUIGNY.

Read at the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, 1766. From their Memoirs, Vol. LXIX. p. 1—25. 12mo.

IT had long been known that England was in possession of a variety of deeds relating to France. Thomas Carte had printed, 24 years ago, a catalogue of the pieces contained in Gascon, Norman, and French, rolls in the Tower of London: he at the same time gave us to understand, that this was but a small part of the records interesting to France that were to be found in England. He added, that it was in the Exchequer they were to be looked for, and that probably the [*chartrier*] chartulary of Philip Augustus, lost at the battle of Belle Fosse, near 600 years ago, might be found there. There was, indeed, less reason to hope to recover this valuable record, because no English writer mentions a trophy so glorious for his nation. It was undoubtedly lost in the disorder of a tumultuary retreat, and never fell into the enemy's hands. But one might hope to find the original of other acts, besides those pointed out by Carte, "supplications, representations, letters of nobility, of cities, communities, inquisitions, tenures;" and in short, "acts drawn by seneschals, magistrates, commissaries, sent into the provinces of France formerly subject to England."

The design of searching for them had been frequently taken up, but a variety of

reasons had delayed the execution. Peace offering a favourable opportunity, the Duke de Praslin, then minister for foreign affairs, seized this moment to resume the design, and fixed on me to execute it. The honour of being chosen, and the advantage of the measure, did not permit me to hesitate. I set out, and arrived in London in May, 1764.

My plan was drawn up before I left Paris. Carte had pointed out the Exchequer as the principal place wherein to find the pieces relating to France. At this office I was to begin; and the Count de Guerchy, the French ambassador at London, had procured me admission into it.

The archives of the Exchequer are distributed into several offices, or presses, appropriated to keep the records of its several courts, and the accounts of receipts and disbursements of the public money. There also were kept the treaties with foreign nations; but these had been a few years before removed to an office appropriated to affairs of a political nature. The pieces preserved in the Exchequer are of two kinds: those in daily use are ranged in excellent order, in a number of presses, and well known to those who have the care of them. Those which are looked on as useless, are piled up in a garret 60 feet long, and four feet high; others heaped up in confusion in a dark closet, covered with a thick coat of moist stinking dirt: a proof how long it is since they have been looked at, and sufficient to check every wish to disturb them.

I laboured three months in tumbling over this chaos, without fear of increasing it. The persons appointed to attend me, seeing my close application to this laborious and disgusting work, bestowed on me a smile of pity, persuaded in their own minds to how little purpose I laboured. In fact, in this farrago of old parchments, I found nothing relating to France, but old statements of the receipts and expences of some of our provinces formerly held by the English. Yet, as the proofs accompanied them, I thought many of them likely to throw light on the ancient administration of our provinces, the pedigrees of our nobility, part of whom, especially those of Guienne, were for a long time in the service of England. I also made extracts from different accounts of the revenues of various parts of France in the 14th century, as mere objects of curiosity: for

for example, in turning over a great register of the Custom-house of Bourdeaux, 1350, I found, that in the course of one year, there went out of this port 141 ships laden with 13,429 tons of wine, which had produced a revenue of 5400 livres 16 sous Bourdeaux money.

These were not the principal pieces I sought after. Carte had said, that one might find them in the boxes where he supposed they had been shut up for many centuries. I was indulged with the opening of all in the Exchequer, except two or three, which I was assured contained only criminal processes, which ought not to see the light. What I found of most consequence, was a great number of old MSS. among which was the register, so well known by the name of the *Red Book*, famous for its antiquity, and cited as authentic in the judicial proceedings of the 14th century.

I drew up accounts of almost all these registers. There were scarce any from which I did not extract some piece relative to our history. Among these are two acts of the beginning of the 12th century, the oldest records we have of the sovereignty of France over the Earls of Flanders. They are indeed in Rymer, but disfigured by hiatuses, which rendered them partly unintelligible: the state of the fiefs of Normandy in the time of the Conqueror was published by Du Chesne, but in a very imperfect manner: some laws of the Conqueror, which preserve the first traces of our Neustrian [Norman] law, have been printed more than once, but always incorrectly, because the editors confess they could not obtain an exact collation of this Red Book, from whence I transcribed them with the most scrupulous fidelity.

Thus ended my researches in the Exchequer. My collections however, though filled with useful matter, fell far below the hopes given me by Carte. But though the Exchequer was my first, it was not my only, object. I had sprung a new mine, which amply compensated for the scanty produce of the other, I mean the British Museum. Of this I had some knowledge by the printed catalogue; but this knowledge was very imperfect. Messrs. Morton and Maty, the keepers of it, with whom I had made an acquaintance, gave me a very

different idea of the riches which it contained. They invited me to go over it, and procured me the necessary permission from the committee to open to me its most secret treasures.

This library contains many united: those of different kings of England; Sir Hans Sloane's, with his magnificent collection of natural history; a cabinet of ancient and modern medals; the Harleian MSS. and those of Sir Robert Cotton, in which are a great number of original pieces, besides a collection of above 15,000 charters.

The charters and original records principally engaged my attention, and afforded so rich an harvest, that six transcribers could hardly collect it in a year's time. The limits of this paper do not admit of particulars. The bare titles of the pieces which I extracted, form a volume.

Among the principal is a letter from Charlemagne to the Emperor of the East, and above 60 letters of Alcuin, never printed*. They are to be found in a MS. of the ninth century noted in the margin by the hand of the learned Usher, who probably intended to publish them.

I might cite also many original charters of William the Conqueror, which his name alone renders interesting; and a quantity of original letters of almost all our kings, from Lewis VII. particularly of Lewis XII. Francis I. Henry IV. I collected, with a religious respect, even the least lines written by the hand, or dictated by the mouth, of those princes, whose memory is so dear to us. All that came from them seems to have a right to some share of that veneration we preserve for their memories.

Twenty-two great volumes of original records, concerning the History of France in the 14th and 15th centuries, collected at great expence by Sir Robert Cotton, formed once one of the richest ornaments of this library. A fire, which had like to have consumed the whole about 40 years ago, almost entirely destroyed this collection. There remain only some bundles of leaves in confusion half burnt, or shrivelled by the fire, and which cannot long survive total destruction. I have extracted about 500 pieces, which were all that I could

* I have since carried them to Dom Probenius, abbot-prince of St. Emeran at Ratisbon, has inserted them in the beautiful edition of Alcuin's Works, which is shortly to be published.

save from these ruins. Happily Rymer has preserved some part of it in the supplements which he had prepared to his famous collection. These MS. Supplements, forming 59 volumes folio, are in the British Museum. I have taken out all that bears any relation to our history; and have compared Rymer's copies with the originals as far as I could; and this comparison has frequently answered very well.

It is commonly believed in France, that all Chancellor Seguier's MSS. passed into the abbey of St. Germain des Prez; but I have met with several in the Harleian library. They have furnished me with a number of letters of persons employed in that chancellor's administration, and different original pieces which he thought worth preserving.

The moneys current in France in the different ages of our monarchy, especially those which particular lords, cities, and churches, had formerly a right to coin, are a very proper object of our curiosity. I have had a great number drawn; with an account of their weight, legends, and value, from some MSS. in the Harleian and Cottonian libraries.

A deed, which may perhaps be deemed foreign to France, but which its importance would not suffer me to neglect, is the famous decree of union, the most famous of Pope Eugenius IV's bulls; which should serve as an eternal monument of the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches. The industrious author of the *Treatise Diplomatic* cites seven authentic copies of this decree, without knowing of this particular one. The learned have observed, that of the copies of this diploma, known to exist, there are not two alike. It was necessary, therefore, to transcribe this in the Cottonian library, till now unknown. M. Simon pretends that the signatures of the bishops, in the copy which he saw, were in the same hand as the instrument itself. I take upon me to affirm, that in the London copy they are all different hands, and consequently originals. The sight of my copy of this celebrated bull, in which they are traced with the utmost exactness, will shew the truth of this.

In the intervals of my labours at the British Museum, I visited the learned, solicited their assistance, consulted their collections, and particularly their superior judgement. I found them all eager to serve me in the most obliging manner. I must not forget to observe a cir-

cumstance, too honourable to literature to be concealed, that the King himself was pleased several times to express the interest he took in my researches.

I wish the bounds here prescribed gave me time to enumerate the names of all the learned in England, to whose kindness I am indebted. I shall always retain the most lively remembrance of it. Allow me, at least, by this public testimony, to immortalise, if possible, my gratitude.

I hasten to pass to the most celebrated and least accessible record-office in London, the only one which remained for me to visit; I mean the Tower.

Mr. Carte assures us, that there are lodged in those archives other pieces relating to our history, as well as those in the "*Rolles Gascons, Normans, et Francois*:" and I intended to content myself with transcribing the titles of the most essential of them. But what were my surprise and pleasure, at hearing that there were 12 great bundles of deeds concerning France, of which no catalogue had been made, and which I was to consider as, till now, unknown! I doubted not but these were the bundles which Carte concluded were in the Exchequer, and I lost no time to satisfy myself. They appeared at first view to contain at least 5 or 600 great pieces each; but they were in the greatest disorder and a most deplorable condition; treated as waste; bundled up without care; rumpled into a thousand folds; a prey to worms' dust, and the fermentation produced by the natural moisture of parchment; part of them considerably damaged; and the writing so changed, that, without the continual washings which I was allowed to use, the sight of all these treasures would have served only to make me regret their loss. I can here give only a general idea of them. I perceived immediately 40 original letters of St. Lewis to Queen Blanche his mother, and Queen Margaret his wife; and from princes of the blood: 55 of our kings Philip le Hardi, Philip the Fair, Lewis le Hutin, Philip le Long, Charles le Bel: minutes of the answers of Henry III. of England, his wife, Eleanor of Provence, and the three first Edwards. I found many curious letters written from Syria in the 13th century, on the situation of the affairs of the Christians in the East, in which our ancestors bore so large a part; a list of grand masters of the Templars, of whom we have not an exact series, and which

which was drawn up in 1347, soon after the suppression of the order*.

I found many ordinances of Philip le Hardi, le Bel, and de Valois. There is reason to think they are wanting among our records, as they have never yet been found on the most diligent search, made by order of ministry, to complete the collection of the ordinances of our kings.

I found such a number of memorials concerning the differences between the kings of France and England during three centuries, that one might compose from them a particular history of the fatal quarrels which so long exhausted England, and desolated France.

I found a prodigious quantity of original petitions or supplications of cities and towns, of provinces of France, which fell under the English government. Their ancient privileges, or the new ones which they desired to obtain, are commonly set forth, and the prince's answer is at the bottom of the petition. Thus these acts ascertain two important matters at once: the antiquity of the privileges which the new master confirms, and the original of those he grants.

Lastly, I found many pieces relating to the royal demesnes, and the estates of individuals; terriers and deeds, wherein are stated the titles of great estates, proceedings, inquisitions, and sometimes decisions that determine them; deeds which give the regular succession of different possessors, and reflect valuable light on their pedigrees.

It is easy to see among these pieces those which Carte thought buried in the Exchequer; these petitions of communities, these inquisitions, these acts drawn by the seneschals and commissaries deputed: and after above two years hard work, I enjoyed the pleasure of being possessed of the fruit of so many laborious researches. It only remained for me to transcribe the most important of the Rolles Gascons, Normans, et François, already known by Carte's catalogue.

These rolls, which take their name from their shape, are long slips of parchment, composed sometimes of above 50 leaves sewed together at the ends, and rolled. The letters of the kings of England were filed there as they were dispatched. These records have been,

* "I communicated this catalogue to Dom. Clement, who has made use of it in his new edition of the *"Art of verifying Dates,"*

and are, frequently consulted. The French nobility usually seek there the early evidences of their advancement; and sometimes the decision of disputes touching the rights of their ancient patrimonies; but these researches have been hitherto difficult, expensive, and often fruitless. It was therefore necessary to enable us to consult these rolls without difficulty and expence; and for this purpose, I thought it sufficient to transcribe the principal pieces pointed out in Carte's catalogue; but I soon perceived that a great number were not pointed out at all, and that frequently the most interesting were omitted: I determined therefore to review the rolls from one end to the other, notwithstanding the number was alarming; I distinguished the pieces necessary to be copied from those to be extracted, or from which only minutes were to be taken. The records copied at length amount to some thousands! Their different contents cannot be specified here; it is sufficient to say, that they furnish general history with an innumerable multiplicity of acts relating to the differences between France and England, from St. Lewis to Henry IV.; to ecclesiastical history, deeds of concession or confirmation; of privileges granted to the church and monasteries of France, which formerly acknowledged the kings of England for their sovereigns; to the private history of the provinces; a numerous collection of pieces concerning Normandy, Bretagne, part of Flanders and Picardy, especially Guienne, which comprehended then almost all that part of France from the Loire to the Pyrenees; the foundation, increase, municipal laws, revolutions; sometimes the destruction of their cities, castles, towns, villages; even exact successions of the different orders of their magistrates; the pedigrees of private families; a number of memoirs concerning their descents, alliances, advancements, and services.

I close this enumeration, which might be thought exaggerated, if it were not already justified by Carte's catalogues, imperfect as it is. But I cannot conclude this paper without resting on some proofs the judgement I have formed of his work: they will serve at the same time to shew the advantage which our history may derive from my own enquiries. I shall select an object on which the public attention has been some time excited, the memorable siege of Calais, and the most celebrated of
her

her heroes which it has rendered famous, Eustace de St. Pierre. Without repeating known facts, I shall confine myself to certain singular particulars hitherto unknown, mostly taken from the Tower rolls, and which T. Carte has neglected to point out in his catalogue, where the name of Eustace de St. Pierre is not once mentioned.

It is well known, that Edward III. after his victory at Cressy, came before Calais, Sept. 3, 1346, and formed the siege, which lasted eleven months. I have copied the original statement of the land and sea forces which he employed on that occasion. The land army was formed, according to the custom of that age, of the contingents furnished by the lords, in consequence of their fiefs, or by particular agreement with the king; and of foreign hired troops. The fleet was also formed of contingents furnished by the different ports of England, and auxiliary ships, and amounted in the whole to 737 vessels, carrying in all 15,515 men. I omit particulars. Lediard has published them from a Cottonian MS. little different from the statement which I have copied. I shall only observe, that these vessels were, properly speaking, mere boats; some carried only six men; and the largest of them all but 51. The inhabitants of Calais, blockaded by land and sea, were in the month of June reduced to the greatest extremity. Their letters to Philip, dated the 26th of that month, set forth, That if they were not speedily relieved, they had no resource left but to sally out and die sword in hand; "for," say they, "we had rather fall honourably in the field than eat one another." Shortly after Philip marched to their relief; he was within three leagues of Calais on the 23d of July, and in sight of it on the 27th, according to various letters of Edward. They negotiated several days to obtain at least a truce: but Philip demanded, as a preliminary, that a capitulation should be granted to the town; while Edward insisted that it should surrender at discretion. Philip, unable to obtain his point, decamped before day break, August 2: and the besieged, despairing of success, determined to surrender next day. Edward, who had refused them a capitulation when Philip demanded it at the head of a formidable army, as a preliminary of a truce desired by both princes, and actually signed the following month, was far from granting it to the wretched in-

habitants, exhausted with fatigue, dying of hunger, and without resources. He required, that they should surrender their properties and lives to the discretion of the conqueror. The few contemporary writs, English and French, differ in almost all the circumstances of the surrender of Calais, but all seem to agree in this; that the inhabitants, more or fewer, came out with halters about their necks, imploring mercy of Edward, who spared their lives. Froissart says, that Edward contented himself with requiring that six of the principal burghers, with their heads and feet bare, and halters round their necks, should come and bring him the keys, reserving to himself the liberty to dispose of them as he pleased, and promising to receive the rest on mercy. The historian adds, that the richest burgher, Eustace de St. Pierre, offered himself first, and was followed by three of his relations, John d'Aire, James and Peter Wisant. He pretends, that Edward was going to order these generous citizens to execution, but pardoned them on the entreaties and tears of his queen. Being master of their lives by right of war, he might have disposed of them with the rigour of those yet barbarous times. He treated the people of Calais as rebels, conformably to the title which he assumed of king of France by right of succession. It was his interest to strike terror into those who should presume to attempt to imitate their noble defence. Had Edward been cruel, his cruelty would not have wanted pretences; but he was generous, and contented himself with threats.

I shall not examine the different circumstances of Froissart's account, which rests on his single testimony. Perhaps it will be thought difficult to reconcile it with some facts hitherto unknown, but of incontestable authority. I shall content myself with mentioning one. The queen, who is supposed to have been so touched with the hard fate of the six burghers whose lives she had saved, obtained, notwithstanding, a few days after, the confiscation of the houses which one of them, John d'Aire, possessed in Calais. Most of the other houses were given to the English whom Edward invited thither by his letters, dated Aug. 12. Calais had cost him too much; he knew too well the importance of such a place to neglect any measure that could secure to him the possession of it. The houses which he granted to his subjects

were

were given, with an express condition, that they should sell them only to the English. We are not, however, to imagine, as is too common, on the faith of historians, that every ancient possessor was turned out, and every Frenchman excluded. On the contrary, I have seen a number of French names among those to whom Edward granted houses in his new conquest. But I little expected to find among those who had accepted the new sovereign's favour the man who seems most calculated to reject them, the famous Eustace de St. Pierre. By letters, dated Oct. 8, 147, two months after the surrender of Calais, Edward gives Eustace a considerable pension, till he could provide for him more amply. The motives for this favour are the services he was to do by maintaining good order in the town, or watching over the security of the place. Other letters, dated the same day, founded on the same motives, grant to him and his heirs most of the houses and tenements which he held in this city, with the addition of others. How could Eustace de St. Pierre, this man who is described as sacrificing himself with so much generosity to the duties of a subject and citizen, consent to acknowledge for his sovereign the enemy of his country, engage solemnly to keep for him this place which he had so long defended against him, and bind himself to him by the strongest tie on an noble mind, the acceptance of a favor! All this but ill agrees with the high idea hitherto given of his patriotic heroism. His conduct may particularly be ascribed to disgust; and it may be alledged, that Froissart says Philip did nothing to reward the courage and fidelity of the brave Calaisians. But Froissart was misinformed. We have many ordinances of Philip, printed in the collection of Ordinances of the Kings of France, by which he provides for the indemnity of the unhappy inhabitants of Calais: we have some which prove that this indemnity took place; and the kings, his successors, John I. and Charles V. interested themselves in it. The glory of Eustace de St. Pierre must therefore suffer diminution and since the facts here stated seem to lessen it, I will venture to draw from them some obvious conjectures.

We have seen by the letters of the inhabitants of Calais, that their last resolution was to fly out sword in hand, and seek through the English army liberty or death. It appears certain, that

Eustace opposed this desperate resolution. In the last council held at Calais, he rose first, and advised, according to Froissart, to surrender on the terms offered by Edward. Thereby he saved the besieged, and at the same time the blood of the besiegers, for which Edward might think himself obliged to him, and prove his gratitude by his favours. He had reason to endeavour to attach to his interest a person of so great weight in his city; and he was fortunate enough to compell Eustace to be grateful. This, I think, results naturally from the above recited facts. If they at all detract from the high idea which the eulogiums of four centuries seem to have annexed for ever to the memory of Eustace, let us no longer hesitate to restore to his family all the glory of which they shewed themselves worthy. His heirs did not imitate his conduct. They sacrificed the advantage which he derived from it to the duty of faithful subjects. Eustace died in 1351. Letters, dated July the same year, shew us, that his property in Calais was confiscated, because his heirs remained attached to the lawful prince. Edward, by depriving them of his gifts, did more for them than if he had loaded them with favours; he restored to their name all the lustre which the same gifts accepted by Eustace had tarnished.

I confine myself to this instance. It is easy to judge by this memoir what assistance may be derived to our history from the pieces which I have collected, and what materials for the labours of the Academy, to whom the monuments of our history are such interesting objects.

MR. URBAN,

BY an early insertion of the following corrections, you will oblige your correspondent,

T. H. W.

P. 650. "Lister informed Ray, that he had seen Spiders dart out of a web." Dele of.

Q. Who is Molly Leapor, whom you mention in your note? I know no such person.

P. 657. "The assertion, in Gibson's edition of Camden, that this shire is always spelt Buckingham, with an *u*, in most of our ancient records, is certainly erroneous, for the title to the chapter of this county runs constantly Boching-hascire, or Bochinghscire, in Domesday-Book. Instead of *in most of our ancient records*, it should be *in our most ancient records*; and add *in Domesday-Book*.

MR.

ACCOUNT of an unknown Youth, who speaks an unknown Language, lately found in Normandy; published with a View of discovering his Relations.—Translated from the Fifth Papers of Sept. 8, 1784.

IN the beginning of March last, a young man, of about 17 years of age, who spoke an idiom that has not yet been known or understood by any who have seen him, was found, not far from Caen. The Count de Faudoas, high sheriff of Caen, having met with him when he was brought to that city, was so affected with his situation, that he ordered him to be received into the *Hôtel-Dieu*, till some interference could be had of his family, his country, and the circumstances that brought him to France.

M. Feydeau de Brou, intendant of Caen, on seeing this young foreigner, was also much interested in his behalf. He thought that, as Paris contained persons of all nations, and many who are well acquainted with foreign languages, some one who could understand the idiom, spoken by this young *incognito*, might probably be found there.—He therefore wrote to M. le Noir, lieutenant-general of the police, and on receiving a favourable answer from that magistrate, he sent the stranger to Paris on the 21st of the same month.

On his arrival there, having the good fortune to lodge in the house of Mad. Billard, who keeps a lace-shop in St. Honoré street, at the corner of Roule-street, she interested herself strongly in his favour; she not only received him into her house, where he still remains, but she took as much care of him as of her own children. The Sieur la Rive, of the French theatre, being acquainted with this young man, mentioned him to his company. They embraced the opportunity of exercising an act of benevolence, and settled on him, by an unanimous resolve, a pension of 63 livres per month. This event, and some other circumstances, have given this youth some consequence.

He has been presented to the Count de Vergennes, minister for foreign affairs, who saw him with compassion, and wished Mad. Billard to continue her good offices. M. le Noir has assured her, that he would be accountable for every thing the young stranger might want.—He has also been presented to M. de Calonne, comptroller-

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general, and to the Baron de Breteuil, minister for the department of Paris.—The Dutches of Bourbon has desired that he might be introduced to her, and has shewn him that tender attention which is the sweetest consolation of the distressed; she was desirous of adding to it a present in money; and many other persons of distinction, who have seen him at Mad. Billard's, have made him the like offers; but that gentlewoman, being unacquainted with the rank of the young incognito, did not think it proper to accept for him any transient supplies.

He has been seen by a great number of foreigners, who have heard him speak without understanding him, and have spoken to him without being understood. With as little success, almost all the languages, of which we have grammars and vocabularies, have been tried in his hearing. In his person, however, he resembles the Europeans, and in particular some people of the North of Europe. The great regularity of his behaviour, and his exemplary moral conduct, indicate an education superior to what is common; but the little instruction he has had proves that it has been much neglected. The only knowledge, which he seems to have acquired, is that of the objects which he has seen in different countries. He seems not to know how to write: the rude characters, which he traces, resemble those of a child who is beginning to learn the first elements of writing; and their direction, which is almost perpendicular, gives them some similitude to the running hand used throughout all the North of Europe. He has written several times; but, though he seems to distinguish, from time to time, the characters which he has formed, by divisions, it seems only to be in imitation of those that he has seen made. He has never read a single word of what he has written; he has been frequently desired to read it, but always in vain. Since he has been at Paris, our characters have been shewn him; those are what he traces at present, when he is asked to write.

He shews a particular attachment to the military, an inclination, a strong propensity to arms. He is of a gentle and chearful disposition, has a proper assurance, seems firm, courageous, sober, disinterested, reposes a confidence, is frank and sincere. He is fond of liberty and

and independence; shews a contempt for slaves; regards our servants as such; and is disposed to grant every thing to persuasion and affection, but nothing to compulsion. Of what belongs to him he is careful, and remarkably neat.—

With the plainness of his dress he seems not displeased; and it appears as if it would be more agreeable to his eyes if it were more elegant.

He has sketched, in a very intelligent drawing, a ship that has Dutch *semelles**, and he has distinguished them on some Dutch buildings, of which a print was shewn him. He has made it understood, by signs, that he is acquainted with the savages of America, their arms, and their utensils. When a map of the world was laid before him, the place where he now is being pointed out to him, and being asked, by signs, from whence he came, he shewed the South West. He particularly distinguished, in the king's cabinet, the arms and utensils of the savages of South America, some fruits of that country, and two insects, which the savage women hang, by way of ornament, in their ears; in short, he seemed to intimate that he was born in an island. These united testimonies seem to point out the Antilles: and his knowledge of the Dutch buildings, discovered by himself, seem more especially to lead our conjectures to a Dutch island.

However, on the contrary, he has known some leaves on which some Malabar characters were engraved. He has given us to understand, that they were hung round the necks of slaves, and that those characters were engraved with a bodkin. He has also drawn an uniform, resembling that of the Cipayes, and distinguished by the lining of the vest.

But when he was shewn, in the map of the world, the places where these things were found, and asked if he came from thence, he replied by negative signs. If he is of the Antilles, or of Surinam, and Dutch, he might have had some knowledge of them without having been in the East Indies.

When some snow-shoes were offered him, of which the inhabitants of the North make use to go on the ice, he immediately put his feet into them, and shewed that something was wanting to fasten them. He made it also appear, that he was acquainted with the manner in which the savages of North

America wrap themselves up in their cloaths; but this last custom is common to many savage nations; and one circumstance, which induces a belief, either that he is acquainted with those customs by hearsay, or that he may have seen them in some dwellings in the coldest region of Chili, is, that he shews a great dislike to cold climates, and seems constantly to desire and to ask that those whom he esteems would conduct and accompany him to the South West. He expresses that, in order to arrive at his country, they must first go by sea, afterwards take horse, and make some days journeys by land. He seems, in his recitals, to speak of sea-fights and a shipwreck, of a counting-house, of money, of rich relations, of papers, letters, and a portfolio, of which he has been robbed. He often repeats the word *peou*, or *pelou*. It cannot yet be ascertained whether he means *Peru*, or whether it be a word which, in his idiom, has some other signification. He intimates that, when he was a child, he wore a sailor's dress, made of cotton, with a fringe of muslin; that, when he embarked, he wore a blue coat with gold embroidered buttons, faced and lined with red; that he had a musket, a large greyhound, and some horses of his own (in fact, he knows how to manage a horse.) He adds, that his father is about fifty-five years of age, and that he wears the ribbons of two orders; that his mother dresses in the European manner; that she has a hat adorned with feathers; an aigrette of jewels, some pearls on her neck and in her ears; that there are in their house some marble pavements, and a pavilion decorated with glass, the floor of which is covered with a red stuff. However, as he applies the name of Father, which he pronounces *Poupa*, to his patrons in France, it is possible that what he endeavours to express on that subject does not really mean his father, but the commandant of some European settlement, by whom he may have been succoured and protected. He makes it also understood, that there are some mines in his country, which produce gold and silver, of which money is coined; that the use of coaches is not known there, but only a kind of calash. Lastly, he appears to have some knowledge of the late American war.

All the intelligence that can be drawn from him is comprised in this advertisement. But no stress is laid on the various

* Qu. what?

various conjectures to which it may have given rise; as, not knowing our language, in the multitude of particulars which he wishes to communicate, those which really relate to his country or his family cannot be distinguished from those which he may have learned in his travels.

The idiom which he speaks is a medley of words corrupted from different languages, and of a great number of French words mutilated and distorted; the greatest part of which he may have learned since he has been in France; some of them he learns every day.—When first he came to Paris, he did not articulate the letters *h, l, r, ch, j*. He now pronounces them, and even our liquid *l*. His prosody is drawling; it is composed of long sounds, blended with sounds still longer. This slowness renders it soft, though he chiefly employs the strong articulations *p, t, g, f,* and *b*.

We must not be surprised at not having discovered what is his idiom, when we consider that there are in the world at least thirty general languages, and some thousand jargons, or gibberish, each of which is only spoken and understood in a small district; possibly, being born of an European in the Antilles, or on the continent of South America, he may, as children often are in that country, have been exposed, if we may so express it, among the Negro, Caribbee, Brazilian, and other slaves, and only speak the jargon used by those slaves. On the whole, we shall only repeat, that what has been just said, and all that we are yet able to say, of this young man and his country, are vague conjectures, which can be confirmed or destroyed by two methods only; the one is, the knowledge which he will acquire of our language; and in this he makes a progress very perceivable to those who see him constantly: the other is, his being claimed by his family. In order to open and extend this view, it has been determined to make this advertisement as public as possible. We wish most ardently that it may reach his relations; and we share, by anticipation, some part of the joy which they will feel on hearing that this young man is at Paris, in the hands of persons of credit, in perfect health, in want of nothing, under the protection of the government, in the bosom of a nation which cherishes all strangers, and especially those who are in distress. He gives us

to understand that, after disembarking in Normandy, he was robbed by several men on horseback; that they took from him a blue coat, faced and lined with red, with gold buttons, his breeches, his cotton stockings, and diamond buckles, a sword, and a watch; that he was wounded on the head and the mouth by a blow with a stone, and was left on the ground in his shirt.—We will add, which may contribute to make him known, that he is in height about five feet; his hair is tight chestnut; his eye-brows fair; his eyes light grey, small, and rather hollow; his forehead small; his nose short and thick; his mouth of a moderate size, the upper lip a little thick; his face oval, and without a beard, marked with the small pox; his neck short; his shoulders broad, and rather high; his hands small and well made, and his legs thick.

MR. URBAN,

AS Ireland is at this period the object of universal curiosity, I should presume that whatever tends to mark the progress of its inhabitants towards civilization cannot fail of being acceptable to your readers. As long as the feudal system prevailed, they who lived in a state of vassalage were not more remarkable for their attachment to their lord, than for the persevering spirit with which they prosecuted his disputes, and assisted in the gratification of his revenge. Perhaps this system was never more extensive in its operations than in Ireland. No barons ever possessed, within their own jurisdiction, more unlimited authority than the Irish nobility; nor were any vassals more remarkable for their zeal, fidelity, and attachment. The spirit is not yet evaporated; it breaks forth continually, in striking incidents, and appears wonderfully strong in the incident I am about to relate, the authenticity of which is unquestionable.

A Mr. A——, of the county of Kilkenny, possessed very extensive landed property; his steward, a man of some abilities, enjoyed the entire confidence of his master, and his only child was a youth of very promising expectations.—At the death of his father, young Mr. A. continued his affairs under the direction of the same steward, not only from respect to his father's memory, but from the favourable inclination we all feel towards those with whom we have lived in habits of familiarity.

Mr.

Mr. M. indeed, the steward, had acquired some property, and so much consequence in the family, that, in process of time, he married the widow, declaring, on all occasions, that he intended his fortune should ultimately revert to those by whose favour it was obtained. Young Mr. A. continued to live in the most perfect harmony with his mother and her husband till the time of her death, which happened not long after her second marriage. There was, in the same town, a young woman of some accomplishments, but of very inferior rank and connections. She appeared in so pleasing a light to the steward, now a widower, that, in spite of the difference of age, his former declarations, and his immediate connection with Mr. A, he determined to marry her. Mr. A, somewhat inflamed by disappointment and resentment, immediately demanded the management of his own affairs, and fixed a period for the final balance of all accounts with his steward. Altercations ensued, which terminated in a law-suit; and this was prosecuted by both parties with equal obstinacy and acrimony. At the time of trial in the County Court, the old man was so far tempted by passion as to forget himself, and struck the son of his former master. The very following night his cattle were houghed, his fences thrown down, his ricks burned, his house levelled with the ground, and himself very narrowly escaped with life. One of his servants being indiscreetly enough heard to exclaim, "I know you," was instantly seized by the perpetrators of the above, hurried into the mountains with which that county abounds, shot, and afterwards burned. He was assured, while yet alive, that his death was not in consequence of any dislike to him individually, but inflicted merely for their own security. He was treated in his last moments with attention and some degree of tenderness, and the choice of the manner of his death submitted to himself.

Suspicion was immediately directed to five of Mr. A.'s tenants, who really were the propagators of the incidents above related, and who, without much reserve, related the particulars of the place and manner of the servant's death, who was never heard of afterwards. They were accordingly apprehended, tried, and acquitted for want of evidence. The neighbourhood are perfectly satisfied of their guilt; but they themselves, though not ignorant of the imputations under which they labour, are not only careless

of all consequences, but seem proud of the lengths they have gone to prove their zeal and personal attachment to their master. I must add, that the popular odium against Mr. A, from the supposition that he connived at their violence, or at least took no pains to prevent it, is at present so strong that he has been compelled to retire to the Continent, where he now resides.—Upon the above I make no comment, for its length has exceeded my expectation. You may be assured that every circumstance related is individually true. Yours, &c. A. B.

ANECDOTES of Dr. HOOKE, from Two original Letters of Sir GODFREY COPLEY to THOMAS KIRKE, Esq.

1. "YOUR old Philosopher is gone at last to try experiments with his ancestors. He is dead, they say, without a will; had only a poor girl with him, who, seeing him ill, went to call somebody, and he was quite gone before they came. Thus departed the great Doctor Hooke." *March 4, 1702-3.*

2. "I HAVE little to write of our friends, whom I contrive, if possible, to see once a week, if it be but two hours. The Society have warning to remove: the poor Corporation of London stand in need to make some profit of the ground of Gresham College. I wonder old Dr. Hooke did not chuse rather to leave his 12,000*l.* to continue what he had promoted and studied all the days of his life (I mean mathematical experiments), than to have it go to those whom he never saw or cared for. It is rare that *Virtuosos* die rich; and it is pity they should, if they were like him.—I know you are employed in your *wood*, which now you have brought to perfection: but pray let me know how Mr. Airlington employs his time. He is as good a correspondent to me from the country as he was to you from London; and I am as bad as he.—We drink your health at Pontack's.—Dr. Sloane and Mr. Hallye bade me remember their service to you. Your affectionate friend, G. COPLEY." *Apr. 29.*

RUSTICUS wishes for some account of John Hartcliffe, B. D. fellow of King's Coll. Cambridge, and author of a book *On the Moral and Intellectual Virtues*, printed at London, in 1691, for C. Harper, at the Flower-de-luce, over-against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street.

ARISTIDES requests a biographical account of the late Dr. Bolton, Dean of Carlisle.

99. *Captain Cook's last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, &c. &c.* (Continued from p. 686.)

THE following is an abstract of the account given of the reception of Omai among his countrymen, after his return from England.

"On the 12th of August, 1777, we reached Otaheite. When we first drew near the island, several canoes came off to the ship, each conducted by two or three men. But, as they were common fellows, Omai took no particular notice of them, nor they of him. They did not even seem to perceive that he was one of their countrymen, although they conversed with him for some time. At length a Chief, whom I had known before, named Ootee, and Omai's brother-in-law, who chanced to be now at this corner of the island *, and 3 or 4 more persons, all of whom knew Omai before he embarked with Capt. Furneaux, came on board. Yet there was nothing either tender or striking in their meeting. On the contrary, there seemed to be a perfect indifference on both sides, till Omai, having taken his brother down into the cabin, opened the drawer where he kept his red feathers, and gave him a few. This being presently known among the rest of the natives upon deck, the face of affairs was entirely turned, and Ootee, who would hardly speak to Omai before, now begged that they might be *sayos* †, and exchange names. Omai accepted of the honour, and confirmed it with a present of red feathers; and Ootee, by way of return, sent ashore for a hog. But it was evident to every one of us, that it was not the man, but his property, they were in love with. Had he not shewn to them his treasure of red feathers, which is the commodity in greatest estimation in the island, I question much whether they would have bestowed even a cocoa-nut upon him. Such was Omai's first reception among his countrymen. I own, I never expected it would be otherwise; but still I was in hopes that the valuable cargo of presents, with which the liberality of his friends in England had loaded him, would be the means of raising him into consequence, and of making him respected, and even courted, by the first persons throughout the Society Islands. This could not but have happened, had he conducted himself with any degree of prudence. But, instead of it, I am sorry to say, that he paid too little regard to the repeated advice of those who wished him well, and suffered himself to be duped by every designing knave."

"The important news of red feathers being on board our ships, brought a multitude of canoes early the next morning. Soon after we had anchored in Oheitepeha bay, Omai's sister came on board to see him. To their mutual honour, their meeting was marked

with expressions of the tenderest affection, easier to be conceived than to be described.

"Omai and I then went on shore, where he presented some feathers to the god of Bolabola, an elderly infirm man, who was carried about on a hand-barrow. But, after a short conversation with this Bolabola man, his attention was drawn to an old woman, the sister of his mother. She was already at his feet, and had bedewed them plentifully with tears of joy."

The Captain now discovered, that since his last visit some Spaniards from Lima had been at Otaheite. An house and wooden cross, as well as the conversation of the natives, proclaimed this intelligence.

Omai then began to harangue his countrymen in large parties, and was with difficulty carried on board again. When he paid a visit soon after, he dressed himself, not like the native of any particular place, but in a strange medley of all that he possessed.

The celebrated Oberca * was dead; but the Captain found his other friends living, and particularly the king, Otoo, to whom he paid a visit of state on the 24th, with Omai, who behaved very properly.

"Soon after (to use Capt. Cook's words) the king's mother, who had not been present at the first interview, came on board, bringing with her a quantity of provisions and cloth, which she divided between me and Omai. For although he was but little noticed, at first, by his countrymen, they no sooner gained the knowledge of his riches, than they began to court his friendship. I encouraged this as much as I could; for it was my wish to fix him with Otoo. As I intended to leave all my European animals at this island, I thought he would be able to give some instruction about the management of them, and about their use. Besides, I knew and saw that the farther he was from his native island, he would be the better respected. But, unfortunately, poor Omai rejected my advice, and conducted himself in so imprudent a manner, that he soon lost the friendship of Otoo, and of every other person of note in Otaheite. He associated with none but vagabonds and strangers, whose sole views were to plunder him. And, if I had not interfered, they would not have left him a single article worth carrying from the island. This necessarily drew upon him the ill-will of the principal Chiefs; who found that they could not procure, from any one in the ships, such valuable presents as Omai be-

* Miss Seward, though an excellent poetess, is, it seems, no prophetess, as, in her fine Elegy, she has introduced this lady pathetically lamenting Capt. Cook's death.

flowed

* The S. E. part.

† Friends.

flowed on the lowest of the people, his companions." . . .

On Sept. 4, Omai gave them a dinner on shore, consisting of excellent fare, fish, fowls, pork, and puddings. He accompanied Capt. Cook in all his parties, and was very useful, as an interpreter, on many occasions.

"Omai was seldom rewarded for his presents. Once, however, he got a fine double-sailing canoe, completely equipped, and fit for sea. Some time before, I had made up for him a suit of English colours; but he thought these too valuable to be used at this time; and patched up a parcel of colours, such as flags and pendants, to the number of ten or a dozen, which he spread on different parts of his vessel, all at the same time, and drew together as many people to look at her as a man of war would, dressed, in an European port. These streamers of Omai were a mixture of English, French, Spanish, and Dutch, which were all the European colours he had seen. When I was last at this island I gave to Oroo an English jack and pendant, and to Towha a pendant, which I now found they had preserved with the greatest care.

"Omai had also provided himself with a good stock of cloth and cocoa-nut oil, which are not only in great plenty, but much better, at Otaheite, than at any of the Society Islands; insomuch that they are articles of trade. Omai would not have behaved so inconsistently, and so much unlike himself, as he did, in many instances, but for his sister and brother-in-law, who, together with a few more of their acquaintance, engrossed him entirely to themselves, with no other view than to strip him of every thing he had got. And they would, undoubtedly, have succeeded in their scheme, if I had not put a stop to it in time, by taking the most useful articles of his property into my possession. But even this would not have saved Omai from ruin, if I had suffered these relations of his to have gone with, or to have followed us to, his intended place of settlement, Huaheine. This they had intended; but I disappointed their farther views of plunder by forbidding them to shew themselves in that island, while I remained in the neighbourhood; and they knew me too well not to comply." . . .

They left Otaheite on September 29, as Omai refused to fix himself there. This Capt. Cook lamented, for there was no probability of their being provided with refreshments better or cheaper at any other place.

They found there, and were visited by, one of the two natives whom the Spaniards had carried to Lima. The visit, however, was never repeated.

"At this," the Captain observes, "I

rather wondered, as I had received him with uncommon civility. I believe, however, that Omai had kept him at a distance from me, by some rough usage, jealous that there should be another traveller upon the island who might vie with himself. Our touching at Teneriffe was a fortunate circumstance for Omai; as he prided himself in having visited a place belonging to Spain, as well as this man. I did not meet with the other who had returned from Lima; but Capt. Clerke, who had seen him, spoke of him as a low fellow, and as a little out of his senses. His own countrymen, I found, agreed in the same account with him. In short, these two adventurers seemed to be held in no esteem. They had not, indeed, been so fortunate as to return home with such valuable acquisitions of property as we had bestowed upon Omai; and with the advantages he reaped from his voyage to England, it must be his own fault if he should sink into the same state of insignificance."

Omai then accompanied the Captain to Eimeo, from which place they sailed to Huaheine, where it was determined that Omai should settle. The business was thus negotiated, Oct. 13:

"After the hurry of the morning was over, we got ready to pay a formal visit to Tairetareca [the Chief], meaning then to introduce this business. Omai dressed himself very properly on this occasion, and prepared a handsome present for the Chief himself, and another for his *Eatooa*. Indeed, after he had got clear of the gang that surrounded him at Otaheite, he behaved with such prudence as to gain respect. Our landing drew most of our visitors from the ships; and they, as well as those that were on shore, assembled in a large house. The concourse of people on this occasion was very great; and amongst them there appeared to be a greater proportion of personable men and women than we had ever seen in one assembly at any of these new islands. Not only the bulk of the people seemed in general much stouter and fairer than those of Otaheite, but there was also a much greater number of men who appeared to be of consequence, in proportion to the extent of the island; most of whom had exactly the corpulent appearance of the Chiefs of Watoo.—We waited some time for Tairetareca, as I would do nothing till the *Earterabic* came; but when he appeared, I found that his presence might have been dispensed with, as he was not above 8 or 10 years of age. Omai, who stood at a little distance from this circle of great men, began with making his offering to the gods, consisting of red feathers, cloth, &c. Then followed another offering, which was to be given to the gods by the Chief; and, after that, several other small pieces and tufts of red feathers were presented. Each article was laid before one of the company,

company, who, I understood, was a priest, and was delivered with a set speech or prayer, spoken by one of Omai's friends, who sat by him, but mostly dictated by himself. In these prayers he did not forget his friends in England, nor those who had brought him safe back. The *Barcarabie no Pretane*, Lord Sandwich, *Toote, Tates**, were mentioned in every one of them. When Omai's offerings and prayers were finished, the priest took each article, in the same order in which it had been laid before him, and after repeating a prayer, sent it to the *morai*; which, as Omai told us, was at a great distance, otherwise the offerings would have been made there.

"These religious ceremonies having been performed, Omai sat down by me, and we entered upon business, by giving the young Chief my present, and receiving his in return; and, all things considered, they were liberal enough on both sides. Some arrangements were next agreed upon, as to the manner of carrying on the intercourse betwixt us; and I pointed out the mischievous consequences that would attend their robbing us, as they had done during my former visits. Omai's establishment was then proposed to the assembled Chiefs.

"He acquainted them, "That he had been carried by us into our country, where he was well received by the great King and his *Barues*, and treated with every mark of regard and affection while he stayed amongst us; that he had been brought back again, enriched, by our liberality, with a variety of articles, which would prove very useful to his countrymen; and that, besides the two horses, which were to remain with him, several other new and valuable animals had been left at Otaheite, which would soon multiply, and furnish a sufficient number for the use of all the islands in the neighbourhood. He then signified to them, that it was my earnest request, in return for all my friendly offices, that they would give him a piece of land to build a house upon, and to raise provisions for himself and servants; adding that, if this could not be obtained for him in Huaheine, either by gift or purchase, I was determined to carry him to Ulictea, and fix him there."

Captain Cook, however, undeceived them instantly, and declared against all hostilities; observing, that if Omai went to Ulictea, it must be as a friend, and not be forced on the Bolabola men as their conqueror.

The Chiefs then declared that Omai should have as much land in Huaheine as Capt. Cook chose; and at length the ground fixed on was about two hundred yards along the shore of the harbour, and somewhat more in depth. Part of the hill was included in the grant.

* Cook and Clerke.

"This business being settled to the satisfaction of all parties, I set up a tent ashore, established a post, and erected the observatories. The carpenters of both ships were also set to work to build a small house for Omai, in which he might secure the European commodities that were his property. At the same time some hands were employed in making a garden for his use, planting shaddocks, vines, pine-apples, melons, and the seeds of several other vegetable articles; all of which I had the satisfaction of observing to be in a flourishing state before I left the island.

"Omai now began seriously to attend to his own affairs, and repented heartily of his ill-judged prodigality while at Otaheite. He found at Huaheine a brother, a sister, and a brother-in-law, the sister being married. But these did not plunder him, as he had lately been by his other relations. I was sorry, however, to discover that, though they were too honest to do him any injury, they were of too little consequence in the island to do him any positive good. They had neither authority nor influence to protect his person or his property, and in that helpless situation I had reason to apprehend that he ran great risk of being stripped of every thing he had got from us, as soon as he should cease to have us within his reach, to enforce the good behaviour of his countrymen, by an immediate appeal to our irresistible power.

"A man who is richer than his neighbours is sure to be envied by numbers who wish to see him brought down to their own level. But in countries where civilization, law, and religion impose their restraints, the rich have a reasonable ground of security. And, besides, there being, in all such communities, a diffusion of property, no single individual need fear that the efforts of all the poorer sort can ever be united to injure him, exclusively of others who are equally the objects of envy. It was very different with Omai. He was to live amongst those who are strangers, in a great measure, to any other principle of action besides the immediate impulse of their natural feelings. But, what was his principal danger, he was to be placed in the very singular situation of being the only rich man in the community to which he was to belong. And having, by a fortunate conjunction with us, got into his possession an accumulated quantity of a species of treasure which none of his countrymen could create by any art or industry of their own, while all coveted a share of this envied wealth, it was natural to apprehend that all would be ready to join in attempting to strip its sole proprietor.

"To prevent this, if possible, I advised him to make a proper distribution of some of his moveables to two or three of the principal Chiefs, who, being thus gratified themselves, might be induced to take him under their patronage, and protect him from the injuries

injuries of others. He promised to follow my advice; and I heard with satisfaction, before I sailed, that this very prudent step had been taken. Not trusting, however, entirely to the operations of gratitude, I had recourse to the more forcible motive of intimidation. With this view, I took every opportunity of notifying to the inhabitants, that it was my intention to return to their island again, after being absent the usual time; and that if I did not find Omai in the same state of security in which I was now about to leave him, all those whom I should then discover to have been his enemies might expect to feel the weight of my resentment. This threatening declaration will, probably, have no inconsiderable effect. For our successive visits of late years have taught these people to believe that our ships are to return at certain periods; and while they continue to be impressed with such a notion, which I thought it a fair stratagem to confirm, Omai has some prospect of being permitted to thrive upon his new plantation....

"Omai's house being nearly finished, many of his moveables were carried ashore. Amongst a variety of other useless articles was a box of toys, which, when exposed to public view, seemed greatly to please the gazing multitude. But, as to his pots, kettles, dishes, plates, drinking-mugs, glasses, and the whole train of our domestic accommodations, hardly any one of his countrymen would so much as look at them. Omai himself now began to think that they were of no manner of use to him; that a baked hog was more savory food than a boiled one; that a plantain-leaf made as good a dish or plate as pewter; and that a cocoa-nut shell was as convenient a goblet as a black-jack. And, therefore, he very wisely disposed of as many of these articles of English furniture for the kitchen and pantry as he could find purchasers for amongst the people of the ships; receiving from them, in return, hatchets, and other iron tools, which had a more intrinsic value in this part of the world, and added more to his distinguishing superiority over those with whom he was to pass the remainder of his days.

"In the long list of the presents bestowed upon him in England, fire-works had not been forgot. Some of these we exhibited, in the evening of the 28th, before a great concourse of people, who beheld them with a mixture of pleasure and fear. What remained, after the evening's entertainment, were put in order, and left with Omai, agreeably to their original destination. Perhaps we need not lament it as a serious misfortune that the far greater share of this part of his cargo had been already expended in exhibitions at other islands, or rendered useless by being kept so long....

"As soon as Omai was settled in his new habitation, I began to think of leaving the island, and got every thing off from the

shore this evening, except the horse and mare, and a goat big with kid, which were left in the possession of our friend, with whom we were now finally to part. I also gave him a ~~boar~~ and two sows, of the English breed; and he had got a sow or two of his own. The horse covered the mare while we were at Otaheite; so that I consider the introduction of a breed of horses into these islands as likely to have succeeded by this valuable present.

"The history of Omai will, perhaps, interest a very numerous class of readers more than any other occurrence of a voyage, the objects of which do not, in general, promise much entertainment. Every circumstance, therefore, which may serve to convey a satisfactory account of the exact situation in which he was left will be thought worth preserving; and the following particulars are added, to complete the view of his domestic establishment. He had picked up at Otaheite four or five *Toutous**; the two New Zealand youths remained with him; and his brother, and some others, joined him at Hoaheine; so that his family consisted already of eight or ten persons; if that can be called a family, to which not a single female as yet belonged, nor, I doubt, was likely to belong, unless its master became less volatile. At present, Omai did not seem at all disposed to take unto himself a wife.

"The house which we erected for him was twenty-four feet by eighteen, and ten feet high. It was composed of boards, the spoils of our military operations at Eimeo; and in building it, as few nails as possible were used, that there might be no inducement, from the love of iron, to pull it down. It was settled, that immediately after our departure he should begin to build a large house, after the fashion of his country; one end of which was to be brought over that which we had erected, so as to inclose it entirely, for greater security. In this work some of the Chiefs promised to assist him; and, if the intended building should cover the ground which he marked out, it will be as large as most upon the island.

"His European weapons consisted of a musket, bayonet, and cartouch-box; a fowling-piece, two pair of pistols, and two or three swords or cutlasses. The possession of these made him quite happy; which was my only view in giving him such presents: for I was always of opinion, that he would be happier without fire-arms, and other European weapons, than with them; as such implements of war, in the hands of one whose prudent use of them I had some grounds for mistrusting, would rather increase his danger than establish his superiority. After he had got on shore every thing that belonged to him, and was settled in his house, he had most of the officers of both ships two or three

* The lowest class of the people.

times to dinner, and his table was always supplied with the very best provisions that the island produced.

"Before I sailed, I had the following inscription cut upon the outside of his house:

Georgius Tertius, Rex, 2 Novembris, 1777.
Navis { Resolution, Jac. Cook, Pr.
{ Discovery, Car. Clarke, Pr.

"On the 2d of November, at four in the afternoon, I took the advantage of a breeze, which then sprung up at East, and sailed out of the harbour. Most of our friends remained on board till the ships were under sail; when, to gratify their curiosity, I ordered five guns to be fired. They then all took their leave, except Omai, who remained till we were at sea. We had come to sail by a hawser fastened to the shore. In casting the ship, it parted, being cut by the rocks, and the outer end was left behind; as those who cast it off did not perceive that it was broken, so that it became necessary to send a boat to bring it on board. In this boat Omai went ashore, after taking a very affectionate farewell of all the officers. He sustained himself with a manly resolution till he came to me: then his utmost efforts to conceal his tears failed; and Mr. King, who went in the boat, told me he wept all the time in going ashore.

"It was satisfactory to reflect that we had brought him safe to the same spot from whence he was taken. And yet probably his situation was less desirable than before his connection with us; not so much from the loss of the civilised life he had tasted, as from his hazardous situation in respect to personal safety. Omai, much caressed in England, lost sight of his original condition, and never thought of applying his knowledge or riches to any proper purpose of greatness or felicity. Revenge, rather than advancement, occupied his mind. Through the whole voyage, he talked of nothing else than dispossessing the conquerors of Ulitea, and recovering the property held there by his father. As we advanced, this error lest him, and he grew so diffident of his reception at home, that he would fain have staid at Tongataboo. There, and at the other islands, he squandered his treasure very unprofitably; and at Otahete formed such improper connections, that Otoo, at first disposed to countenance him, afterwards expressed his dislike to him. At Otahete, where he had lived several years, he might have risen to great advantage, and possibly some little rank, the foundation of all distinction and power on these islands, might have been obtained for him. As a stranger, and therefore naturally claiming respect, he would have attained it at Otahete more advantageously than in his native island of Huahine. But all this gave way to his ideas of revenge on the Bolabola men; nay, even when the ambassador or priest of

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Tiaraboo offered to reinstate him in his father's property, he peremptorily refused, and to the last was determined on an early opportunity of satisfying himself in battle.

"Whatever faults belonged to Omai's character, they were more than over-balanced by his great good-nature and docile disposition: I was very seldom seriously displeased with his general conduct. His heart was always grateful. He had a tolerable understanding, but wanted application and perseverance to exert it. He was not a man of much observation. There were many useful arts, as well as elegant amusements, at the Friendly Islands, which he might have carried home; but he was indifferent to the introduction of any of them. . . .

"The fruits and vegetables we left with him, we are confident, he will cultivate. But the greatest benefit these islands are likely to receive from Omai's travels will be in the animals that have been left on them, which probably they never would have got, had he never come to England. When these multiply, of which there is little doubt, Otahete and the Society Islands will equal, if not exceed, any place in the known world, for provisions."

(To be continued.)

100. *A compendious History of Capt. Cook's Voyage.* 12mo.

THE Iliad in a nut-shell! Of three large quartos a duodecimo volume must be a "compendium" indeed. Nothing more need be said of the merit of this catchpenny (which at first had a more imposing title), than that it contains some extracts, *verbatim*, from that excellent voyage, which cannot be abridged without being maimed.

101. *Instructor Clericalis B. R. and C. B.*
By Mr. John Impey, of the Inner Temple.
2 Vols. 8vo.

WE deferred offering to our readers any observations on the former of these volumes, which appeared last Michaelmas Term, because we then understood that it was the author's intention to pursue the same regular method of instruction to practitioners in the Court of Common Pleas. The work attracted peculiar notice from the author's affixing his name, and being universally known for accuracy and acuteness in his profession; and it is with great pleasure we are able to say, that he has surpassed all the writers of this branch of the law in practical utility; and the plainness of his manner, and the regular course which he observes, to carry the student from the first to the last proceeding

proceeding in every cause, are deserving of much more praise than preceding writers have deserved; and we are credibly informed, that both the volumes have received the approbation of some of the leading men in both Courts.—The *Office of Sheriffs* is subjoined to the first volume.

102. *A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Andrew Gifford, D. D. By John Rippon. With an Address delivered at his Interment, by John Ryland, M. A. 8vo.*

OF this Sermon we shall only say, that the text is taken from *Isai xxxviii. 17*, and that the subject is “the pains and pleasures attending religion” and “the love of God in pardoning sin;” as the account of the Doctor’s life and labours has been abridged from it by a correspondent in p. 595.

103. *Commentaries and Essays. Published by the Society for promoting the Knowledge of the Scriptures. No I. To be continued occasionally. 8vo.*

THIS new-erected Society (of whose plan a sketch is prefixed) must not be confounded with one of a very similar title, established in 1699, viz. the *Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*. The Institutors and promoters of this Society are anonymous; though, if we may judge of the whole from a part, they seem to be disciples of Dr. Priestley.—Their professed design is, 1. to comment on detached portions of Scripture; 2. to give notes critical, philological, and explanatory of rites and customs, historical facts, &c.; and, 3. conclusions, doctrinal and moral. In this the laity and clergy are equally invited to assist and co-operate. Some tracts and papers on these subjects are also proposed to be occasionally republished; the expence of printing is to be defrayed by the Society; and no stated mode or time of publication is professed to be observed. “The right of free enquiry, and of private judgment,” seems to be their leading principle.—The subjects of the present number are, I. “An Attempt to illustrate John xiv. 1, 2, 3.” Signed *Sospater*.—II. “A new Translation of *Isaiah lii. 13, liii. 12*, with “Notes.” Signed M. D. Of Bishop Lowth’s translation, &c. this author premises,

“Though much may be done by this very learned and ingenious writer, yet I am confident that great improvements may be

made, as well in translating, as in explaining the writings of this evangelical prophet. The Bishop is particularly defective in one point, which appears to me to be of *singular* importance. I mean in respect to the passages cited in the New Testament from the prophet. Several of these passages, as they stand in his version, are essentially different from the citations. St. Paul, in *Romans xv. 21*, intended to cite the two last lines of chap. lii of *Isaiah*; but, if the Bishop’s version be just, the original conveys a very different meaning from the citation. In like manner, three lines of *Isaiah liii. 8*, are understood to be cited in *Acts viii. 33*; but two of these lines, in the Bishop’s version, are *totally* different from the citation. In neither of these instances doth he attempt to reconcile the difference, or to account for it. It appears to me highly probable, that in both instances there was a perfect agreement between the original and the citation; and that the difference was occasioned by the corruption of the original, either by accident or design. I may add, that if the two first lines of *Isaiah liii. 4*, which are cited in *Matt. viii. 7*, as being fulfilled in the cures performed by our Saviour on certain diseased persons, be rightly translated by the Bishop, they are strangely misapplied by the Evangelist. But the mistake is certainly in the translation, and not in the application. It may perhaps be found, that in other respects the learned author fails materially in his explication of the passage of *Isaiah* here considered*.”

III. “The Illustration of Christ’s “last Discourse with his Disciples, continued, John xiv. 4, &c. to the End “of the Chapter.” Signed also *Sospater*. Part of this is endeavoured to be reconciled with the Unitarian System (as it is called), it being contended that “praying in the name of Christ, “here enjoined, related only to the “Apostles and the times,” and that “almost every word concerning the “Deity, uttered by Christ, declared or “implied that the Father, the God, “and Father of himself and of all, was “the only true God †.”

* In another place this writer accuses the Bishop of having been, “on many occasions, “misled by early prejudices, and an undue “attachment to established systems.”

† It is scarce worth while to notice here a grammatical inaccuracy. John xvii. 1, 3: “O Father, this is life eternal, to know “thee, the only true God.” Here he says, ver. 28, *My Father is greater than I*. “From “which,” says this writer, “it has been “well inferred, that Christ therefore is not “the only true God; for none is, or can be, “greater than him.”

104. *Libanii Sophistæ Orationes et Declamationes ad fidem Codicum M. S. P. T. recensuit, et perpetuâ adnotatione illustravit, Jo. Jacobus Reiske. Vol. I. Altenburgi. 4to.*

LIBANIUS, the Sophist, who was born at Antioch, on the Orontes, A. D. 314, and lived to the reign of Arcadius, that is, beyond the seventieth year of his age, is well known by his friendship with the Emperor Julian, and by his voluminous writings, of which two volumes in folio were published by Frederick Morell, in Greek and Latin, 1606 and 1627; and another volume, in folio, of Epistles, by Wolfius, in 1738.—“Though so many of the writings of this Sophist are preserved,” says Fabricius, “there is no doubt that many, both of his Epistles and Orations, have been lost.” Of this we have a proof before us, the learned Editor, in the present edition (which is posthumous), having recovered five Orations. He had the use of six MSS.; and has annexed several explanatory notes, but no translation. The Orations here published are XIX, viz. his own Life, (written, he says, when he was sixty); this Mr. Gibbon styles “a vain, prolix, but curious narrative;” against those who called him vain-glorious (first published by Fabricius); to the young men; against lying; encomium of Diana; on covetousness; on ill-acquired wealth; on the calends; on the Plethrum (a building at Antioch); on Julian’s consulship; in behalf of Aristophanes; to intreat Julian to visit Antioch, rather than Tarsus; to the Antiochians; on appeasing the Emperor’s resentment (first published also, but imperfectly, by Fabricius); monody on Julian; funeral oration on Julian; to Theodosius, on the tumult at Antioch; on the reconciliation; and to Cæsarius Magister, for his assistance in quelling the riot.

105. *Curialia: or, An Historical Account of some Branches of the Royal Household, &c. &c. Part II. Containing a Memoir, addressed to the President of the Society of Antiquaries*, London, regarding the King’s Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners,*

* The President (not named) is repeatedly addressed, by our author, as a commoner, though his letter is dated “Whitehall, June 4, 1784,” when it is certain that the Captain of the Band, the present Earl of Leicester, was President of the Society of

from its Establishment to the present Time. By Samuel Pegge, Esq. 4to.

HAVING, in his two former Dissertations, (see vol. LII. p. 340,) discussed two branches of the Royal Establishment, viz. the *Esquires of the Body*, and the *Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber*, of which “the first is entirely vanished, and the second is little less so, except in name,” he now proceeds to “this demi-military corps,” which, with its “pendant or companion,” the *Yeomen of the Guard*, (an account of which is to follow,) both of French extraction, are, “at present, the only interior body-guards of the person of the sovereign.”

The Band of Gentlemen Pensioners (as it is now styled) “originally composed of cadets of noble families, and of the higher order of gentry, who were afterwards transplanted, for the most part, into the army,” was established, we are told, not by King Henry VII, or Queen Elizabeth, as has been commonly supposed, but by King Henry VIII, in 1509, the first year of his reign, “at the instance,” says Lloyd, in his *Worthies*, “of Sir Wm. Compton.”—Several writers say, that “the corps was soon after disbanded, on account of the expence, and not revived till 1539.” But this Mr. Pegge shews to be “absolutely fallacious.”—We are next presented with its original Statutes, or Ordinances, and the Oath to be taken by each individual, a curious MS. in the Cottonian Library. It was to consist of “certaine Speres,” or Spear-men, “of noble blood,” the number not ascertained, each of whom was to appear in “harness,” or armour, and to have “two double horses,” great or managed horses, “at the least, for himself and his page; also his coustrell,” or “rather *coustill*, from *coustillier*, the servant of a man of arms,” properly “armed and horsed,” and two archers, also armed and horsed. To support this retinue, each spear was to have a daily pay of 3s. 4d. or 6ol. 16s. 8d. per annum. And the whole to be commanded by a Captain and Lieutenant, not named, though the printed accounts say, that “the Earl of Essex was Captain, and Sir Jn. Peachy Lieutenant.” About 1526, to raise the stipends of

Antiquaries, having been elected (when Lord De Ferrars) on the preceding St. George’s day, April 23. See p. 314.

some additional officers, viz. a Standard-bearer, a Clerk of the Cheque, and a Harbinger, the pay of each pensioner was reduced to 50l.; and about this period, or soon after*, the battle-axe, then in use, was probably introduced, adopted, perhaps, from the *becs de corbin*, borne by the most ancient household troops in France; an institution which ours is shewn very much to resemble. — From 1526, tracing the Band through the remainder of that reign, our author finds them attending on Blackheath and at Greenwich, at the ceremonial of receiving the Princess Anne of Cleves, in 1539; escorting his Majesty at his grand entrance into Boulogne, in 1544; marching at the coronation of Edward the Sixth; mustered in Saint James's Field†, in 1551, much to the satisfaction of that young monarch (as expressed in his Journal), and performing mock-fights and sieges; receiving at Hampton Court, and escorting to London, the Queen Dowager of Scotland, in 1550, and attending the King in a progress in 1551; of real use, as a military body, in Queen Mary's reign, by defending Whitehall Palace in Wyatt's insurrection, 1553; mustered before her Majesty in Greenwich and Hyde Parks, 1556 and 7; and, in short, from "its meridian, which it seems to have passed with the demise of Q. Elizabeth," he pursues its history thro' the three succeeding reigns to 1670 (so corrected in the Appendix), when from fifty it was reduced to forty, at which number it has ever since continued, and the salaries advanced to the present standard; and from thence to the present

* Yet, from some of these gentlemen appearing with their battle-axes in the picture of the *Champ de Drap d'Or*, in 1520, "one is led to imagine," says our author, p. 20, "that the battle-axe had obtained about that period."

† "What was then St. James's Field is now Pall Mall, the adjacent streets, &c. [See a View of St. James's Palace and Westminster Abbey, from the Village of Charing, engraved from a drawing of Hollar, in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. I. facing p. 197.] It is worth remarking, that there was so little connection between the City of London and this Village, in the reign of King Henry VII. that an Act of Parliament was made, 1533, to mend the road between the Strand-Cross (where the New-Church now stands) and Charing Cross, it having become almost impassable. This Act is printed in Rastall's Statutes."

times; observing, that "the Band actually received an order from the Lieutenant, in the absence of the Captain, to prepare themselves to attend King George II, who had resolved to set up his standard on Finchley Common," in 1745, and that "they have a prescriptive right to carry up the royal dinner on coronations, and also at Saint George's Feast."

In the Appendix No I. is "A List of the Captains of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, from its Establishment, A. D. 1509." In this List it is observable, that the second Earl of Suffolk is styled *Lord Walden*, though his name was *Howard*; yet the noble Lord who has lately claimed, and been allowed the same barony, was summoned, if we mistake not, as *Lord Howard*, though his name is *Griffin*. And it is observed, that the present Captain, the Earl of Leicester, as Baron Bouchier and Louvaine, is the lineal heir and representative of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, the first Captain of the Band."—No II. "Orders of K. James II. A. D. 1684," which differ widely from those of K. Charles I. or K. Charles II.—And No III. "Additions and Corrections."

106. *An Apology for the Metastrophics which were published in 1782 &c. With a second Collection of Metastrophics. By George Isaac Huntingford, M. A. Fellow of New College, Oxford. 8vo.*

"SOME elaborate and learned strictures," as our author justly and candidly styles them, on his former work, which appeared in the Monthly Review for June and August 1783, have occasioned this Apology, in which he defends the metrical propriety of most of the expressions arraigned, with great acuteness, and on very respectable authority: 1. considering that of Homer as a full justification of any liberty, either in matter or style; 2. claiming also the liberties taken by every other writer of reputation; and 3. insisting on the allowance of intermixing occasionally, and with caution, various dialects, as the four are found in Homer, and three at least in Sophocles. On these principles, which have always, he says, directed him in writing Greek, Mr. Huntingford defends the controverted passages; but "verbal criticism," as he

* See vol. LII. pp. 537, 589.

allows,

allows, being "a species of erudition among all others the least entertaining," we shall waive particulars, and refer those who are fond of such disquisitions to the work itself, which displays great knowledge of the subject, much good taste, and a thorough acquaintance with the Greek poets. At the same time he acknowledges many other passages as exceptionable, and of several he proposes emendations. In the course of his criticisms he digresses, however, to other subjects, which are generally instructive and entertaining. Thus, after contending that the Odes ascribed to Anacreon cannot be of the period or age pretended, because they discover no similarity of style or diction to that of the "spirited and noble scion on the death of Hipparchus," by Callistratus, a contemporary writer; and that, for a similar reason, the poems ascribed to Rowley, could not have been the production of the fifteenth century; he proceeds, in the same manner, to shew that the *Hymn to Ceres*, "which has been too hastily adopted as a genuine production of the immortal writer of the Iliad and Odyssey," was "not written by that Homer at least," this Hymn, as he shews, not being "written in conformity with Homer's practice, either with regard to quantity or signification of words, or application of epithets, or manner of treating the subject." It might, perhaps, he says, have been by "the second Homer, who lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus." For a similar reason "Clarke has condemned the *Hymn to Venus*," and Damnius the *Hymn to Mercury*.—In another pertinent digression several passages of Pindar are cited, to shew "how closely and happily" Gray, "our chief Lyric poet, in his *Progress of Poetry*, has followed Pindar's manner of connecting the simile and subject together."—And in a third discussion, of some length, which is thus summed up, the antiquity of the Iliad and Odyssey is very ably supported, both by external and internal evidence:

"Eustathius proves the Iliad and Odyssey to have existed nearly as we now have them, in the XIIth century after the Christian æra; Macrobius, at the end of the IVth; Longinus, in the IIIrd; Quintilian, in the Ist; Dionysius and Virgil, in the Augustan age. Aristotle proves their existence 340 years before the Christian æra; Plato, from the poet's silence about precious stones, 429

years; Sophocles and Herodotus, 480 years. The poet's silence about equitable laws (*νόμοι*), anchors (*ἀγκυραί*), and rings for the fingers, affords a very strong presumptive argument that the Iliad and Odyssey did exist before the time of Solon, and were written more than 530 years before the Christian æra. And so, without the aid of authors, to whom without end we might have appealed for testimony, that there was very early such a poet as Homer we may be convinced by evidence relative and internal, that the two poems now ascribed to that divine bard were actually in being more than 2300 years ago: an antiquity this to which no other human composition can pretend, and which can be exceeded only by the Holy Scriptures.

"Thus then my discussion ends; for as to what may be added, it is not to be considered in any other light than as imaginary evidence, which may or may not be right. It has then occurred to me, that though every other proof of the antiquity of the Iliad and Odyssey should fail, yet there are two circumstances which, to an attentive reader, would be convincing arguments that they were very ancient. One is, that there is a wonderful similarity of manners, as described in Homer's writings and the Scriptures. The other, that there is a simplicity and a vigour which bespeak an original and early genius, exerting itself before the powers of the mind had been too much shackled by art, or vitiated by luxury. Simplicity and vigour usually characterise the poetry of remote ages; *'quippe solo natura subest.'* And, methinks, if we consider how copious, how various, how rich, how pathetic, how sublime, how bold, how animated, how unwearied the genius of Homer is, he will appear, in his luxuriance and energy, to be like America, that continent which owes little to the hand of civilization, impregnated as it was by nature, when it emerged from the ocean, with the seeds of every herb or tree, which man can either wish for or admire, enriched with mines that are inexhaustible and inestimable, productive of objects that at once excite astonishment, and evince a creative power working spontaneously, and without controul."

This, though in prose, is the language of a poet, who has formed himself on Homer and the best models.

— — *exemplaria Græca*
Nocturnâ versans — *manu*, versansque
diurnâ.

Though we have avoided entering into a discussion of our author's verbal criticisms, we must add, that we think his use of the *hiatus*, in particular, "on which the Reviewer so continually animadverts," fully justified, not only
b

by authorities both ancient and modern, but by true taste. We must also applaud the respect and liberality, so becoming "a scholar and a gentleman," with which he treats his critic, though he wishes to have known him, "and to have seen his name avowed," applying, on this occasion, the speech of Ajax, *Ζευ πάτερ, κ. τ. λ.* Il. xvii. 645.

"Give me to see, and Ajax asks no more," &c.

In a note, p. 207, is an elegant Greek elegiac epigram, a "μῦθος φιλοφροσύνης," a testimony of respect for the memory of THOMAS LOWTH, late fellow of New College, Oxford; whose accomplishments and amiable temper endeared him to all who knew him when alive, and whose untimely death will ever be lamented by his friends and acquaintance. The literary world was deprived of a shining ornament by the loss of him, as he was well versed in every branch of polite learning, and particularly well skilled in the Greek language:—"clarus patriâ pariter virtute suaque."

Having enlarged on the prose part of this pamphlet, we shall give little more than the subjects (in English) of the *Monstrophics*, though they seem to be written with an elegance worthy of antiquity. "On the Muse. To a Lamb." This shall be faintly attempted in English. The sense only must be expected.

"Proud in the budding beauty of your horns,
Lamb, 'midst yon tender grass still frisk and play;
Thrice blest in ignorance! the murder's knife
You see not whetting that will pierce your throat.
Nor bleating cries, nor tongue that licks his hand,
Can melt obdurate and carnivorous man.
Oh! had I been some gentle Indian sage,
Or thy disciple, mild Pythagoras."

An English reader will immediately recollect the beautiful lines in Pope's *Essay on Man*.—"Thebes." With the subject the author has here imbibed the spirit of a Greek tragedian.—"On a Pigeon, that was shot as it was carrying a Letter.—On the Fragments of Sophocles.—Fate.—Orpheus." This also, as it is short, and the idea is taken from Shakspeare, shall be translated:

"Orpheus to pity could stern Pluto move,
His wife reviv'd, the ~~lute~~ so sweetly sung.

Nor strange; of poets' nerves, subdued by love, [strung *."

His lute, if right I ween, was surely

"To a Bee that appeared before Spring.—On the Vicissitude of all Things.—On a Thrush singing in Winter.—The Thrush's Answer.—Death.—On a Beechen Wood.—A mournful Reflection, during Blindness.—On the Russian War, 1783."

"—ten thousand times I've sworn,
Never to write an epigram again."

Pallada, Ep. i. 5.

"On reading the judgment pronounced on my late *Monstrophics* by an unknown but learned and acute critic, the above was immediately written."

107. *The Case of the Rev. Dr. Harwood.* 8vo.

DR. H, recovered to life and penitence, here recounts the mode of that recovery, and the misconduct and other circumstances that reduced him to the calamitous situation from which electricity, in the hands of Mr. Birch having failed, in the hands of Mr. Ford has now recovered him; and we wish his present alleviation may answer his most sanguine expectations. The author of this whimsical little tract makes so many apologies for his *garrulity*, that we must forgive the woe-begone pedant, and rejoice at his being able to relieve the most calamitous malady by reading *Athenaus*, and warm his cold feet by loading them with *closet-doors*.

Thus far we had actually printed, when we received a request from Dr. H. to convey to his *distant* friends the following intelligence:

"That the wonderful benefit which I have received in an obstinate palsy, of about two years' duration, still continues.

"That my dimness of sight, which was, at the same time, removed by electricity, of which particulars are mentioned in my Case, lately published, hath not returned; and that I am now able to read the smallest Greek type.

"That the dismal apprehensions I had, from an alarming *vertigo*, for many months together, of falling, every day, a sacrifice to a second paralytic stroke, are now vanished, owing, I am persuaded, principally to an issue that my judicious friend Mr. Ford, the surgeon, cut behind my neck.

"That my worthy niece, the celebrated Miss Harwood, who was cured of a long and alarming deafness by electricity, as related in my Case, continues to enjoy her hearing perfectly.

* "For Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' sinews." *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

"That

"That my health and spirits, after a long and deplorable illness, are so much re-established, that I shall continue to read, as I have done 30 years, the Greek and Roman writers with any gentleman who wishes to improve himself in classical learning.

EDWARD HARWOOD."

108. *A Letter to the Honourable and Right Reverend Shute Lord Bishop of Sarum; containing some gentle Strictures on his Lordship's Charge delivered to the Clergy of that Diocese, in the Year 1783: From a Lay-Member of the Church of England.* 8vo.

THESE "Strictures," or Animadversions, are confined to some reproofs in the Bishop's Charge which were levelled against those clergymen in his diocese who vent extravagant notions in religion, or, in other words, are tinctured with Methodism. That part of the Charge having been quoted at length in our review of it, may be seen in vol. LIII. p. 1035; and of the manner in which it is here treated the reader may form some idea from the following short specimen:

"Of the charges exhibited against them, the first is, 'that they are persons who profess the most rigid piety.' This brings to my mind a trial in one of our courts of justice, soon after Admiral Byng's unhappy fate; in which a gentleman of the sword was called as an evidence to prove that a certain elaboratory in his neighbourhood was a great nuisance to him, because it smelled of gunpowder; when one of the counsellors immediately remarked, with much shrewdness, 'it was no wonder that our fleets and armies were so unsuccessful against the common foe, when our officers had such an antipathy to the smell of gunpowder.'—For my country's sake, I hope your Lordship has not the same dislike to piety: for, should that spirit of impiety, which hath already seized almost all orders of men among us, creep up into the bench of bishops, we must be an abandoned people indeed; the measure of our iniquities must be nearly full; we must be arrived at the last stage of profligacy; and, without the spirit of prophecy, I can easily foretell, that the judgements of God will soon overtake us, which must devour us as his adversaries. O England! thy desolation is approaching. I write *Ichabod* on all thy glory; thy boasted privileges are departing; and, like Israel's idols, *they shall be cast to the moles and to the bats.*"

In like manner this animadverter combats the other charges, insisting (as usual) on the scriptural doctrines and irreproachable lives of these methodistical teachers, and the loose morals, supineness, &c. of the parochial clergy.—

In short, all that has been usually said in defence of the Methodists is here drawn to a *focus*, with great appearance of respect and candour, and in a correct and animated style. But—*Non nostrum tantas componere lites.* The Bishop of Sarum and the parochial clergy want no defenders.

109. *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XXIV. Containing the Roman Roads, Ikenild Street, and Bath Way, discovered and investigated through the Country of the Coritani, or the County of Derby. To which is added, A Dissertation on the Coritani.* By Samuel Pegge, M. A. 4to.

THE first part of this work was printed, but not published, in 1768, and is now reprinted, with Mr. Pegge's consent, and some improvements. The other Dissertation, "originally annexed to the Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin," is also a republication.

"The greater Roman Road," here investigated, "extended, in a manner, the whole length of the county of Derby, from S. W. to N. E"—It was "called *Ikenild* *, or *Rikenild*," says Harrison, "because it passed thro' the kingdom of the Icenæ." And this is confirmed by the map of Richard of Cirencester. From its entrance into Derbyshire, over the easternmost branch or arm of the Dove, Mr. Pegge traces it to Little Chester, or *Derwentio*, and from thence, much more minutely than we can follow him, to Higham and Stretton (which, no doubt, takes its name from it), and the middle of Sir Henry Hunloke's avenue, from whence he can carry it no farther, there being "no marks of it to be found between that place and Chesterfield, to which it points, and which was probably the next station." For its being deserted, two reasons are here assigned, 1. that when Derby became a place of note, "it was more natural and direct to cross the Derwent there than at Little Chester;" and, 2. "after Duffield bridge was erected, the river would then be more safely crossed there than before."

"The lesser Roman Road, or the Bath-Way, as Mr. Camden styles it,

* "The former is the truer orthography; for the *R*, I am of opinion, fastened itself to the other name from the British particle *yr*, signifying *the*."

“ is now commonly styled, by the natives of the county, *Bathom-Gate*; “ *Gate*, in these midland parts, usually “ signifying a street, way, or road, and “ Buxton being intended by *the Bath*, “ *κατ’ ἔξοχον*.”—“ Brough, (manifest- “ ly the Latin *Burgus*, or *Burgum*), “ whence the Bath-Way begins, was “ unquestionably a Roman station. It “ is a small hamlet in the parish of, and “ very near, Hope, where remains of “ antiquity have been frequently and “ copiously found.”—In the same manner as before our author traces this road, by Smaldale and Fairfield, to Buxton, “where it finally ends.” Seven miles Camden calls the length of it, but Mr. Pegge presumes “ it cannot be less “ than ten Italian miles.” He dissents, on this subject, from Edw. King, Esq.* who “ states that at Peak Castle was the “ dwelling of some ancient chief and “ his train, for whose use such a road “ [the *Bathom-Gate*] was made long “ before the Conquest;” our author being of opinion, that “ the building “ there was very unfit for any such residence (see Mr. Bray’s Tour, p. “ 195); and the road not pointing to “ that place, which was far more modern than it.”

As to the “Dissertation on the Coritani,” without discussing other etymologies, we shall only say, that, with Richard of Westminster, who died in 1400 or 1401, and whose Geographical Commentary was published in 1757, Mr. Pegge chooses to call these people *Coitanni*, a word very naturally deducible from the British *Coit*, “a wood;” this clan being in all probability so denominated from that immense forest called *Sylva Caledonia*, so visible in Richard’s map.—Our author then treats of this “Caledonian wood, or forest,” which he supposes to have been in the middle of Britain, (not in Scotland, as Camden imagines,) and which is mentioned both by Florus and Pliny†.—“This,” it is said, “seems to have “ been a general word amongst the “ Celtae, witness *Calydna*, *Calydon*, &c. “ for which see the geographers.”—Mr. Baxter derives it from “woods “ which the Caledonians inhabited, called by the Britons *Kelydon*, or *Co-lydon*, and their woods, *Coit Kelydon*.”—The British bears, called by

*Martial Urbi Caledonii**, came also probably from this forest, which included the whole of the county of Derby.—Our author then defines their limits in respect of the Brigantes and Carnabii; and herein treats of the name and extraction of the Iceni, of whom the Coritani were a part, and shews them to have been the same with the Cenomanni, and, in opposition to Dr. Plot, that they were not seated either in Staffordshire or Worcestershire.

110. *A Letter to a Patriot Senator, including the Heads of a Bill for Constitutional Representation of the People.* 1773. 8vo.

“ ON the principle of admitting “ every man, in the united kingdoms, “ who may, if he pleases, be independent, “ to a share in the legislature,” a principle which he endeavours to prove “to “ be fundamental in our genuine Constitution,” this writer† proposes, by his bill, to establish annual parliaments, consisting of 560 members, to be chosen “ in the counties, (making 80 divisions, “ seven to be chosen in each,) but for “ the whole nation,” at the hundred courts, or in the wardmotes in London; at which elections every man should have a vote who has a certain income of 25 or 50l. a year (which is not ascertained), “either arising from his own “ property, or acquired by his own industry, for which he is in no way “ dependent upon any person or persons;” the electors to be sworn to this, and much more, by the minister in their respective places of worship; the sheriffs and constables to be also sworn in their courts, and the elected in parliament, &c. &c. The hint of this plan the author professes to have “borrowed “ from a passage in *The History of the “ Common Law*, by Sir Matthew Hale.” To the “clamour that will be heard “ against admitting Scotland to so large “ a share in the legislature of Britain,” he answers, “Why should not the “ Scots be as free and happy as ourselves?” However, as a palliative, he allows, “that eight or nine members, instead of seven, may be chosen “ for a time in each of the divisions of “ England and Wales, and one or two “ more be elected in the liberty of “ Westminster.”—Other objections he foresees and answers.

* “Archæol. vol. VI. p. 428.”

† “*Romanis armis non ultra vicinitatem Sylva Caledoniae propagantibus.* Plin. N. H. IV. c. 16.”

* “*Nuda Caledonia sic peiora præbuit urbs.* Mart. de Spect. Ep. VII.”

† Sir William Jones, as we are credibly informed.

211. *An exact and authentic Narrative of M. Blanchard's Third Aërial Voyage from Rouen in Normandy, on the 18th of July, 1784, accompanied by M. Boby; in which they traversed a Space of Forty-five Miles in Two Hours and a Quarter, inclusive of the Time employed in raising and depressing the Machine in the Air. To which are added, Four Certificates, testifying the Truth of the Relation, and signed by several respectable Characters. Translated from the French of M. Blanchard.* 4to.

M. BLANCHARD, we learn from the translator's preface, like another Dædalus, had long ago constructed wings, or rather oars, and had been six years meditating, but in vain, an aërial flight, till M. Montgolfier's important discovery enabled him to carry it into execution on March 2, 1784, in the *Champ de Mars*, in the presence of an innumerable concourse of spectators. He then ascended, alone, "to a height" "which no mortal had yet attained," nearly a mile and three quarters, according to the observations of the Count Cassini and M. Messier; and the globe, being permeable to the gas, descended gently, in an hour and a quarter, in the plain of Billancourt, near Seve. His third departure, here related, (his second, which was from Rouen May 23, is not mentioned,) was from the old barracks of Rouen, with M. Boby, Greffier in the Parliament of Normandy, on July 18, 1784, at a quarter past five in the evening. Their ballast was 210lb. weight. The balloon, made of taffeta, covered with a net, was 26 feet in diameter. The car, as usual, was suspended by longitudinal cords from a hoop, that, like an equator, surrounded the balloon. The wings were easily moved, by means of ratchet-work. A large *parachute*, or umbrella, hung over them, to break the force of descent, if the balloon should burst, and a tube communicated with the inside of it, to accelerate the descent. All this is well explained by a print. But on the particulars of this flight we shall not enlarge, as they have appeared verbatim in all the papers. Suffice it briefly to add, that, after hovering half an hour over Rouen, passing over the town of Saint Saen, descending and hovering near Neufchatel, saluting the inhabitants, and then turning to the NNW, seeing the Channel, and even a vessel on it, at two leagues distance, and deliberating whether they should pass over to England, they descended in the plain of Puiffanval, at 30 minutes past 7, fifteen

GEN T. MAG. October, 1784.

leagues from the place of their departure. They brought down with them great part of their ballast. The 1st certificate is relates to filling the balloon, by M. Villet; the 2d attests the time, &c. of their departure, signed by 48 names; the 3d, of their descent, signed by two rectors, two syndics, &c.; and the 4th of what passed after leaving the rectorial house at Puiffanval, till their arrival at the castle of Folny, where they passed the night. Here twelve ladies, who have signed the certificate, were raised successively (2 at a time) to the height of 80 feet, the machine being held, with difficulty, by three cords; thus verifying Pope's rant to Belinda,

"Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn twopages and a chair."

Afterwards, in order to empty it, though M. Blanchard cut away the whole of the inferior pole, and though the valve was also open, and the balloon laid on its side, yet it was more than an hour before it was completely exhausted; "from whence," he adds, "this conclusion may be drawn, that if a rent of three feet should be made in the globe, the loss of inflammable air would not be sufficient to occasion a dangerous fall." What Horace said of the sea is now at least as applicable to the air: *Nil mortalibus arduum!*—Had the learned Dr. Jortin lived a few years longer, among things "impossible," which "several have employed their time and pains to find out, and to perform," he would not have reckoned "the art of flying, of travelling in the air (Serm. X.);" nor would he have put those arts on a level with "a perpetual motion, the transmutation of metals, and the making of gold," all as yet undiscovered, notwithstanding the pretensions of Doctors Kenrick and Price. One circumstance in these ascents seems remarkable. Nothing is said of that difficulty of respiration which, in so rare an atmosphere, we have been taught to expect, and which has been usually experienced on high mountains, the Alps, the Andes, &c. We only hear of extreme cold; and even of that, in this narrative, M. Blanchard does not complain. This aërial traveller, whose excursion to Rumsey (see p. 792) will long make him *hominum volitare per ora* in this metropolis and island also, is now meditating, we hear, a flight to his own country from the South Foreland by a passage that birds only have made before; we may add

add, with as much reason surely as sea-navigators, wind and weather permitting.

112. *An Account of the first Aerial Voyage in England, in a Series of Letters to his Guardian Chevalier Gherardo Compagni, written under the Impressions of the various Events that affected the Undertaking, by Vincent Lunardi, Esq. Secretary to the Neapolitan Ambassador.* 8vo.

MR. LUNARDI beheld, with astonishment, the apparent indifference with which the philosophers of England attended to the aerial voyages which had excited so much curiosity in France, and resolved himself to be the first to visit our atmosphere. Some feeble attempts had indeed been made to anticipate his design. He remarked their defects, and profited by their miscarriage. And having proceeded so far in constructing a balloon as to have finished the globe, and to have the gallery, oars, and wings in forwardness, he was advised to apply to Sir George Howard, governor of Chelsea College, for leave to commence his exhibition from the inclosures of that College. Accordingly he addressed to Sir George the following request:

"Mr. Lunardi has the honour to acquaint Sir George Howard, that he intends to construct an Air Balloon, in which he will ascend, for the purpose of making some interesting experiments. But, previous to his engaging in so expensive an undertaking, he wishes to be assured of a place for launching it, to which none but subscribers can be admitted. If Sir George Howard will indulge him with his permission to launch it from Chelsea Gardens, Mr. Lunardi proposes to devote whatever may exceed the expence of the undertaking to be divided among the invalids of the Hospital. Mr. Lunardi requests the favour of an answer from Sir George Howard."

To this request the Governor, with his Majesty's approbation, returned a favourable answer. In the prosecution, however, of his design, Mr. Lunardi finding the expence to increase beyond his powers, he took the liberty of addressing the publick at large to honour him with their support, and referred those who should interest themselves in his experiments to certain houses of credit, where they might leave their donations, and to the Lyceum in the Strand, where they might see the balloon while it was constructing.

Subscriptions, Mr. Lunardi says, came in slowly; but the concourse of the people to the Lyceum were numerous and splendid. This was not all. Mr. Lunardi reckons among the happiest inci-

dents of his life the acquaintance he has gained, by this public notice, with Mr. Biggins, a young gentleman of birth, education, and fortune, and with Dr. Fordyce, lecturer in chemistry, and perhaps the first chemist in Britain.

Thus far Mr. Lunardi may be said to have proceeded successfully; but it happened a little unfavourably for him, that, impelled either by ambition or industry, a Frenchman, of the name of Moret, commenced a competition, who, resolving to be first, was deservedly punished for his precipitancy. Having fixed on a day previous to that on which Mr. Lunardi was to make his excursion, two or three hundred people assembled in a garden near that belonging to Chelsea Hospital; and some thousands, who surrounded the spot, waited the filling of his balloon with patience till four in the afternoon, when, instead of rising, it was seen to sink into the fire used in expanding it. It was then that the multitude rushed in, tore it in a thousand pieces, robbed many of the company, and levelled with the ground the fences that surrounded the garden whence it was intended to have been launched.

The terror which this desolation spread through the neighbourhood alarmed the Governor of Chelsea Hospital, who absolutely forbade the exhibition of any balloon in any place belonging to that hospital.—This was a poignant mortification to Mr. Lunardi, who, having gone so far, and having advertised the time and place of exhibition, was reduced to the most complicated circumstances of distress.

In this hour of desponding anxiety he found himself buoyed up by the flattering solicitations of many amiable ladies who visited the Lyceum, some of whom, supposing him in readiness to set out, expressed their wishes to accompany him in his journey.

Thus animated, he determined to ascend, "if he rose from the street."—But it was soon suggested to him, that though he had been deprived of the advantages he might have expected from the situation of Chelsea College, there was yet another place, which, though not quite so secure, was still more spacious, and not less commodious. This was the Artillery Ground. He embraced the thought, and instantly applied to Sir Watkin Lewes, the colonel of the Artillery Company, who, by the offer of a hundred pounds, to be appropriated to the relief of Sir Barnard Turner's

Turner's family, and the powerful intercession of other friends, obtained the permission Mr. Lunardi requested. He was now relieved from his anxiety for the present, only to be again reduced to accumulated distress. He had made no doubt but that the proprietor of the Lyceum, who had received the money for the admission of more than 20,000 people, would immediately have enabled him to fulfill the agreement which Sir Watkin had made for him with the Artillery Company. But in this he was mistaken. What he was now to do he could not tell. Fatigue, agitation of mind; and that kind of shame which attends a breach of promise, though ever so involuntary, induced him to send an apology to the Committee of the Artillery Company, instead of waiting on them himself. Conceiving this an attempt to deceive them, they rescinded the resolution they had formerly taken to guard the avenues with men in arms, and ordered the materials for fixing and preparing the balloon to be removed, unless the hundred guineas were paid next morning, and security given to indemnify the Company in the sum of 500*l.* for any injury that might be done their premises. But this was not the worst. The man at the Lyceum, apprized of the resolution of the Artillery Company, locked up his balloon, with all its apparatus, and declared they should never be removed till he consigned to him a moiety of all the possible advantages that should now and in future be produced by it. The injustice of this proceeding defeated its own enormity. The case was known, and the generous and humane interested themselves in his relief. He was soon enabled to send the money. Sir Watkin Lewes and the Rev. Mr. Kirwan became his securities to the Company. The magistrates of the police warranted him to force his balloon out of the Lyceum; and they extended to him the protection of their officers to convey it to the Artillery Ground.

Nothing now remained but to fix and fill it; and Dr. Fordyce, with a readiness that does honour to his character and ingenuity, generously undertook the task. What followed, till he was safely mounted on his flight, we have already related in our last (see p. 711). The history of his voyage we shall give nearly in his own words:

"Sept. 15. About five minutes after two, the last gun was fired, the cords divided, and

the balloon rose, the company returning my signals of adieu with the most unfeigned acclamations and applauses. The effect was that of a miracle on the multitudes that surrounded the place; and they passed from incredulity and menace into the most extravagant expressions of approbation and joy.

"At the height of twenty yards the balloon was a little depressed by the wind, which had a fine effect. It held me over the ground for a few seconds, and seemed to pause majestically before its departure.

"On discharging a part of the ballast, it ascended to the height of two hundred yards. As a multitude lay before me of a hundred and fifty thousand people, who had not seen my ascent from the ground, I had recourse to every stratagem to let them know I was in the gallery, and they literally rent the air with their acclamations and applause. In these stratagems I devoted my flag, and worked with my oars, one of which was immediately broken, and fell from me. A pigeon too escaped, which, with a dog and cat, were the only companions of my excursion.

"When the thermometer had fallen from 68° to 61°, I perceived a great difference in the temperature of the air. I became very cold, and found it necessary to take a few glasses of wine. I likewise eat the leg of a chicken; but my bread and other provisions had been rendered useless, by being mixed with the sand which I carried as ballast.

"When the thermometer was at 50°, the effect of the atmosphere, and the combination of circumstances around, produced a calm delight, which is inexpressible, and which no situation on earth could give. The stillness, extent, and magnificence of the scene, rendered it highly awful. My horizon seemed a perfect circle; the terminating line several hundred miles in circumference. This I conjectured from the view of London, the extreme points of which formed an angle of only a few degrees. It was so reduced on the great scale before me, that I can find no simile to convey an idea of it. I could distinguish St. Paul's, and other churches, from the houses. I saw the streets as lines, all animated with beings, whom I knew to be men and women, but which I should otherwise have had a difficulty in describing. It was an enormous bee-hive, but the industry of it was suspended. Indeed, the whole scene before me filled my mind with a sublime pleasure of which I never had a conception. I had soared from the apprehensions and anxieties of the Artillery Ground, and felt as if I had left behind me all the cares and passions that molest mankind.

"I had not the slightest sense of motion from the machine. I knew not whether it went swiftly or slowly; whether it ascended or descended; whether it was agitated or tranquil, but by the appearance or disappearance of objects on the earth. I moved to different parts of the gallery. I adjusted the furniture

furniture and apparatus. I uncorked my bottle, eat, drank, and wrote, just as in my study. The height had not the effect which a much less degree of it has near the earth, that of producing giddiness. The gradual diminution of objects, and the masses of light and shade, are intelligible in oblique and common prospects. But here every thing wore a new appearance, and had a new effect. The face of the country had a mild and permanent verdure, to which Italy is a stranger. The sea glistening with the rays of the sun, the immense district beneath me spotted with cities, towns, villages, and houses, pouring out their inhabitants; you will allow me some merit at not having been exceedingly intoxicated with my situation. To prolong the enjoyment of it, and to try the effect of my only oar, I kept myself in the same parallel respecting the earth for nearly half an hour. But the exercise having fatigued, and the experiment having satisfied me, I laid aside my oar, and again had recourse to my bottle. This I emptied to the health of my friends and benefactors in the lower world. All my affections were alive, in a manner not easily to be conceived; and you may be assured that the sentiment, which seemed to me most congenial to that happy situation, was gratitude and friendship. I sat down and wrote four pages of desultory observations, and pinning them to a napkin, committed them to the mild winds of the region, to be conveyed to my honoured friend and patron, Prince Caramanico.

"During this business I had ascended rapidly; for, on hearing the report of a gun, fired in the Artillery Ground, I was induced to examine the thermometer, and found it had fallen to 32°. The balloon was so much inflated as to assume the form of an oblong spheroid, the shortest diameter of which was in a line with me, though I had ascended with it in the shape of an inverted cone, and wanting nearly one third of its full complement of air. Having no valve, I could only open the neck of the balloon, thinking it barely possible that the strong rarefaction might force out some of the inflammable air. The condensed vapour around its neck was frozen, though I found no inconvenience from the cold. The earth, at this point, appeared like a boundless plain, whose surface had variegated shades, but on which no object could be accurately distinguished.

"I then had recourse to the utmost use of my single oar; by hard and persevering labour I brought myself within three hundred yards of the earth, and, moving horizontally, spoke through my trumpet to some country people, from whom I heard a confused noise in reply.

"At half after three o'clock I descended in a corn field on the common of South Mimms, where I landed the cat. The poor animal had been sensibly affected by the cold, during the greatest part of the voyage.

Here I might have terminated my excursion with satisfaction and honour to myself; and the people about me were very ready to assist at my disembarkation. But my affections were afloat, and in unison with the whole country, whose transport and admiration seemed boundless. I had them therefore keep clear, and I would gratify them by ascending directly in their view.

"My general course to this place was something more than one point to the westward of the north. A gentleman on horseback approached me; but I could not speak to him, being intent on my re-ascension, which I effected after moving horizontally about forty yards. As I ascended, one of the ballustrades of the gallery gave way; but the circumstance excited no apprehension of danger. I threw out the remainder of my ballast and provisions, and again resumed my pen. My ascension was so rapid, that before I had written half a page, the thermometer had fallen to 29°. The drops of water that adhered to the neck of the balloon were become like chrystals. At this point of elevation, which was the highest I attained, I finished my letter, and fastening it with a cork-screw to my handkerchief, threw it down. I likewise threw down the plates, knives, and forks, the little sand that remained, and an empty bottle, which took some time in disappearing. I now wrote the last of my dispatches from the clouds, which I fixed to a leathern belt, and sent towards the earth. It was visible to me on its passage for several minutes; but I was myself insensible of motion from the machine itself during the whole voyage. The earth appeared as before, like an extensive plain, with the same variegated surface, but the objects rather less distinguishable. The clouds to the eastward rolled beneath me, in masses immensely larger than the waves of the ocean. I therefore did not mistake them for the sea. Contrasted with the effects of the sun on the earth and water beneath, they gave a grandeur to the whole scene which no fancy can describe. I again betook myself to my oar, in order to descend; and by the hard labour of fifteen or twenty minutes, I accomplished my design, when my strength was nearly exhausted. My principal care was, to avoid a violent concussion at landing, and in this my good fortune was my friend.

"At twenty minutes past four I descended in a spacious meadow in the parish of Standon, near Ware, in Hertfordshire. Some labourers were at work in it. I requested their assistance. They exclaimed, they would have nothing to do with one who came in the Devil's house; and no intreaties could prevail on them to approach me. I at last owed my deliverance to the spirit and generosity of a female. A young woman took hold of a cord which I had thrown out, and calling to the men, they yielded that assistance to her.

her request which they had refused to mine. A crowd of people from the neighbourhood soon assembled, who very obligingly assisted me to disembark. Gen. Smith was the first gentleman who overtook me. I am much indebted to his politeness. He kindly assisted in securing the balloon, having followed me on horseback from London; as did several other gentlemen, amongst whom were Mr. Crane, Capt. Connor, and Mr. Wright. The inflammable air was let out by an incision, and produced a most offensive stench, which is said to have affected the atmosphere of the neighbourhood. The apparatus was committed to the care of Mr. Hollingsworth, who obligingly offered his service. I then proceeded, with Gen. Smith, and several other gentlemen, to the Bull Inn at Ware. On my arrival, I had the honour to be introduced to William Baker, Esq. member for Hertford in the last parliament. This gentleman conducted me to his seat at Bayford Bury, and entertained me with a kind of hospitality and politeness which I shall ever remember with gratitude, and which has impressed on my mind a proper idea of that frank liberality and sincere beneficence which are the characteristics of English gentlemen.

"The general course of the second part of my voyage, by which I was led into Hertfordshire, was three points to the eastward of the north from the Artillery Ground, and about four points to the eastward of the north from the place where I first descended.

"This is the general account of my excursion.
VINCENT LUNARDI."

113. *Hints of important Uses to be derived from Aerostatic Globes, with a Print of an Aerostatic Globe, and its Appendages. Originally designed in 1783. By Thomas Martin.* 4to.

AMONG the uses which Mr. Martin enumerates, *Night Signals* are the chief. He thinks they may be used to advantage by making them stationary, to carry lights, as beacons were formerly, to indicate the approach of an enemy. But, in that case, the invaders would perhaps be more benefited than the invaded. By observing to what side the strength of a country would naturally be collected, the enemy would of course steer to the opposite side, where they might hope to meet with the least resistance.

Another important use to which, Mr. Martin says, they may be applied, is, to convey intelligence to the inhabitants of a besieged town, when every avenue is rendered impracticable to spies or deserters. But previous regulations must first be established between the parties, before such signals could be of use.— Indeed, if a method should ever be ren-

dered certain of *lowering* and *raising* balloons at pleasure, and directing their course to a certain point, so as to land whenever the steersman pleases, then, indeed, a regular communication between the garrison and country might be established, which might be of advantage. But, like every other destructive discovery, this would avail but little, for friends and foes would have the secret in common, and balloons would be sent to oppose balloons, and we should then have Milton's war in the clouds realised.

Mr. Martin suggests another use for balloons, in directing the operations of an army; but this likewise is liable to the objections already stated.

With regard to the use of balloons in regulating the manœuvres of fleets at sea, by means of signals from balloons, made stationary for that purpose, Mr. Martin is very explicit. Such signals, communicated by lights highly elevated, might be seen at a much greater distance than signals from the mast-head, and an enemy descried long before their approach. This might be used to forward an attack, or facilitate an escape, as occasion required. Our author thinks that the varieties of colours, and conformations of different fireworks, attached to balloons, their combinations and other artificial diversities, might furnish a book of signals as numerous, and more intelligible by night, than those communicated by flags in the day. But what he particularly insists on is, the advantage that would accrue to fleets, or even single ships, by the elevation of men in the gallery of a balloon, secured by cords to the side of the ship. Fleets have not the resources of armies and garrisons.

The uses above are merely speculative, and perhaps never *can* be reduced into practice; but the use that follows has probability in its favour:

"Aerostatic machines, with *retaining cords*, may likewise be used to throw many new and important lights on the nature, power, and effects of the atmosphere, in its different states; on clouds and meteors, thunder and lightning, snow, hail, rain, and mists: to ascertain the just medium where animals may still retain life, but, advancing a little further, immediately lose it; and to enquire how far this point of vitality may vary with the variations of the seasons and the weather in the lower regions. In short, the natural history of the air, in all its parts, may be thus completely explored and elucidated."

JUVENAL, SAT. I. IMITATED BY DR. KING.

*(Concluded from our last, p. 696.)***L**Ol gliding Thames his silver current leads,And murmurs gently thro' the flow'ry meads;
Behold how villas throng on every side,
Lift the gay head, and grace his chrystal tide.
These greatness, cas'd of all unwieldy care,
Seeks the calm comfort of a purer air.But mark what throngs of sycophants attend;
They crowd the table, and expel the friend:
On pies of Perigord an eunuch dines,
A foreign dancer quaffs the richest wines;
Buffoon and pimp the various plunder share,
And sulsome Riot builds her temple there;
While the poor farmer, scantied of his meat,
Receives the leavings of the splendid treat;
Struck, shoulder'd, curs'd, he hides his drooping head,And wets with tears his scarce-accorded bread.
Not so our fires; the jolly nut-brown bowl
Chear'd every heart, and open'd every soul;
The tenants, uninvited, fill'd the board,
Nor fear'd a tyrant where they found a lord;
With wholesome viands was the table crown'd,
And social mirth flew innocently round;
An honest plainness glow'd on every face,
And guilt fled trembling from the hallow'd place.

Thrice happy times!—Now Wealth usurps the throne

Where Virtue sat, and rules the world alone.
A thief or pilf'rer, with the bloody track
Of the smart lash fresh streaming from his back,

If Riches chear him with their powerful gleam,

The giddy crowd shall honour and esteem.
What tho' a cheat, the ruder hand of Law
In vain to reach him stretch'd her threat'ning claw,The gaudy splendor stopp'd the fatal word,
And Justice dropp'd her long-uplifted sword;
He mounts, exulting, on proud Plutus' wings,
And, 'scaping dungeons, shares the ears of kings.Then down with all that's awful or divine,
Raise the new idol on the richest shrine.
The glittering pageant on her seat behold,
With gems irradiate, and adorn'd with gold,
To her shall courtiers bend the supple knee,
And willing crowds confess the deity.Her sable trumpet, lo! Corruption sounds,
And the earth trembles to her utmost bounds;
Aghast each virtue flies the hated shore,
Faith, Honour, Glory, Freedom, are no more.Unblest'd dependents on a griping peer,
Who counts what annual sum his place may clear,Hope not to rise, unless by strength of purse.
Art thou not poor, the greatest deadliest curse?
For, lo! a man of power will recommend
A fawning slave, and call the wretch a friend;
To please his Grace your patron must comply,
When Greatness sues 'tis madness to deny!In vain you plead your service as your right;
Can Merit rise when Interest is in fight?Yon ragged race of meagre poets mark,
From balliffs safe, and sauntering in the park.
Next to those urns which royal albes keep,
Where Spenser, Jonson, Newton, Dryden sleep;Among the wise and great, O fate unjust!
Lewd-Oldfield mingles her profaner dust:
There rove the bards, until the dining hour
Strikes on their stomachs with prevailing power;Away they run, the genial feast to join,
And their parch'd palates quaff imagin'd wine;
When, cruel thought! such the decree of fate,Forbid to enter thro' the wish'd-for gate;
The frowning porter, in a surly tone,
Cries, "Varlets, hence! my Lord will dine alone."Pensive they go, nor offer once the bribe;
How good, how pious, is the rhyming tribe!
See the proud glutton, gloating with his eye
On the hot fragrance of a partridge-pie;
The land and sea their various gifts afford,
To fill his kitchen, and to deck his board;
Persist to spend estates at every meal,
Nor dread too soon what you at last must feel;
O'ercharg'd with wine, and with all dainties stow'd,The flagg'ring feet refuse their wonted load,
The blunted brain's with rising fumes oppress,
The unpropt head sinks on the quivering breast;Then suffocations stop the lab'ring breath,
And the loose surfeit brings intestine death.
Thy poor relations quickly hear thy doom,
And cast the carcase in a common tomb,
(More tender usage meets a favourite slave,)
And mutter curses o'er the wretch's grave.
Was ever age so void of all that's good?
So lost, so sunk in the polluted flood?
Our sons shall try to equal us in vain;
No future times shall show a deeper stain.
Rise, Satire, rise! and with thy pointed dart
Aim the just blow, and search the tainted heart.Object, ye Critics, to my tuneless strain;
Accuse me, that too boldly I arraign;
Wild, uninspir'd by the poetic beam,
My groveling numbers wrong my brighter theme,Yet, greatly daring in the glorious task,
Let Virtue smile, and I have all I ask.
Whom have I anger'd in this wicked town?
If worth resent not, let the villain frown."But soft; too sanguine, friend, in Honour's
"cause!" [laws?"Know you not, Lords are makers of the
"Attempt not then the noble name to spot;"Is Whatehead's* fate so suddenly forgot?
"Thy sharpen'd sting let Fleetwood, Buck-

"worth, fear," [peer.

"But learn respect whene'er you name a

* Paul, taken into custody by the Black Rod for his *Mansions*,

* And

To him such strains of eloquence belong,
 "That truths divine come mended from his
 tongue:"

How calm he reasons with Religion's foes!
 How soon the host of Infidels o'erthrows!
 Ev'n Hume o'erthrows *, whose daring im-
 pious hand

Hath scatter'd poison, and defil'd the land.
 'Tis thine, bright guardian, to convince the
 wrong

By mild persuasion and by reason strong;
 'Tis thine to shew, 'tis thine to point, the
 road,

And lead the way to happiness and God.

Did fate permit, oft would my Muse repeat
 Her grateful visit to this lov'd retreat,
 Oft seek at morn and silent eve the shade,
 Where Meditation dwells, a pensive maid;
 Here cull the flowers of many a distant age,
 Or trace the beauties of the hallow'd page;
 Here pass in science each returning day,
 Here tune the comic or the serious lay.

T. W.

A N E L E G Y

ON THE DEATH OF MISS SARAH STARKY,
 OF EVERLY, WILTS, WHO DIED
 MARCH 17, 1784, AGED
 NINETEEN YEARS.

IF aught be due to modesty and truth;
 To virtue, blooming in ingenuous youth;
 To soft complacency, grace, beauty, sense,
 And genuine humour, frank without of-
 fence;

To thy sad bier this tribute will I bring,
 Thy praise demands my first essays to sing.
 Who would not sorrow for so sweet a maid,
 To see such charms in earth for ever laid?
 Ere pale consumption, with her lingering
 train,

Thy form corroding, wasted it with pain,
 None shone so fair, so affable, so kind,
 Form'd to improve and captivate the mind.
 Ah! what avails the fond, maternal sigh,
 The fervent prayer, or the uplifted eye?
 O'er thy wan image, struck with pious care,
 Desponding parents shed a tender tear;
 As quiver'd on thy lip the parting breath,
 They view'd th' approaching agonies of
 death;

They felt that heighten'd love thy worth in-
 spir'd;

Thy pains dejected, but thy patience fir'd.
 Depriv'd of thee, what pleasure can they
 know?

What, but one constant sympathy of woe?
 Thy lively sentiments, and open heart,
 Could each domestic happiness impart;
 Thy spirits cheer'd, thy mirthful accents
 pleas'd,

And all their transitory cares appeas'd.
 In thee, sweet maid, each excellence com-
 bin'd,

By virtue cherish'd, and by sense refin'd:

* Letters on Infidelity. See p. 607.

But death's chill grasp benumbs that well-
 taught soul, [troyl.

Which all the stubborn passions could con-
 April no more its genial influence sheds,
 Nor calls the flow'rets from their frozen
 beds;

Earth smiles no more, with verdant herbage
 crown'd,

By rugged winter's icy fetters bound.
 What virgin innocent, like thee, should greet
 Th' exhaling fragrance of each opening
 sweet?

For thee sick nature a drear aspect wears,
 And spring no more luxuriant appears.

Bid the gay throng, that in their noon-tide
 hour, [power,

Life's high career, feel fortune's milder
 With glowing pity bid their breasts dilate,
 In fix'd attention, as they learn thy fate.

Ah! bid them meditate thy awful doom,
 And hang in mournful silence o'er thy tomb.
 Say, their ideal joys will fade away,
 And wanton youth and beauty soon decay.

Though now you seek the blissful seats a-
 bove,

Accept, dear maid, this token of my love!

My Muse, unequal to my daring zeal,
 In vain attempts to paint the griefs I feel!

Still on my soul thy virtues stand impress'd,
 Thy image ever present to my breast;
 While mem'ry holds a seat in this frail
 frame,

No years shall e'er efface thy honour'd name.
Winton Coll.

*We are indebted to PHILIP THICKWESSE,
 Esq. for the two following POETICAL
 FABLES, written by the elegant Mrs.
 C**KES.*

I. THE LOOKING-GLASS AND ORANGE-TREE.

IN an apartment where expence
 Appear'd in full magnificence,
 A Looking-Glass, of neatest taste,
 Within the middle pannel plac'd,
 Gather'd from Phœbus' noon-day blaze
 Th' assemblage of his scatter'd rays,
 And shot (in borrow'd splendor bright)
 Across the room a flood of light.

High on a stand of sattin wood,
 An Orange-Tree obliquely stood,
 Whom thus, of fancy'd power possess'd,
 The self-conceited glass address'd:

"By my kind influence behold,
 How fair thy tender buds unfold,

"Which, but for my all-fostering ray,
 Their beauties never would display.

"Should not such gay expanded bloom,
 Such pleasing verdure, high perfume,

"Thy mind with grateful rapture raise,
 To render some return of praise,

"Such as may speak both love and awe,
 Lest I my influence withdraw?"

"Nought can your judgement more mis-
 guide,

"Than pride," the Orange-Tree reply'd;

"But

" But for that passion you would know,
 " I nothing to your influence owe;
 " All the perfections which you name,
 " From yonder glorious orb I claim,
 " The same whose partial beams I view
 " Shine with such energy on you;
 " And but for whose imparting light,
 " You had remain'd as dark as night:
 " Then scorn not the advice I give,
 " With gratitude those beams receive;
 " But think not any merit thine,
 " Who by reflection only shine.
 " If to thy happy lot 'tis given
 " To be the instrument of Heaven,
 " Reflect that thou can'st ne'er dispense
 " But that which thou receiv'd'st from
 " thence."

II. THE OAK AND THE RIVER.

A RIVER, which, from side to side,
 Rush'd forward an impetuous tide,
 Which scarce its verdant banks contain'd,
 Amidst hoarse murmurs thus complain'd:
 " Me, wretched! whose hard fates decree
 " Such an unhappy destiny;
 " For ever, as I flow, to find
 " Nature through all her works unkind;
 " My banks no verdant tints adorn,
 " But, 'midst discolour'd grass and corn,
 " Mishapen trees their aspects rear,
 " And falling battlements appear;
 " While yonder brook, those flowers among,
 " Thro' smiling valleys winds along,
 " With lofty elms the borders crown'd,
 " And verdure flourishes around."

An Oak, which many a year had stood,
 With branches pendent o'er the flood,
 Concern'd, its leafy honours shook,
 And thus th' impetuous stream bespoke:
 " While you regard, with envious eyes,
 " Those beauties, and your own despise,
 " And thus ungratefully disgrace
 " Us, stately trees, of ancient race;
 " The blame which you have falsely thrown,
 " With justice rests on you alone,
 " Whose turbid motion makes appear,
 " Things the reverse of what they are!
 " Behold these domes majestic rise,
 " Whose turrets seem to reach the skies,
 " Where not th' exactest eye can see
 " Any mis-shapen imagery.
 " For verdant grass, and flow'rets fair,
 " Few banks can with your own compare;
 " That envy'd brook, which, as it flows,
 " Each object's just proportion shows;
 " Those flow'ry vales, and smiling skies,
 " All from internal calmness rise;
 " In you such charms can ne'er be seen,
 " Till you become, like that, serene.
 " If happiness you wish to find,
 " Let gentleness possess your mind."

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 20.

ON Wednesday morning last, Robert
 Kingscote, Esq. of Kingscote, co. Glouc.
 gave an elegant *déjeuner* to the ladies and gen-

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tlemen of the neighbourhood, during which
 a large balloon was launched, which gave
 occasion to the following lines:

" **STRANGER**, whoe'er thou art, whose
 gazing eye
 Is fix'd with wonder on this novel scene,
 Ignoble on the ground behold me lie,
 And kifs, indignant kifs, the level green!
 " From Chloe's hand launch'd forth in fields
 of air,
 Swift as the bolt of heaven I took my
 flight;
 Child of the wind, I flutter'd here and there,
 Till clouds obscur'd me from the gazer's
 sight.

" Long while I held my daring rapid course,
 I travers'd skies, where eagles never flew,
 With strengthen'd wing, and undiminish'd
 force,
 Far from the keenest ken of mortal view.

" But fate, alas! to check my tow'ring pride,
 At length has laid me at thy feet thus low;
 Let not thy pity be to me deny'd,
 But on my fate one tender sigh bestow.

" Art thou to mad ambition now a slave?
 Or dost thou hope in higher walks to
 shine?

Tutor'd by me, thy dear contentment save,
 Or prophesy thy future fate by mine.

" If yet a youth, the moral lesson hear,
 For, oh! believe thou canst not know too
 soon

A truth (which added years will make more
 clear),

" That vain ambition is—an *Air-Balloon*.

" Hurt not my form, 'twere sacrilege to
 wound

That form by Chloe's hand so sacred made;
 Let not that cruel wretch on earth be found,
 That dares, that impious dares, my sides
 invade.

" My flight I took from Kingscote's happy
 plain,

A daring wand'rer thro' th' etherial sky—
 Then, gentle friend, pray take me back again,
 Perhaps, once more, another course to try."

ON THE ADDITION OF A LIBRARY TO THE EPISCOPAL HOUSE AT H—Y, W—R—SHIRE.

THUS Phœbus to Minerva said:
 " By H—d in all things we're obey'd.
 Not Socrates, however fervent,
 Was more than H—d your humble servant.
 Genius and taste from me he drew,
 But moral dignity from you:
 Now, with propriety refin'd,
 He manifests a grateful mind.

Behold the hoary Gothic seat,
 Which rises in that green retreat!
 To us a votive temple there
 Is finish'd by his filial care.
 Whate'er in literature is best;—
 The various treasures of the East;

The eloquence of Greece and Rome;
 Shall dignify the spacious dome.
 Whate'er, in learning's commonweal,
 Of modern date hath had our seal,
 Shall to this venerable fane,
 Thro' H—d, a free admission gain:
 Hence (whom we deem our special care,)
 Each British genius shall be there.
 There Locke and Newton claim your smile,
 And Bacon, glory of this isle:
 There, chiefs of the poetic band,
 My Shakspeare, and my Milton, stand:
 And Clarendon, with Sterner pride,
 Shall o'er th' historic ranks preside.
 Thus fill'd with all that's good and great,
 The votive fane shall stand complete."

The maid reply'd: "If in our shrine
 His modest merit should assign
 To his own works a station due,
 Your observation would be true."

Worcester, Oct. 12.

FIDUS.

ON READING SOME MALEVOLENT STRIC-
 TURES ON MISS SEWARD'S LOUISA,
 IN TWO RECENT PERIODICAL
 PUBLICATIONS.

AS up the arduous heights that lead to
 Fame,

With timid step, the beauteous Seward hied,
 Pursuing Glory to the fair-one came,

Seiz'd her white hand, and thus exulting
 "O let us hasten on, illustrious maid! [cried]

And I will be companion of thy way;
 Soon, in yon fane of adamant display'd,

Shall blaze, with quenchless beams, the
 wonders of thy lay." [den'd haste,

She said—and springing light, with glad-
 Up the steep paths her lovely votary drew;

Yet often paus'd, to gather, as they pass'd,
 The blooming laurels, where aloft they grew:

Then 'midst their sprays the richest myrtles led
 That scent with tender sweets poetic gales,

And, as she bound them round her Seward's
 head, [the vales.

Britannia's loud acclaim resounded from
 Them thus employ'd with trembling haste
 drew near

Pale Envy, sick'ning at the garland gay,
 And thus, with scathful tone, and ghastly stare,

I too will be companion of thy way.
 No longer can my ears endure the sound

That echoes round the scilles Louisa's name;
 But know, fond wretch! my scorpion rod

can wound [dying fame.

The breast that swells with hope of never-
 This said, her livid fingers seiz'd one hand,

While Glory grasp'd the other, then dis-
 play'd, [wand,

With hissing serpents wreath'd her baleful
 And, grinning, shook it at the shudd'ring maid.

Shield me, ye powers! (the injur'd fair-one
 If I return, Envy will quit her prey; [cried]

But Glory, might not she too leave my side?
 Britannia, do thou point thy daughter's

happiest way.
 Ascend (replies the power, in accents mild);
 Thine is the shield by sun-clad Genius given;

Nor thro' its bright invulnerable form
 Can haggard Envy's scorpion stings be driven;
 Speed to the summit with them both, for there
 Shall Glory place the amaranthine crown
 On thy fair brows; and Envy, in despair,
 Stinging herself to death, shall seal thy name
 KNOWN. J—W—

THE REV. MR. F—, TO MR. C—

YOU were so obliging to send us a pig;
 Like Miss Betty Pringle's, 'twas not very big;
 Some think it the sweeter and better for that;
 But then, to be sure, it was not very fat.
 When I call it not fat, I certainly mean,
 That your pretty piggy was rather too lean;
 But then, as I now shall improve in my metre,
The nearer the bone, the flesh was the sweeter.
 From what's above said, I will prove very clear,
 The flesh was all sweet, for I'm sure it was near.
 However perhaps you intended to York us,
 It was not *Epicuri de grege porcum*:
 But coming so far as from Bengal to China,
 The pretty poor piggy was hurt in the spina.
 As it just had left school, I hop'd it would squeak
 A distich or two in most elegant Greek;
 So I look'd in his mouth, and I thought to find
 that in,

But, lo! in the room were some verses of Latin,
 In which you create, with your usual slyness,
 My dear little Nanny Her Most Serene Highness;
 When you know very well tho' her looks are so
 placid, [acid.

She is cloudy sometimes, and with sweets mingles
 What shall I return for your Hertfordshire pre-
 sent?

A partridge, a woodcock, a hare, or a pheasant?
 If I durst my adventurous fancy let loose,
 I would certainly send you a fat Kentish goose:
 But you'd pluck the best quills, and then very soon
 I should find myself cut in some biting lampoon.

Nov. 2, 1771.

P. S. My rib sends her complim. to your's, but a
 line

Of her writing she knows very well to decline.

ANSWER.

"BUT you'd pluck the best quills, and then
 very soon

"I should find myself cut in a biting lampoon."
 Thus you gallop along, and ne'er mind where you
 tread;

Leaving me to take care, as I can, of my head.
 Could I pluck the best quill, I should then very
 soon

Disarm of its venom each dirty lampoon.
 By this quill which I handle, meantime be it
 known,

That I have some faults to amend of my own;
 And whenever my Muse may be taken in labour,
 She shall not lie in at the charge of my neighbour.
 The significant sneer, the malevolent jest,

If I wish to be wise, I must learn to detect.
 But you wanted a rhyme; and rhyme without
 reason,

You see, like my betters, I readily seize on
 P. S. My rib's com. to your's, whom you need not
 to teach,

All her life to deliver all the eight parts of speech.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 706.)

Monday, July 12.

Mr. Grenville, in committee, moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower the treasurer of the navy to pay the officers and men of his Majesty's ship the Santa Margareta the rate of head-money allowed to vessels taking or destroying an enemy's ship; as Capt. Salter, after taking the Amazone, a French frigate, was either obliged to abandon or destroy her, on the appearance of the enemies' fleet. The former alternative he chose, rather than consign to destruction 70 wounded men who could not be removed. The motion was carried without any debate.

The order of the day being read, for going into a committee on the new tax-bill on candles;

Mr. Sloper stated, that, as the bill then stood, it would more materially affect the poor than the rich. He thought a distinction might be made, and that candles of a certain distinction might be exempted.

Sir J. Johnston wished to know, if mould-candles were to pay no more than candles of 16 to the pound.

Mr. Rose informed the house, that the commissioners of excise had been consulted on that head, and had declared that, if any exemption was made, that exemption would open a door to every kind of evasion and fraud.

Mr. Eden thought that the commissioners ought to be called before the house, to state their reasons for such advice; for his part, he could see no reason why large candles should not be taxed, and small ones exempt.

Mr. Pulteney ridiculed the calculation of 70lb. being the average of a poor man's annual consumption. Many poor were obliged to consume more than their betters; and it was hard that the industrious man, who worked for his bread and that of his family by night, should be taxed high for the light that enabled him to provide for his family.

Capt. J. Luttrell defended the tax as it stood; for, if any exemption was made as to small candles, the rich would burn small candles; and the working poor, who could not do without a good light, would bear the whole burden of the tax.

Mr. Pulteney remarked it as a curious mode of reasoning, that the poor man would not feel it, and that, notwithstanding, the rich man would think it worth while to evade it. Some better argument must be produced before he could give his assent to the bill.

Mr. Jelliffe followed Mr. Eden, in wishing for evidence, that no distinction could be made without introducing fraud. It could only retard the passing of the bill for a single day, which, on a bill so materially affecting the poor, was no object.

Mr. Sloper laughed at the idea of the rich burning farthing candles to evade the duty. If

they did, their servants would waste more than masters would save.

The question on this clause was put, and carried without a division, notwithstanding all that had been urged against it.

The clause which empowers excise officers to enter any house, at any hour of the night, without any information or peace-officer, &c. was next proposed; when

Mr. Hussy rose, to caution the committee, to consider the power they were giving to excise-officers to enter private houses in the night, and what abuses might be practised under that power.

Mr. Steel defended the clause, without which the bill would be nugatory. Persons might make candles in a garret; and the fair trader be injured and undersold without any possible remedy.

Mr. Sawbridge insisted, that no excise-officer should be suffered to enter a private house without previous information, nor without a peace-officer to attend him.

Mr. Sheridan would rather consent, that the fraudulent making of candles should be made felony, than that excisemen should be authorised to enter private houses at any hour of the night, without any previous information being laid.

Mr. Dundas insisted on the clause as absolutely necessary; it was idle to talk of informations, for people would make candles in garrets and in vaults, and before application could be made in the ordinary course of legal proceeding, their business would be done, and their property removed.

Mr. Sawbridge remarked, that information might always be had by runners who had any nose, for nobody could pass by a place where tallow was melting, but must smell it.

Mr. McDonald replied, that the time when fraudulent practices were carried on was at the time when few noses were passing by.— This clause was likewise agreed to, as were all the rest, without debate.

The order of the day was then read, for the house to go into committee, on the bill to prevent smuggling.

Mr. Eden observed, that, as many alterations had been made on the bill since the second reading, it would be necessary to have it printed before it could be properly debated.

Mr. Pitt was of the same opinion. He did not wish to hurry the bill through the house, but to have it seriously considered; and therefore the chairman might report progress, and desire leave to sit again. The principal alterations he meant to make were, first, the Four Seas, which were thought too indefinite; next, the size of the vessels, and the distance of the hovering act, which he intended to propose to be four leagues from shore instead of two, within which distance, vessels of a certain description should be liable to confiscation.

Mr. Wilberforce stated objections to several clauses in the bill, but dwelt particularly on that

that by which ships were made liable to confiscation, for having small quantities of contraband goods on board. He thought it the extreme of injustice, that the owner should be made to suffer for the illegal act of perhaps the most villainous fellow on board his ship, who, from covetousness or resentment might find means to smuggle a few gallons of spirits on board the ship, and to secrete the same. He thought it both just and necessary, that a certain quantity of spirits should be allotted to each man on board of all ships, proportioned to the length of their voyage; and that, if a greater proportion was found in any man's custody, or concealed, the person offending should be liable to pay treble the value. No man can think that the owner of a ship would run the risk of losing his ship, for the profit he could make of forty or fifty gallons of spirits.

Mr. *McDonald* defended the clause, on the ground of opening a door for abuse. If forty or fifty gallons were allowed, that quantity would soon be made to cover four or five hundred. In cases like these stated, a jury in the Exchequer, upon complaint, was ready at all times to do justice to the injured owner.

Mr. *R. Atkinson* said, it was a very odd kind of justice; when, by the knavery of one of the crew, a merchant has had his ship seized, his voyage retarded, and himself put to a hundred pounds expence, the jury, in their great mercy and love of justice, shall let him have his ship again, with all her expences on her head. Should this clause pass, he knew of his own knowledge several eminent merchants that were determined to relinquish all shares in shipping, rather than lie at the mercy of common seamen, who, all men well know, will smuggle a few gallons at whatever risk for their friends and families. He instanced a ship of his own, that was seized, because the men had concealed under some hemp 20 gallons of Holland's gin in bottles. After much trouble he got his ship again, but not without paying 100l. to the officers who seized her, besides all other expences.

Mr. *McDonald* contended, that the clause in question was no new clause; it had existed ever since the reign of Edw. III. and, if it were to be abolished, the owner would never be guilty of any illicit practice; it would be always the profligate crew that would be in fault. He believed it was well-known, that the common seamen were not the only persons that would smuggle for their family and friends on board a ship. The contagion he believed to be catching.

Mr. *Brooke Watson* instanced two ships in somewhat similar circumstances with the former; the one, an American ship, for having a quantity of a drug called *gen-lang*, which, when the clerk came to enter, he could not find in the book of rates, and the ship was accordingly seized, and, though recovered, was loaded with an expence equal to the profits of the voyage.

Mr. *Baring* instanced a ship's being seized for taking out ten casks of Woolwich sand, under pretence of its being Fuller's-earth.

Mr. *Arden* defended the clause, and the whole bill; in which there had been no material alteration made, except in the hovering clause.

Mr. *W. Stanhope* strenuously opposed the clause. Let the precedent be of ever so long standing, it could not, he said, affect the immutable nature of moral justice. No just law could ever subject an innocent man to punishment for the crimes committed by another without his consent. It should surely be proved, that the owner or master who had the conduct of the vessel was consenting, or at least there should be some presumptive evidence of his conniving at the fraud, before the owner's property should be confiscated, and his family ruined. The law of no country could be more severe or arbitrary.

Mr. *Beaufoy* remarked, that if this law obtained, by parity of reasoning, the learned gentleman himself might have his horses confiscated, for his coachman or helper hiding a cag of gin in his stables.

Sir *Henry Fletcher* stated, that to his knowledge three ships had been detained; one, for having two gallons of spirits on board more than was allowed, and it cost 70l. to have her returned; the other two were proved to be illegally detained, and the only redress was against the officer, a man of 50l. a year salary.

Capt. *McBride* was of opinion, that the bill, as it was now framed, would rather increase than diminish smuggling. He had reason to think that the masters of the King's cutters, and the masters of the smuggling cutters perfectly understood one another. It was no uncommon thing for the crew to go one voyage with the smuggler, and the in with the King's ship.

Tuesday 13.

The order of the day, for the second reading of the E. India Bill, being read;

Mr *Francis* rose, to state his objections. Some passages, he said, were imperfect, some wanted explanation, and others were wholly inadmissible. It did not appear to him that any commander in chief of the forces was appointed; and yet the bill stated, that the commander in chief should have place and vote in the council. By another clause, persons who had served the Company in India and had returned, except for the benefit of their health, are prohibited from returning to India again in any civil or military capacity, than which nothing can be more unjust or impolitic. He did not say this, because the clause affected himself; but because it would deprive the Company of their best and ablest servants. He saw, he said, a gentleman on the other side of the house [Maj. Scott], whom it would equally affect with himself. That gentleman did not come hither on account of his health, but was employed in a very honourable service at home, which he had conducted with credit to

to himself, and much to the advantage and the satisfaction of his employer; but, should the clause alluded to pass into a law, not only the Company, but the government in India would be deprived of a member in every respect qualified to be useful to it. A third clause to which Mr. Francis objected, as wanting explanation, was that by which the new board were empowered to send out dispatches originating with them, without communicating the contents to the court of directors: should such a power be vested in the new commission, it might happen that secret orders might be sent to the commander in chief of the army, with which the civil power might be totally unacquainted, the consequences of which were too obvious to need illustration.

Mr. Pitt urged, in general, the impropriety of discussing the clauses till the bill had got into the committee; thus much, however, he would say, that it was certainly not the intention of Government to leave the East India army without a commander in chief; with respect to the restraint to be laid on the company's servants returning to India, it was meant to be indiscriminate and general; if, therefore, in that shape, it should appear objectionable, the Hon. Gent. would have an opportunity to combat it in the committee; and as to the power to be vested in the new board of commissioners to send out dispatches without passing through the medium of the court of directors, the motive was secrecy; and as the court of directors had their committee of secrecy, he should have no objection to the clause being so worded as to include that committee.

Mr. Eden rose, just to make one remark, and ask one question. He could not help, he said, considering the future government of India, and the establishment of judicature for the punishment of delinquents there, as two distinct objects of the greatest magnitude, and was therefore at a loss to account for the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's views in blending two such objects in one bill, to be discussed at the end of a session; and the rather, as so considerable an alteration was to be made in the fundamental law of the land as the abolition of trial by jury, when all the twelve judges must necessarily be absent on their respective circuits. This he thought an alarming circumstance. As to the question he had to ask, it was this. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman had professed, that one part of his plan was to grant relief to the East India Company, and that a bill was to be brought in for that purpose. He thought, that, before any other bill relative to India should be concluded on, the House had a right to be made acquainted with the extent of that relief; and he was not a little surprised, he said, that such information should be withheld. He therefore desired to know when that bill was to be brought in?

Mr. Pitt little expected, after the declaration of a Rt. Hon. Gent. [Mr. Fox] whom he did not now see in his place, that he would vote no relief to the East India Company, till he

should see the bill for the future government in India, that any gentleman should be displeased that the territorial bill should be first presented; however, to satisfy the House on that head, he meant to bring in the relief bill before the other went to a committee, probably to-morrow. The bill was read the second time, and an order made to be referred to a committee on Friday next.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report from the committee of ways and means of the candle bill, in which the House made one amendment, by extending the exemption to candles made of *Sperma Ceti*.

Sir J. Johnson opposed this amendment, unless it was to subject such candles to a higher tax.

Mr. Rose satisfied the Hon. Baronet's scruples on this head.

Mr. Ald. Newnham proposed to transfer the tax from the candles to the tallow, as less liable to fraud, and more productive.

Mr. Pitt objected to it, as too complex to be attempted at the close of a session. The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Ld. Beauchamp moved for leave to bring in a bill for repealing the acts of 10th and 15th of the present reign, relative to the issuing of writs for the election of members, and for comprising the same with additional provisions in a new bill, which he begged leave to bring in. Granted.

Wednesday, 14.

The above bill was presented, read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Thursday, 15.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the Smuggling-bill, on which the clauses were all re-debated.

Capt. Macbride was for extending the hovering act, from four to six leagues, not however exceeding half channel.

Ld. Mulgrave observed, that in framing laws for regulating our coasting trade, care should be had, in executing a local law, not to infringe the general law of nations. His Lordship therefore thought our revenue cutters ought to be restrained from taking cognizance of any other vessels, except those belonging to our own subjects.

Mr. Pitt insisted, that by the law of nations every state had a right to regulate trade on its own coasts. Encroachments are not to be made by foreign vessels contrary to the known and established systems of commercial laws.

Capt. Macbride observed, that if his Lordship's principle were to be admitted, it would at once establish what the present bill was intended to suppress; and we should soon have swarms of smugglers from all nations to infest our coasts.

Mr. Dundas was for admitting no indulgences.

Mr. Dempster was of the same opinion. Great part of the smuggling trade on the coast of Scotland was carried on in Dutch bottoms. He was for extending the hovering clause,

which, however, was at length fixed at four leagues from shore.

In the course of discussing the several clauses of the bill, Mr. Bosc observed, that great numbers of useful subjects would necessarily be thrown out of employment, and forced to seek their bread in foreign service, if a clause of indemnity was not introduced into the bill in their favour: he would therefore, he said, move such a clause, if Administration would best their assistance in giving it effect.

Mr. Pitt thanked the Rt. Hon. Gent. for the hint, which he thought not only good policy, but humanity required.

The several clauses of the bill were many of them so technical and complicated as not to be clearly understood, and others so severe as to be strenuously opposed by the mercantile part of the house, which protracted the debate to an unusual length. It was therefore moved to adjourn, to report progress, and to move for leave to sit again.

Friday, 16.

Mr. Pitt brought forward his bill for granting relief to the East India Company; which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

The bill for laying an additional duty on paper was reported from the committee, and is to take place from the 17th of August.

The bill for laying a duty on horses was read the first time.

Mr. Martin reported to the house the privilege he had by his perseverance acquired for the members of that house to have admittance into the House of Peers, and to be stationed behind the throne. He apologized for the trouble he had often given, but, as an accommodation was now brought about, he hoped it would be the means of establishing a good understanding between the two houses, and a return of good humour and politeness to each other.

The order of the day being then read, for the house to go into a committee on the India Bill; and the question being put, that the Speaker do leave the chair;

Mr. Francis rose, and objected not only to the principle, but to every part of the bill: he thought the preamble very improper, as it neither stated the particulars of the abuse it was meant to remedy, nor the grounds for making such a bill necessary. That the bill was wrong in principle, was obvious, for it went to transfer the power of the court of Directors to the Crown; and by that transfer to increase the power of those servants abroad, who had been the means of all the misfortunes that had befallen the Company at home. The manner of filling up the vacancies was, he said, calculated for the same purpose. The system of dividing the civil and military government he disapproved; he insisted, that the bill, as it was now framed, went to deprive the Proprietors of all their chartered rights; whereas the utmost that was urged against Mr. Fox's bill was, that it invaded

their charter. To the clause for settling the debts of the princes in India, he objected as nugatory. He was certain it would have no effect. And as to the clause relative to promotions by seniority, it was stifled in the birth, by adding *unless cause shall be seen to do otherwise*. By the clause for restraining persons who had been in India from returning, and rendering persons above a certain age ineligible, it should seem, he said, that the Rt. Hon. Gentlemen meant, that both age and experience should be excluded. The clause for preventing the servants of the Company from enriching themselves by presents, he treated contemptuously. He had never accepted of any himself, but his colleague [Mr. Barwell], a member of that House, had made no secret of receiving 20,000*l*. As to Mr. Hastings, his hands were clean. After stating objections to almost every clause, Mr. Francis entered into a justification of the conduct of Gen. Clive and Col. Monson from the aspersions of a learned lord in another house, who, speaking of *their* conduct and *his* (Mr. Francis's); made this humane remark, *That it would have been a happy thing for this country, if they had all three been drowned in their passage to India*. The learned lord had made use of this expression in perfect security from his elevated situation; but shew me, said Mr. F. another man, that dared to utter such language, or cast a blot on those two brave but injured men! If such expressions could come from the seat of judgment, what justice could be expected, in the case of innocence, from a mind in which rancour and malice appear so deeply rooted! He concluded his objections to the bill, by remarking, with respect to the clause for establishing a distinct jurisdiction for the trial of offenders in India, that it was not indeed new: it was only a revival of that odious star-chamber jurisdiction, which was so justly held in detestation. He wished, that additional power might be given to the court of King's Bench, if it did not at present possess sufficient, to try such delinquents: but totally to abolish trial by jury was a stretch of despotism, which even Henry the VIIIth, the most arbitrary of our monarchs, never dared attempt.

Before he sat down, he adverted to what lord Delaval had said when he quitted the coalition, "That now Mr. Pitt and the present minister had come in upon the shoulders of the people at the front door, and were beloved and the people's choice, &c." and wished to know what mighty things the darlings had done for the people! They had, he said, endeavoured to establish a democracy in Westminster, which he supposed they would next extend to London; from London to Middlesex, till representatives should no longer be necessary throughout the kingdom. The example they had seen succeed in a Northern nation; and it seemed but too plain, that some such despotic principles were secretly hatching in this. For which reasons, he was against the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr.

Mr. Lambrose rose, in justification of Lord Delaval, who, he said, was an independent country gentleman, who had no man's turn to serve, nor any other interest in view but that of his country.

Mr. Pitt saw no reason, he said, for reciting in the preamble of the bill the whole history of India; and thought, if the house had before shown any aversion to go into a committee, the Hon. gentlemen's arguments were sufficient to induce them to it. He was happy to find, that the clauses he seemed most to dislike were copied almost literally from the bill of his friend Mr. Fox; and, as for his personalities, they were such as retorted reproach on himself: the refutation of his arguments against the bill was such as required no great abilities to effect; he should therefore, he said, leave that easy task to the proper place.

Mr. Fox began a speech of more than two hours length by apologising for attacking the bill in its present stage, which he would certainly not have done, had he not, upon reading it, found the principle different from that which the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, upon opening it, had professed. He found, he said, the chartered rights of the Company wholly revoked, and a door opened for the annihilation of all chartered rights, on the shallow pretence of state-necessity. He could discover, in framing the bill, the hand of the delinquent servant of the Company, against whose abuses it was the duty of ministers to direct their vengeance. If ever there was a plan in contemplation to form a weak and debilitated government, it was here to be found, when the measures were to be directed by one party, and the execution of them to be invested in the hands of the opposite party. It was a maxim in politics never to be departed from, that he who gave the instructions should likewise appoint the persons who were to execute the trust. But the bill was fraught with absurdity from one end to the other. The directors are to transmit their dispatches to the new board of commissioners, who have power to alter them and send them back. If the directors think themselves aggrieved, they may appeal to his Majesty in council, of whom the commissioners form the efficient part. It is true that by his bill he intended to have taken the commercial part out of the hands of the present company. But in whose hands did he invest it? Not in the multitude, but in select directors, many of integrity well qualified by experience in the company's service, to conduct their affairs. Wholly to separate the commercial from the territorial acquisitions was a dangerous measure, which could not now be safely attempted; commerce was the means of bringing home revenue; and revenue was the means of enlarging and bringing home commerce. He followed Mr. Francis in criminalising the conduct of Gov. Hastings, who, to use the words of a Rt. Hon. gentleman [Mr. Dundas] two years ago, never went from

Calcutta, but blood and rapine followed him; and in enforcing and elucidating the arguments against the exceptionable parts of the bill which Mr. Francis had pointed out, he dwelt long on the merits of his own bill. The propositions contained in it were such as looked villainy in the face. He detested temporising expedients: he well knew that if the same servants were to be continued, the same abuses would be continued. But he boldly struck at the root. Had he done otherwise, he might have been in a very different situation to that in which he now stood. The defence of his bill was masterly and pointed; he was severe on those who had deserted their principles, and who, having knowledge of the enormities committed, had menly stooped to abandon their friends, and become advocates for villainy. He cautioned the house to consider deliberately, and not to suffer their zeal to get the better of their judgment; but to think seriously, by passing the bill, what a stab they would give to the constitution.

Mr. Dundas replied to Mr. Fox in a most spirited speech. With respect to those excellent documents of truth, justice, and honour, those liberal professions of equity, candour, and humanity, so ably set forth by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, he acknowledged; they were admirable in theory, and could not be too much venerated in practice. He wished, for the honour of human nature, and for the benefit of the empire, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. and every Gent. in that house, could lay his hand upon his heart, and say, "I do not advance aught but what flows from the genuine sentiments of my heart." After a full display of his oratorical powers, he proceeded to answer the principal objections that had been stated. As to the new mode of trial for India delinquents, so much reprobated, he wished to know when a jury of their Peers was to be impannelled. Whether they were to be summoned from the preferences abroad, or from the courts of proprietors at home. Few of the electors of Westminster, he believed, and fewer still of the assy-principled gentry of Spitalfields, would be thought competent to judge of crimes committed at Oude, or depredations made at Benares. Gentlemen, he said, had talked of a fourth estate, that had lately started up in our constitution; is it to be wondered, then, that this new state should have some new regulations; or that they should adopt old regulations, and adapt them to their own particular mode of government? Trials by jury are unknown to delinquents in India, and they cannot be deprived of what they never were possessed. The great aggregate bodies of military and marine in this country are not tried by jury in the vicinage of their own corps; yet no one ever complained of a breach made in the great fundamental law of the land, by judgment of death being pronounced by courts martial. As to chartered rights in India, who could claim them? Was ever a charter heard of in India? There never was. The great

which, however, was at length fixed at four leagues from shore.

In the course of discussing the several clauses of the bill, Mr. Eden observed, that great numbers of useful subjects would necessarily be thrown out of employment, and forced to seek their bread in foreign service, if a clause of indemnity was not introduced into the bill in their favour: he would therefore, he said, move such a clause, if Administration would send their assistance in giving it effect.

Mr. Pitt thanked the Rt. Hon. Gent. for the hint, which he thought not only good policy, but humanity required.

The several clauses of the bill were many of them so technical and complicated as not to be clearly understood, and others so severe as to be strenuously opposed by the mercantile part of the house, which protracted the debate to an unusual length. It was therefore moved to adjourn, to report progress, and to move for leave to sit again.

Friday, 16.

Mr. Pitt brought forward his bill for granting relief to the East India Company; which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

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The bill for laying a duty on horses was read the first time.

Mr. Martin reported to the house the privilege he had by his perseverance acquired for the members of that house to have admittance into the House of Peers, and to be stationed behind the throne. He apologized for the trouble he had often given, but, as an accommodation was now brought about, he hoped it would be the means of establishing a good understanding between the two houses, and a return of good humour and politeness to each other.

The order of the day being then read, for the house to go into a committee on the India Bill; and the question being put, that the Speaker do leave the chair;

Mr. Francis rose, and objected not only to the principle, but to every part of the bill: he thought the preamble very improper, as it neither stated the particulars of the abuse it was meant to remedy, nor the grounds for making such a bill necessary. That the bill was wrong in principle, was obvious, for it went to transfer the power of the court of Directors to the Crown; and by that transfer to increase the power of those servants abroad, who had been the means of all the misfortunes that had befallen the Company at home. The manner of filling up the vacancies was, he said, calculated for the same purpose. The system of dividing the civil and military government he disapproved; he insisted, that the bill, as it was now framed, went to deprive the Proprietors of all their chartered rights; whereas the utmost that was urged at Mr. Fox's bill was, that it invaded

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Before he sat down, he adverted to what lord Delaval had said when he quitted the coalition, "That now Mr. Pitt and the present minister had come in upon the shoulders of the people at the front door, and were beloved and the people's choice, &c." and wished to know what mighty things the darlings had done for the people! They had, he said, endeavoured to establish a democracy in Westminster, which he supposed they would next extend to London; from London to Middlesex, till representatives should no longer be necessary throughout the kingdom. The example they had seen succeed in a Northern nation; and it seemed but too plain, that some such despotic principles were secretly hatching in this. For which reasons, he was against the Speaker's leaving the chair.

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Mr. *Campbell* rose, in justification of Lord Dalhousie, who, he said, was an independent country gentleman, who had no man's turn to serve, nor any other interest in view but that of his country.

Mr. *Pitt* saw no reason, he said, for reciting in the preamble of the bill the whole history of India; and thought, if the house had before shown any aversion to go into a committee, the Hon. gentlemen's arguments were sufficient to induce them to it. He was happy to find, that the clauses he seemed most to dislike were copied almost literally from the bill of his friend Mr. Fox; and, as for his personalities, they were such as retorted rancour on himself: the refutation of his arguments against the bill was such as required no great abilities to effect; he should therefore, he said, leave that easy task to the proper place.

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Calcutta; but blood and rapine followed him; and in enforcing and elucidating the arguments against the exceptionable parts of the bill which Mr. Francis had pointed out, he dwelt long on the merits of his own bill. The propositions contained in it were such as looked villainy in the face. He detested temporising expedients: he well knew that if the same servants were to be continued, the same abuses would be continued. But he boldly struck at the root. Had he done otherwise, he might have been in a very different situation to that in which he now stood. The defence of his bill was masterly and pointed; he was severe on those who had deserted their principles, and who, having knowledge of the enormities committed, had meanly stooped to abandon their friends, and become advocates for villainy. He cautioned the house to consider deliberately, and not to suffer their zeal to get the better of their judgement; but to think seriously, by passing the bill, what a stab they would give to the constitution.

Mr. Dundas replied to Mr. Fox in a most spirited speech. With respect to those excellent documents of truth, justice, and honour, those liberal professions of equity, candour, and humanity, so aptly set forth by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, he acknowledged; they were admirable in theory, and could not be too much venerated in practice. He wished, for the honour of human nature, and for the benefit of the empire, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. and every Gent. in that house, could lay his hand upon his heart, and say, "I do not advance aught but what flows from the genuine sentiments of my heart." After a full display of his oratorical powers, he proceeded to answer the principal objections that had been stated. As to the new mode of trial for India delinquents, so much reprobated, he wished to know when a jury of their Peers was to be impannelled. Whether they were to be summoned from the precincts abroad, or from the courts of proprietors at home. Few of the electors of Westminster, he believed, and fewer still of the easy-principled gentry of Spitalfields, would be thought competent to judge of crimes committed at Oude, or depredations made at Benares. Gentlemen, he said, had talked of a fourth estate, that had lately started up in our constitution; is it to be wondered, then, that this new state should have some new regulations; or that they should adopt old regulations, and adapt them to their own particular mode of government? Trials by jury are unknown to delinquents in India, and they cannot be deprived of what they never were possessed. The great aggregate bodies of military and marine in this country are not tried by jury in the vicinage of their own corps; yet no one ever complained of a breach made in the great fundamental law of the land, by judgment of death being pronounced by courts martial. As to chartered rights in India, who could claim them? Was ever a charter heard of in India? There: never was. The great mass

mass of evidence which Parliament had been able to extort, what had it produced against delinquents? and could it be supposed that a jury of housekeepers could be more efficacious? The truth was, there was a defect in the law, which this bill was intended to supply: several exceptions, he owned, might be made to the clauses, and those the committee were to correct; but against the leading principles of the bill, he insisted, there were no exceptions. He therefore was for committing the bill.

Ld. *Delaval* replied to Mr. Francis with some warmth. He was, he said, no upstart member, who came into the House to support this or that man's interest. He had been twenty-five years a member of Parliament, and the voice of his constituents and the voice of the people had ever been his voice. He knew no interest that a senator had to support, but the interest of his country. He had never deserted his principles, but had uniformly endeavoured to distinguish himself by his attachment to Parliament and the rights of the People.

Ld. *North* rose, to congratulate the house and the people on such a steady friend to the constitution of his country, and liberties of mankind; but begged his lordship to recollect, that whenever any gentleman was thought to desert his principles, it might not perhaps be the gentleman, but the times, that had changed complexion; He wished to bring to the recollection of the old members of the house what had passed when the noble and learned lord, now in the highest seat of promotion, was Attorney-General, respecting the opinion he then entertained of Mr. Hastings; and the share he had at that time in the appointment of Gen. Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis; and they must think the wishes of the noble Lord somewhat extraordinary; and that they must have been words spoken in heat, which his Lordship in cooler moments would not pretend to justify. The resolutions of that house, the instructions of the proprietors, and even the commands of his Majesty, had all been sported with by Mr. Hastings, as being just as much to the purpose as "a chapter in *Robinson Crusoe*." Surely the noble Ld. [*Turlow*], whatever his friendship might now be for Mr. Hastings, would not defend his insolent disregard to the orders from this country; his contemptuous disrespect to his sovereign, which has marked his conduct as lord paramount to all controul. He was against the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr. *Francis* observed, that he held his seat in Parliament on principles equally liberal and independent; and that, in supporting the general interest of Great Britain, as connected with the general interest of the Empire, he would give place to no man, let his continuance in Parliament be of ever so long standing. Of the local interest of his constituents the noble lord [*Delaval*] might possibly have gained experience, by his long service in parliament; but with respect to the relative interests of

distant acquisitions, his lordship, he was happy to remark, had generally chosen to be directed.

Mr. *Pepper Arden* followed Mr. Dundas in defending the clause for setting aside juries in the trials of India delinquents; as at present these delinquents are out of the reach of the British laws, he insisted they were not entitled to their privileges. He spoke to other points of law with great spirit and animation.

Maj. *Scott* defended the principle of the bill on the ground of former precedents.

Mr. *Dampster* observed, that the bill, worded as it was at present, would do the East India company more harm than good.

Aldm. *Newnham* had heard that both the court of Proprietors and the court of Directors were against the bill; and as the bill was said to be grounded on their acquiescence, he thought it a proper question to ask the minister, whether the report was founded in truth?

Mr. *Atkinson* in reply said, that the East India Company had adjourned their final determination, under a notion that the bill was to be postponed.

Mr. *Huffey* was for giving the bill another discussion before it went to a committee.

Mr. *Tornton* said, he was present at the India House the day before; and it was the general opinion, that the farther consideration of the bill was to be adjourned.

Mr. *Eden* was of opinion, that the bill should be postponed till the company, the rock on which the bill was founded, were agreed among themselves.

Mr. *Pitt* urged the necessity of proceeding with the bill, the circumstances being such as would admit of no delay.

Mr. *Martin* thought the debate had been protracted to an unusual length, and wished the same to be adjourned.

Several members became impatient, and the question being loudly called for, the house divided. For the Speaker's leaving the chair, Ayes 271, Noes 92. Majority 179.

The house then resolved itself into a committee, Lord Mahon in the chair.

Mr. *Percy* rose instantly, to assign his reasons for voting with the minister on the present occasion, because he thought it of importance to his country that the bill should go into a committee, where its merits and demerits might be candidly considered; but when he and the gentlemen who acted with him did this, they imagined that report would have been made of progress, and leave asked to sit again. Instead of which, he now found the minister's intention was, to get through the most obnoxious clauses, at least as many of them as he could, before the house rose, which he by no means approved.

Mr. *Pitt* pleaded the urgency of the measure. He said, the affairs abroad were at that moment in so critical a situation, that a day's delay might endanger the loss of all our possessions in the East. The princes in that country waited with impatience the decrees of Parli-
ment

ment in their favour; and if Parliament should rise, and the regulations and redress they had been given to expect, were protracted, the confusion that could ensue might easily be conceived, but would not possibly be averted. The very existence of our territorial acquisitions depended on dispatch.

Lord *Mahon* hastened to read the clauses as they stood; and had gone through the bill, as far as the clause by which commissioners are appointed, without a division, when

Mr. *Fox* rose, and insisted, that the new board of commissioners should be made responsible for the orders they should transmit to India. It were otherwise a mere board of inquisition, where the judges act without controul, and where, let their acts be ever so atrocious, there is no law to punish them. He saw, he said, the troops were mustered, and had now got the watch-word; but, let their numbers be ever so great. he would take the sense of parliament, whether the minister, the crown, or the commissioners, were to be answerable to the public? or whether any body or nobody was to be punishable for acts done contrary to law, and in violation of the constitution of this country?

Mr. *Pitt* opposed any alteration, or any further explanation on the subject, than what was contained in the clause itself.

Mr. *Sheridan* remarked, that the more arbitrary and unconstitutional any clause was, the more tenaciously it was adhered to by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. *Fox* then moved an amendment to the effect he had expressed above; and the question being put, there appeared for the question ayes 7, noes 92; majority 85.

The other clauses were then read, as far as the home business; when

Mr. *Pitt* moved, that *Ld Mahon* do leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Which was agreed to, and the House adjourned at three in the morning.

Monday 19.

The E. India regulating bill was read.

Mr. *Sheridan* rose, and apologised for keeping the Speaker in the chair; but wished the clauses in the bill relative to the court of judicature for trying delinquents might be considered in a separate bill.

Mr. *Pitt* observed, that it was not often that the Hon. Gentleman and himself were of one mind; but on the present occasion he saw no objection, if the sole object was to accommodate the house, and that no delay was intended.

Mr. *Sheridan* disavowed any intention of procrastinating the bill; but the tribunal which was to be erected was so perfectly new, as to require particular attention. He would therefore move that the same might be distinctly considered.

Mr. *Jolliffe* thought the preceding provisions of the bill would produce great good to the Company and the public. What the

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subsequent clauses might produce, he was not so clearly satisfied.

Mr. *Eden* was for having the bill printed immediately after passing the committee, for it had there been so cut and mangled, that what remained of it could not be well understood; and it was of such magnitude and importance, that gentlemen should have every sight to decide upon its merits, before it should pass into a law.

Mr. *Pitt* hoped the house would not expect that his complaisance to the gentlemen on the other side of it should divert his attention from the opinion of those who sat on his side. A reason against the Hon. Gentleman's proposition, that had since forcibly struck him, was, that as the whole was intended as a system for the reformation of Indian policy, there appeared an absurdity in sending one part of the plan to the H. of Lords, while the other was yet under discussion.

Mr. *Sheridan* hoped, that no man's opinion would prevail on the Rt. Hon. Chancellor to retract his consent to the separation of the clauses for establishing the tribunal in question, from the former part of the bill; and he hoped likewise that those who had joined the minister in voting for the former part of the bill, would now join him [Mr. Sheridan] in opposing the bill for erecting the new tribunal.

Mr. *Dempster* owned himself averse to the whole bill, but more particularly to that for establishing a new Court of Judicature. Before the boasted birth-rights of Englishmen were wrested from them, he wished counsel to be heard at the bar in their favour.

Mr. *Francis* felt the very idea of such a deprivation, as repugnant to all his sentiments of liberty as a Briton. As a representative of Englishmen, he would give it his unequivocal dissent. He hoped the house would look upon it in the same odious light, and concur with him in voting for the present motion.

Mr. *Pitt* rose, to congratulate the house and the country, on the accession which the national representation had received in the person of the hon. member. He had declared but a few days ago that he had come into the house, not as a representative of the people of Great Britain, but to vindicate the cause of injured Indians, whose distresses he had marked in melancholy colours. To-day he had assumed a new character, which he doubted not would meet the approbation of the house.

The motion for separation was then put, and negatived without a division.

The order of the day was then read, and the house resolved itself into a committee. Lord *Mahon* in the chair as before.

Capt. *Carbarrat* wished to introduce a clause in the bill, for supplying defects in the present military system in India. He stated

to the committee that Sir John Burgoyne was that moment under arrest, and that the whole army in India was in confusion. He trusted there would be a remedy provided against such an evil.

Gen. *Burgoyne* entered into the particulars relative to the arrest of his relation, who, he said, had preserved the military system, and perhaps the country, by his masterly conduct. See India Affairs, p. 223.

Sir *James Erskine* wished to know if commanders in chief were to have seats in the council. As he understood the troops were henceforth to act under one commander, he thought they ought to act likewise under one and the same commission.

Mr. *Dundas*, in reply, said, that commanders in chief were to have seats at the several presidencies of Bengal, and Bombay; but submitted to the committee the impropriety of admitting the second in command to the same privilege, as in that case orders would issue from inferiors, which superiors were to obey.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* could not conceive, as the Company were to possess the military command, how the King's troops could act there under the Company, while commissioned by the King.

Mr. *Pitt* did not see any difficulty in the case, as the only object in view was to extinguish animosities by placing all in the same service on the same footing.

Maj. *Scott* avowed his coming to the house, to assign the cause of the late confusion which has prevailed in the government of the territorial possessions in India, which, he roundly asserted, had originated in the act of the year 1773, which increased, without either reason or justice, the number of the supreme council. Generals Clavering and Monson came prejudiced against Mr. Hastings. This principle poisoned all their subsequent conduct. He appealed, for the truth of what he asserted, to a gentleman he had in his eye [Mr. Francis], whom he challenged to contradict him. The number five plunged the country into ruin and disorder. Every thing was orderly and tranquil prior to that event. Mr. Hastings had discharged the debts of the Company, the troops were paid, and the commerce supplied with investments. The whole history of that period went to establish the facts as he had stated them to the house.

Mr. *Francis* in reply said, the Hon. Gent. had asserted many things boldly, which he thought it would be difficult for him to prove. He had taken it for granted, that he and the other gentlemen were sent out purposely to oppose Mr. Hastings, and that they had done it partially, and from no motives of public utility. All this was easily said, and as easily contradicted. But he would tell the Hon. Gent. and the house, that, when they came to India, they found it impossible to reconcile the orders of the Directors to the plan of the Governor-General. The orders

of the former were for peace; but the policy of the latter was, secretly to foment a war. He should decline, he said, entering into the particulars of the Rohilla war at present. He trusted, that war was now pretty well understood. He was not fond, he said, of following every vague assertion; it was enough for him that the part he acted would bear the test of the strictest investigation. This altercation took up some time. The committee went through some few more of the clauses, and at length Resolved, the chairman to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Tuesday 20.

The order of the day, for proceeding on the India Regulating Bill, being read;

Mr. *Adam* wished to know, whether the bill was to be reported *pro forma* and printed, that the house might see it complete.

Mr. *Pitt* said, he had not the least objection to its being printed. The house went then into committee upon the remaining clauses.

Mr. *Dundas* proposed an amendment to the clause for empowering agents to arrange and settle the reciprocal claims of the Company with their territorial allies, which he thought too particular as the clause now stood. He wished to allow them greater latitude; and only to express the wish of the legislature to the Company's servants on that head, to expedite the conclusion of such settlement on the most equitable terms that could possibly be obtained. This amendment was moved for, and carried.

The committee proceeded, and went thro' all the other clauses, till they came to that for appointing the new tribunal, among which was that for limiting the age of all those going out to India as cadets and writers, from 16 to 22, except such gentlemen as had already served one year in some of his Majesty's regiments, who were allowed till 25 to accept an appointment. This settled, the chairman was ordered to report progress, and ask leave to sit again. (*To be continued.*)

Curious Experiment in Natural Philosophy.

Some German noblemen have lately revived the old exploded experiments of Transfusion. At the hotel of Baron de Dietrichstein they took a sheep and a calf, and having tied their legs they were laid upon a table; they then opened a jugular vein of the sheep, and let him bleed till the physicians and other spectators owned there were no signs of life left; they then opened the same vein of the calf, which was placed near the sheep, and by means of a quill let the blood out of the calf into the sheep, and in a short time, to the great astonishment of the spectators, the sheep began to move, and shew signs of life; and when the sheep was thought to have received blood enough, the vein was tied up, and the sheep trotted; he immediately began to run and eat grass, and joined the flock which were in a neighbouring field.

F. Q.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Petersburg, Aug. 31. The Empress our Sovereign, who has long been ill, and who went to Czarsko Zelo on the 12th inst. for the air, has had a return of the disorder with which she was so formidably attacked here. Five physicians attend her Imperial Majesty, one of whom, Dr. Ball, an Englishman, has made himself famous by his skill and address.

Petersburg, Sept. 21. Her Imperial Majesty arrived unexpectedly in this capital, from Czarko-Zelo, in the evening of the 16th: no person having notice of her return, the apartments of the palace were not ready, and her Majesty was obliged to lodge for some days at the Hermitage. On the 19th her Majesty had a drawing-room, and appeared in public.

Berlin, Sept. 23. The Count de Hoya, with his two aids de camp, arrived here the 20th from Prague; he has been introduced to the King and all the Royal Family; and the court are preparing two or three Galas in different styles for his entertainment.

Vienna, Sept. 15. According to letters from Prague of the 9th of this month, the Emperor arrived the 6th at night at the camp of Hlupieten. There was a prodigious concourse of people of every rank and description to see that monarch. Several persons who had suffered by the inundations last spring experienced his munificence. Soon after his Majesty, the Prince Bishop of Osnabrug arrived, and alighted at the castle of Lichen, where every thing had been prepared for his reception. The grand manoeuvres are fixed for the 10th and 13th of this month. The masked ball, which the Emperor intended to have given here the 20th to the Prince Bishop of Osnabrug, will take place on Monday next.

Copenhagen, Sept. 25. On the 14th and 15th of August several shocks of an earthquake were felt in Iceland, whereby 30 parcels of land and several houses were destroyed. The subterraneous fire which had raged for some months in the eastern part of the island appeared to be extinguished, and the isle of Reikenas, which the sea moved towards Iceland last year, had disappeared.

Vienna, Sept. 29. There never was a more brilliant entertainment in Bohemia than the masked ball given by the Emperor for the amusement of the Prince Bishop of Osnabrug, and his Majesty was so well satisfied with the managers, that he made them a handsome present above their expences.

Hanover, Oct. 5. His R. H. the Prince Bishop of Osnabrug has shortened his journey thro' Germany, and arrived here this morning.

Naples, Sept. 7. On the 16th of last month Messina experienced a most violent earthquake; the inhabitants are alarmed for their new edifices, which they have covered with a

kind of stuff which may prevent the effects of the fire.

Amsterdam, Oct. 8. As to this country, its situation becomes critical. Pressed on the one side by the Emperor to open the navigation of the Scheldt; and, as it is said, on the other hand, by the King of Prussia, not to admit it; no pleasing alternative is left to us, and it is reported that the decision cannot be much longer protracted.

Hague, Oct. 10. The last dispatches from Vienna mentioned that his Imperial Majesty was unalterably determined upon the opening of the Scheldt. (see p. 706.) Another Courier arrived on Monday from Brussels, at the Imperial Ambassador's, with dispatches upon the above important subject; immediately after the perusal of these dispatches, that minister gave notice to the president of the States General, that about the 7th or 8th of this month a vessel would sail from Antwerp, down the Scheldt, into the sea, and that his Imperial Majesty should look upon any obstacle to the free passage of the said vessel as a declaration of war.

In consequence of this notice, the brig *Louisa*, Capt. Van Iseghem, sailed on the 6th from Antwerp, destined to Dunkirk. Two commissaries who had waited for this vessel at St. Philip were there taken on board. When furnished with an Imperial order for that purpose, he attempted to sail down the Scheldt. M. de Volbergen, who commands the ships of war stationed in the river, gave notice to the Austrian Captain in the most friendly manner that he should be obliged to stop his sailing down that river; to which he answered, that "the Emperor had declared the Scheldt open, and had ordered him to pass down it." The Dutch commander, after renewing his friendly instances to no purpose, fired a gun a-head without shot, but the Austrian Captain still pursued his way; a ball was then fired from the Dutch ship, but without effect, when, upon the repeated refusal of the Austrian Captain to stop, the Dutch ship fired her whole broadside, when the Austrian immediately struck. This transaction took place two hours before the new instructions from their High Mightinesses to Admiral Reynst arrived. We are assured that the captain of the Austrian vessel had the offer made him of returning to Antwerp, but he refused it without orders from his court.

Upon these important tidings arriving at the Hague, the High Council of the nation immediately assembled at eleven at night, and their deliberations lasted till three o'clock in the morning; the Prince Stadtholder attended till half past two, and we are assured proposed to augment the troops 14,000 men.

The substance of the resolutions of the States-General, at their assembly held on Saturday the 9th of October, at eleven o'clock at night, relative to the stopping of the Aus-

trian brig from sailing up the Scheldt was, 'That, having deliberated upon the letter on that subject sent by Capt. Volbergen, dated on board the Pollux frigate, the 8th of October, at half past one at noon, it was determined to send orders to that officer to release the vessel in question (notwithstanding her having passed Fort Lillo without the necessary passport) on condition that the captain returns to Antwerp, and engages in writing not to continue his voyage.

Hague, Oct. 14. It is said that M. de Barro de Keilbach has communicated to their High Mightinesses that a verbal process, concerning the affair which happened on the Scheldt, had been sent to Brussels to his Imperial Majesty; and that he expected the final order of the Emperor before the end of the month.

Utrecht, Oct. 14. An immediate war with the Emperor seems inevitable; and indeed this issue might have been predicted in the earliest stage of his controversy with the republick respecting the navigation of the Scheldt, since the event that is now on the point of taking place was so plainly indicated by the inflexibility with which the King of the Romans persisted in his demands, and the firmness with which they were opposed by the Batavian Senate.

The Austrian account of this transaction does not materially differ from the above. It here follows: The Emperor having declared by his *Ultimatum*, sent to the Dutch Plenipotentiaries in this city, that after the repeated infractions which the States-General had made in all the stipulations of the Treaty of Munster, of the 30th of January, 1648, which were advantageous to our Provinces, he considered them as disengaged from the odious and unnatural yoke which the 14th article of that Treaty had imposed on them by the unfortunate circumstances of the times, in shutting the entrance of the Scheldt against them. Accordingly his Imperial Majesty ordered his Gov. Gen. of the Low Countries to execute what he had declared relative to this object to the republick; in consequence of which, the Imperial Brigantine le Louis, Capt. Lieven Van Issegheem, which had been some time at anchor in the Port of Antwerp, and bound to Dunkirk or Ostend, having appeared on the 8th of this month under the Imperial flag at the western passage of the Scheldt called le Hout, and by an unexampled inhumanity, the Dutch on her approach had removed all the sea-marks, which pointed out the sand-banks and rocks, that she might run aground; the Dutch cutter the Dolphin of 14 Guns, belonging to Vice Admiral Reynst's Squadron, stationed before Flushing, stoppt the said merchant ship, which was on full sail unprovided for defence, firing successively on her, and with precipitation discharged a whole broadside with case shot, which the captain and crew of the ship, and Mr. de Launoy, the engineer captain in the service

of his Majesty, who was on board by order of the government, sustained with a bravery which did them much honour, without any other accident than a slight wound which the captain of the ship received in the face by a splinter of wood which flew from the mast which was damaged by the cannonade.

This violence, carried, as we see, to atrocity, and which the States General thought they might commit, notwithstanding the wise and salutary counsel given them by the court of Versailles, not to do any thing which might wound the dignity and respect due to his Majesty the Emperor, cannot but engage the attention of all Europe to the consequences which must necessarily result from it.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Donald M'Kinnon, D. D. (Vicar of Cleybrook in Leicestershire) to his friend at Aberdeen, Feb. 1784.

I am now, on a tour through the upper parts of Indostan, at Etawa, on the banks of the Sumna, in my way to Agra and Delhi; I learn the history and antiquities of the country, and see its present state much better from this peregrination, than I could do from reading. My professed design is, to make a catalogue of all the manuscripts in Indostan, Shanscritt, Arabic, and Persian, and to get, as far as I am capable, a view of the state and progress of the sciences here: Unfortunately, the state of the countries beyond the Company's influence is not favourable to my undertaking. I hear of nothing before me but robberies and assassinations; our Ambassador at Delhi absolutely dissuades me from proceeding, but I am not willing to recede so soon. Whatever becomes of me, there is no knowledge in Asia, which Europe will not see very soon. Judge Jones has founded a society, which I had begun to establish before his arrival, viz. an Oriental society, for the cultivation and investigation of Oriental learning. Col. Maritine, now at Lucknow, has, at an immense pains and expence, got a Shanscritt dictionary and grammar arranged in the European manner, with Persian and vulgar Moors translations; you will soon be able to judge whether the Brahmins, like the modern Arabs and Persians, have drawn their knowledge of science from the Greeks, or whether their systems are more ancient and original than that of Greece.

The General Goddard, —, is arrived in the Downs; she sailed from Bombay the 27th of April, and left St. Helena the 22d of August, where she left no ship.

Notwithstanding the many reports that have been circulated that all the crew of the Resolution East Indiamen, condemned in the East Indies, were dead, we are happy to inform our readers, and the public in general, that several of the — are come over in the General Goddard.

The

The *Nauffa* arrived at Tellicherry the 15th of April, in her way from Bengal to Bombay: the *True Briton*, arrived at ditto the 3d of May, from Batavia for Bombay, to dock; the *Sullivan*, from Bombay for China, touched at Tellicherry the 29d of April; the *Alfred* at Bombay, preparing to proceed to China; the *Latham*, in dock, nearly ready for sea, to proceed to China; the *Resolution*, in dock, and nearly completed from thence, with a cargo for Europe; the *Hawke*, at Bombay, to be dispatched for China.

WEST INDIA ADVICES.

Kingston in Jamaica, July 31. A dreadful hurricane last night was fatal beyond imagination. Every vessel in the harbour, except three or four, among which is numbered his Majesty's packet boat *Thynne*, are either sunk, dismasted, or driven on shore, and great numbers of lives are lost. The Barracks on Park Camp are levelled with the ground, the inner Barracks on the parade are in ruins, the workhouse is also destroyed. In the upper parts of the town, and to the eastward, the scene is fearful beyond example, and the whole town in general has suffered immense damage. The storm began about half past eight o'clock at night, with a deluge of rain, and continued with increasing violence till past eleven, when it moderated. To add to the horror of this dreadful night, two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt between nine and ten o'clock, which, no doubt, completed the destruction of several houses. Dr. Coakley stands foremost in the list of sufferers by the calamity; a small vessel belonging to that gentleman, which arrived yesterday at Port-Royal, with a valuable cargo, and 1200l. cash on board, was totally lost, and three of his Negroes perished.

Kingston, Aug. 4. The barracks at Fort-Augusta are a mass of ruins, and fell to the earth so suddenly that four soldiers were immediately killed, and 30 wounded; many of the wounded are so miserably hurt, that their lives are despaired of. The barracks in Spanish-Town were blown down, crushed one soldier to death, and wounded three others dangerously. Most of the estates and plantations in the parishes of St. George and St. David have suffered enormous mischief; but the storm seems to have fallen with tenfold fury on the parish of St. Thomas in the east, which was one entire scene of desolation. The two wings of the barracks at New Charles-Town were blown down, and the main body of the building moved from the pillars on which it stood, to the distance of 15 feet at least. Great numbers of dead persons, of all colours, have been found upon the beach in Hunt's Bay, and other parts of the harbour, who were sent to their last accounts by the horrible tempest, with all their imperfections on their heads, and

many now lie bleaching upon the shore, without the assistance of one friendly hand to perform the last sad rites, which are due to decency and humanity. The damage done to the towns of Kingston and Port-Royal, and to the shipping in these harbours, by the late most tremendous visitation, is computed, upon a moderate estimation, to amount to the enormous sum of 800,000l. Sterling, without taking into the account the number of lives lost.

Kingston Aug. 15. The Lieut. Gov. by listening to the prayers of a suffering people, and granting during pleasure a free trade with the United States of America for provisions and lumber only, has gained a large portion of well-earned popularity; and it is to be hoped that this act of his honour's power, so distinguished for its humanity, will meet with the approbation of our most gracious Sovereign and the Parliament.

We hear from the *Musquito-Shore*, that the Spanish and English commissioners, who were appointed to run the limits of the territory on the coast of the Bay of Honduras granted to the English by the Definitive Treaty of peace between Spain and Great-Britain, for the purpose of cutting logwood and mahogany, have accomplished that desirable business to the satisfaction of all parties. The affability and sincerity of the Spanish commissioners, through every stage of this important transaction, are spoken of in terms which do those gentlemen the highest honour. The boundary lines are marked in so liberal a manner, that our commissioners obtained a considerable quantity of land which they had no well-founded right to expect.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

On the 20th of September last, a most numerous and respectable meeting of the City of Dublin was held at the Tholsel; in order to appoint five delegates to represent them in national Congress, on the 25th of October next, when the High Sheriffs came forward, and produced the following letter from the King's Attorney General:

"GENTLEMEN, I have read with very great surprize a final summons signed by you, as High Sheriffs of the city of Dublin, calling upon the Freeholders and Freemen of your Bailwick to meet on Monday next, for the purpose of electing five persons to represent the City of Dublin in National Congress.

"I must inform you, that in summoning the Freeholders and Freemen of your Bailwick to meet for such a purpose, you have been guilty of a most outrageous breach of your duty; that, if you proceed to hold any such election, you are responsible for it, to the laws of your country; and I shall hold myself bound, as the King's Attorney General, to prosecute you in the Court of King's Bench.

Bench, for your conduct, which I consider to be so highly criminal that I cannot overlook it. I am, Gentlemen, your very humble servant,
JOHN FITZGERALD.

Ely Place, Sept. 16, 1784.

On the perusal of this letter the business was of course laid aside.

On the 7th of *October* the Sheriffs of *Dublin* declared their dissent to the requisition delivered to them for calling a meeting of delegates.

Letters from *Dublin*, by the last Mail, mention, that the enormities committed by the mob every day become more desperate. A reputable draper was, last week, upon a charge of importing English articles, taken out of his house, and dragged by a prodigious number of people to a place called the Tenter-grounds, near the Earl of Meath's Liberty, where he was tied to a post, and lashed by those rioters till he fainted; they then tarred and feathered him, and led him through the principal streets of the city. He now lies so dangerously ill that his life is despaired of.

His Majesty has been pleased to incorporate the Surgeons of *Dublin* into a College, to be called henceforward "The Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland," with authority to examine and grant letters testimonial to all such persons as shall be deemed qualified to practise surgery in that kingdom. Mr. Sam. Croker King is elected president, and is to be assisted by five censors, a secretary, &c.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Oct. 13. On Sunday the 12th ult. between eight and nine in the morning, the water at the East end of Loch Tay ebbed about 300 feet, and left the channel or bed of the loch quite dry, at that part where the water is usually three feet in depth; and being gathered together in the form of a wave, rolled on about 300 feet farther to the Westward, until it met a similar wave rolling in a contrary direction. When these clashed together, they rose to the perpendicular height of about five feet, emitting a white foam on the top of the water. Then this wave, so formed, took a lateral direction Southward towards the shore, gained upon the land four feet beyond the high-water mark of the loch at that time. Then it returned, and continued to ebb and flow every seven minutes for two hours, the wave gradually diminishing in size every time it reached the shore, until it wholly disappeared. It is to be observed, that, during this phenomenon, there was a perfect calm. During the whole of that week, at a later hour in the morning, there was the same appearance, but not in any respect to the same degree.

The Duke of Athol has been elected Praeses of the late meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen of Perthshire and Athol Highlands, who assembled together at Perth,

and after mature deliberation have published their resolves in opposition to the distillery acts of the last session of Parliament.

The following prosecution for the penalty on the Receipt Tax (the first in this country) happened within these few days. A man convicted of being concerned in a riot was fined 4*l.* he demanded a receipt for the money, which was inadvertently given him on unstamped paper; he immediately laid an information, and was paid half the penalty of 50*l.* allowed to informers.

PORT NEWS.

Pool, Oct. 8. Last week was brought to his Majesty's warehouse at this Port, a large quantity of wool, which was seized in the Isle of Purbeck, by Mess. Croombs and Florence, officers of the Customs, for being lodged near the sea coast without entry. It has been some time past the practice of many of the farmers in that part of the country to sell their wool to smugglers, and of some of them even to export it clandestinely on their own account; but it is hoped that the timely exertions of these gentlemen will not only check it for the present, but prevent in future this shameful traffick, which materially injures the manufactories of our own manufacturers, at the same time that it affords the greatest encouragement to those of a neighbouring nation.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Cambridge, Sept. 29. Being just two hundred years since the foundation of Emanuel College, that Society, according to ancient custom, concluded the century with a grand jubilee. After a sermon and Te Deum, and a Latin oration in commemoration of their benefactors, and an Anthem conducted by Dr. Randal and Dr. Ayrton, the Company met in the College Hall, where about 150 gentlemen were entertained in a sumptuous manner.

Cambridge, Oct. 6. This day Mr. Seaton's prize for the year 1784 was assigned to Mr. Samuel Hey, M. A. fellow of Magdalen College, for his Poem on the Creation.

Same day the Rev. Mr. Turner, M. A. and fellow of Pembroke Hall, was elected Master of that Society, in the room of Dr. Brown, deceased.

Cambridge, Oct. 10. This day the following gentlemen were elected officers of the University for the ensuing year:

Professors.—William Johnson, M. A. King's College; John Heslop, M. A. Sidney College.

Taxers.—Thomas Johnson, M. A. Cath. Hall; Thomas Cautley, M. A. Trinity College.

Scrutators.—Robert Morris, B. D. Queen's College; Sam. Hey, M. A. Magd. College.

Moderators.—Isaac Milner, M. A. Queen's College; Henry William Coulthurst, M. A. Sidney College.

On Thursday the 7th inst. a dreadful fire happened at *Abbotsbury* in Dorsetshire, which in three hours consumed twenty-two dwelling houses, besides barns, stables, and many fine ricks of wheat, hay, hemp, &c. This melancholy accident happened through the burning of straw in a chimney, which communicating with the thatch set the house on fire.

Cambridge, Oct. 22. Last night a most dreadful fire broke out at Hardwick, six miles from this town, at a farm belonging to Mr. Cotton, who chiefly lives in London. It is thought this fire was occasioned by some evil-designed person or persons, which are yet undiscovered. It burnt for nine hours with great rapidity, nor is it out yet. The dwelling-house is saved; the barns, stacks of hay, corn, and all the out-houses are burnt; the damage amounts to upwards of 1300l.

At *Leeds, Yorksh.* one Booth, a farmer, was defrauded of 50 pounds, and 5 shillings, by an old stale trick, by two men; one of them offered to lay him five guineas he could not produce fifty pounds in an hour, which was readily accepted by the farmer, who instantly went out, and soon returned with the money. A squabble arose respecting some of the guineas being under weight, when the accomplice went out to have them weighed. He was not in haste to return, and the other went out on a pretence to learn what was become of him, when both decamped with the cash.

A letter from *Asbbourn*, in the Peak of Derbyshire, mentions, that as some men were digging at a place called Burton-Wood, about four miles from that place, they found an urn, containing about seventy Roman coins and medals, chiefly those of Adrian, Severus, and the younger Constantine; they were found within the boundaries of a specious Roman camp, which the country people pretend has once been a large town.

In the dusk of evening of Oct. 2, an insurrection happened in the high gaol, *Exeter*, which was with difficulty suppressed. When the prisoners were going to be locked up, they rose on a sudden, and forced their way into the dwelling house, where they secured the keepers; they then knocked down the turnkey, and locked the gate on the inside. In the mean time some of the villains attempted to cut the rope of the alarm-bell, which made it ring, and alarmed the soldiers on guard, who instantly ran to the goal, and with difficulty burst open the gate. Upon entering they found the turnkey on the ground, some kneeling on him, while others were for cutting his throat. After some slight resistance, however, they were overpowered, and the ringleaders properly secured. During the disturbance, a captain and serjeant of marines, under sentence of imprisonment for defrauding government, made their escape through the garden to a public

house, from whence they sent to the jailor and surrendered themselves after the disturbance was over.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, Sept. 29.

A court was held at Guildhall, when the Aldermen Hart, and Pugh resigned their gowns.

The court then proceeded to the election of a Lord-Mayor for the year ensuing, when Alderman Clarke was declared duly elected; who, being invested with the chain, thanked the livery for the honour they had conferred upon him.

The Aldermen Hopkins and Bates were then sworn into the office of Sheriffs; as was Philip Wyat Crowther, Esq; into the office of Under Sheriff for the county of Middlesex.

Monday, October 4.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, a paper balloon was launched from Mr. Wilson's garden at Chelsea, for the amusement of his friends. It was 12 feet in diameter, and took up a large Pomeranian dog, which it carried to a field near Epping, 18 miles from the place where it was let off, in less than two hours. It was found by a labourer, and brought back for a guinea.

Wednesday 6.

Several armed men boarded a Dutch ship in the river in the night, and stole to the number, it is said, of 5000 dollars.

Thursday 7.

Being a holyday among the Jews, a number of them assembled in Duke's Place, and in a riotous manner insulted the person, and assaulted the house of one Joseph Ridout, who kept a liquor shop in that neighbourhood; upon which, finding his house in danger of being set on fire, and himself murdered, he discharged a blunderbuss among them, by which one boy was killed, and several wounded. He was soon apprehended, and committed to prison.

Saturday 9.

About three in the morning, a desperate set of housebreakers found means to get into Mr. Delaval's house, which fronts the river, by forcing open the garden gate, and taking out two pannels of a window shutter. On the ground floor, they found only an old woman and a girl in bed, over whom they threw the bed-cloaths, and threatened them with death if they stirred. They then rifled the house of what cash and plate they could find, and made off by water undiscovered, leaving some of their implements behind them, particularly an iron crow which they dropt in the mud. Mr. Delaval was at Margate.

Monday 11.

Mr. Sherwin, surgeon and apothecary of Enfield, returning, with his wife, from visiting a patient at Winchmore Hill, was stopp

In a lane just by the Green Dragon alehouse, near the Boarded River at Bush Hill, at ten in the morning, by two highwaymen, who breakfasted at the said house, and robbed them of a gold French metal watch, and their money, in sight of houses, the inhabitants of which could not suspect so daring an attempt.

Tuesday 12.

About eight in the evening, the postboy was robbed of the mail by two footpads, at a place called Lord Stafford's Lane, between Northampton and Harborough. They have been since taken.

A court of aldermen was held at Guild-hall, at which were present the Lord-Mayor and 16 aldermen.

Paul Le Mesurier and Richard Atkinson, esqrs. lately elected aldermen of Dowgate and Tower wards, took the oaths of office and the oaths to government.

Thursday 14.

The computing-house of Mr. Mills, dyer, near the Bank-side, was broke open, and robbed of notes and money to the amount of 200l. by the fresh-water pirates that infest the river. These villains, if not suppressed, will absolutely render the communication by water impracticable, and the houses by the water-side unsafe to live in.

Friday 15.

At Weyhill fair, which ended this day, unfortunately, there were about 8000 pockets of hops, above 2000 of which were Farnham: Their fine hops from the best ground sold from 7l. 7s. to 7l. 15s. per cwt. Some few pockets higher. Their best seconds from 5l. 12s. to 6l. Some few at 6l. 6s. Their fine hops from light grounds sold from 6l. 10s. to 7l. Their seconds from 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. Crondall and country fine hops from 5l. 12s. to 6l. 6s. Best seconds 4l. 10s. to 5l. Low ordinary hops 3l. 10s. Many left unfold. This fair concluded with an event no less dreadful than unexpected; for about half past nine a large fire having been made with refuse hurdles, in the chimney of the White-Hart booth, the flames caught the roof, and in a few minutes the whole building and its contents were on fire, spreading to the east and west, nine booths up the fair; 540 feet of standing were burnt, and more than 300 bags of Farnham, hops with various goods and furniture, the property of the people who kept the fair. Such was the intensity of the fire, that for some time it could not be approached within twenty yards, and flakes thereof fell as far distant as Fildesfield. It was at length stopt by cutting off the communication. The Crondall hop-row escaped unhurt.

Saturday 16.

There was assembled, by twelve o'clock, a considerable concourse of people at the Military Academy near Chelsea, to see Mr. Blanchard ascend by the assistance of his balloon into the air. The multitude was not so great as that which attended Lunardi in Moorfields, the difficulty in going up being, in

a great measure, lessened in the public opinion.

The fields for a considerable way round Little Chelsea were crowded with horse and foot; in consequence of which, a general devastation took place in the gardens, the produce being either trampled down or torn up. The turnip-grounds were totally despoiled by the multitude. All the windows and houses round the academy were filled with persons of the first fashion. Every roof within view was covered, and each tree filled with spectators.

At twelve o'clock, Mr. Blanchard, and Mr. Sheldon, surgeon, stepped into the basket pendent from the balloon; and the cords being loosened, it took a diagonal direction across the garden, its altitude being about two feet from the ground, and then rose above the wall, but not high enough for the boat to clear it. The machine in which the gentlemen sat must undoubtedly have been broken to pieces, had not Mr. Bourne and another gentleman caught hold, and kept it from the wall until it rose safe above this impediment. The slowness with which it ascended soon convinced Mr. Blanchard that he carried too much ballast. He therefore threw out two bags. But, before he could accomplish this, the balloon struck some trees, and descended to the ground.

Being lightened of ballast, it ascended with an inclination to the south-west, and then seemed to move horizontally for about a quarter of a mile, when it made rather a rapid direction about west and south-west towards Sunbury, where the travellers alighted, and Mr. Sheldon reluctantly quitted the car. Mr. Blanchard pursued his aerial voyage to Rumsey in Hampshire, where he descended exactly at half past four in the afternoon, in the meadow called Goosey; and still standing in his boat, his balloon was conveyed through Lord Palmerston's park into the middle of the market-place, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of people who assembled from all parts, having seen as they thought an extraordinary kite flying in the air. It was first seen over Abbot's wood common, and appeared about the size of a small hoghead. As soon as he alighted, Mr. Penton spoke to him in French, and took him to his house, where he dined, and was jovially entertained.

The day being rather dark above, and the atmosphere low, the balloon was out of sight in about thirty minutes. It was not so large as that by which Lunardi ascended.

Owing to the confusion naturally attending these wild schemes, many of the articles intended for the voyage were omitted. Some were taken up, viz. two speaking-trumpets, a ramborine, an instrument of copper shaped like a horn, to try the effect of sound; several pair of live pigeons, and a case of small dissecting instruments to try the effect of air upon their lungs; a barometer and thermometer, two flags, and several telescopes.

Sunday

Sunday 17.

Early this morning the house of Mr. Pellet, iron-monger in St. John's street, was broke open and robbed of cash, notes, and other property to a great amount. The villains broke through the wall, poisoned a large house dog, and escaped undisturbed.

Thursday 21.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began yesterday, William Murrow was indicted for stealing a bag, containing 1000l. and sundry other sums of money, the property of Messrs Drummond and Co. bankers. He was convicted on his own confession and other corroborating circumstances, for it did come out by what means he got at the bag, which it appeared was kept in an iron-chest in the strong room, at the keys of which every clerk in the office had free access in the way of business; but a bag being missing about the beginning of April last, the suspicion fell upon the prisoner, from his purchasing stock in the funds, without any body's knowing how he came by the money. His salary with the perquisites did not exceed 90l. a year, and of this he had only been in possession since 1782; previous to that period he had had only 60l. a year; yet Mr. Pygot, the stock-broker, had purchased for him 50l. stock in August 1783, in the 3 per cent. consols; on the 3d of October 1783 purchased 50l.; on the 27th of April 1784 purchased 250l.; on the 23d of July purchased 70l. Mr. Wright had purchased for him 525l. 41 er cents. on the 3d of June 1784; 264l. 10s. 4 per cents. on the 3d of July 1784; 262l. 10s. on the 7th of September 1784. When the prisoner brought the first 400l. he said he had received 200l. from a friend in the country, the other 200l. he had saved from his salary. When he brought the next 200l. he said he had part from a lady at Lancaster, the other part he had raised by selling part out of the 3 per cents. The third sum, he said, from the sale of all his 3 per cent. stock. — His counsel did not deny the fact; but endeavoured to prove him at times insane; but Lord Loughborough, before whom he was tried, observed, that if a man was deprived of his reason, he was certainly an object of compassion, not of punishment; but here was a regular plan, a habit with too much method to be compatible with the plea set up. Singularity of conduct gives no protection. The jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy.

Friday, 22.

At the sessions at the Old Baily, Joseph Ridout was tried for the murder of Moses Lazarus, a boy of 13 years of age, whom he killed on the 7th instant in Duke's Place, by firing a carbine among the people who surrounded his house. A number of witnesses, some Jews, some Christians, were brought to prove, what was not denied by the prisoner, that he was the person who

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fired the carbine by which the boy was killed. Of all the witnesses for the Crown, two only proved any thing that could affect the prisoner's life. One of them swore that, speaking of the approaching festival, when the Jews were to celebrate the anniversary of the promulgation of their law, he had threatened that, if they proceeded as they usually had done, on the like occasion, to assemble riotously to throw serpents and crackers; to the great annoyance of their neighbours, instead of applying to the civil magistrate, he had fire arms in his house, and would give the Jews the contents of them. The other witness swore to the same effect; but both being of suspicious characters, little credit was given to their evidence.

The prisoner, in his defence, proved, that having observed the Jews to assemble as usual on the 7th instant, and that men, not boys, began to throw serpents, squibs, and crackers, he applied to the civil magistrate; that he had assisted the constable of the parish in the execution of his duty; that he had been thrown in the kennel; that several men got about him, while others were dragging him along the kennel by the legs; that it was with difficulty he escaped from them with life; and that they followed him with groans and hisses to his house, which they forcibly endeavoured to enter, threatening at the same time to put him to death; that he was grievously hurt and wounded; and that he called to them in vain to disperse. These facts being all fully proved, Lord Loughborough, who tried the prisoner, observed, that if a person assaulted finds himself in a situation in which a man of firmness would have reasonable cause to apprehend the destruction of his property, or the loss of his life, and under that apprehension slays the aggressor, the law will not say that in killing him he had committed either murder or manslaughter, but that he killed him in his own defence.

Having thus explained the law, his lordship left the case to the decision of the jury, who, without a minute's hesitation, acquitted the prisoner, and he was instantly set at liberty.

The same day Alexander Dixon, the accomplice with Morgan (see p. 712) was tried for the murder of Mr. Linton; but not being able to fix the guilt on him, he was of course acquitted. A detainer, was however, lodged against him for a robbery at Dover, and he was sent to Maidstone, there to wait the assizes.

Sunday 24.

A funeral sermon was preached at St. John's Church Horsley down, Southwark, by the Rev. William Jarvis Aody, curate of the parish, on the death of the late Richard Russell, Esq; who was interred there on Tuesday last with (see p. 797.) uncommon funeral riot. Very little was said of the deceased; so that it was a funeral oration that might have served any body, or rather a discourse upon death,

death that may be applied to every man living. Neither the basket-virgins, pall-bearers, mourners, nor any of the relations or friends of Mr. Ruffel were present. The hangings of the pulpit and desk, which had been pulled down on the day of the funeral, were restored.

Between twelve and one o'clock, one of the watchmen on Blackfriars-bridge was inhumanly beat with his own staff, by some men coming through the turnpike in a hackney coach (the coachman riding behind), because he stopped them for not paying the toll. He was carried to his house at Newington, where he died that night.

Remarkable Effects of the Lightning which fell on the Ship WHEEL OF FORTUNE, Capt. Belfour, in the Thunder Storm of the Evening of the 27th of July, off the West Rocks a breast of Harwich.

BEING under way at seven o'clock in the evening there came on a very heavy squall, accompanied with much rain, and excessive thunder and lightning: one clap in particular was astonishingly loud; while the flash, which immediately preceded, struck our main-top gallant mast, and split it down from the trunk, shivered the main-top-mast nearly to pieces, and rent the main mast in so many places as to render it totally unsafe to proceed with on our voyage. The lightning spent itself from the masts on the larboard gangway, tore up several planks from the deck, and drove three out of the ship's side just above the wale. Providentially nobody happened to be at this instant a mid-ships, except a lad, who, being sick from a first voyage, was lying under the long-boat's side over the main hatches. The boy was struck motionless, and observing his hat to be rent in pieces, we all concluded he was killed; but in about an hour however. The long-boat's stern was shattered, and the large oak chock on which she stood shivered and blown to-pieces from under her. Such a sulphureous smoke and smell at the same time issued from the hold and between decks, that for some minutes we thought the ship was on fire; but happily our fears were groundless.

Capt. Belfour possessed great presence of mind and composure, and in all probability saved the ship from foundering, by having, on the appearance of the storm, ordered the pump spears to be taken out, and the pump spears to be taken out, and the pumps covered over with large open mats; for had the pump spears been left in, they would doubtless have acted as conductors to the lightning. Every one on board felt the shock, which forced the vessel considerably down in the water: to me it seemed like the explosion of a large mortar close to my ear; it drove me back a yard into the round-house, at the door of which I was standing by the captain and my son, noticing an uncommon cloud: we could neither see nor

A well-approved Recipe for the Stone and Gravel.

Take a quantity of blackberries in their unripe state (from a quart to as many gallons as you may chuse). September is the time to gather them. Put them into a jar well covered, and set the jar in a kettle of water over the fire; let it continue there five or six hours to digest; then pass the pulp or juice through a sieve, and to every pint of it add two pound of white lump-sugar powdered; then boil and scum it as you do other jams and jellies. Take a tea-spoonful of this every night going to bed, when in pain, and the like quantity in the morning.

hear for more than a minute. The mate was dazzled and rendered giddy for some time afterwards: the second mate and carpenter were thrown from the top of the round house flat upon the quarter deck; the boatswain jammed up between the wheel and mizen-mast, and two seamen struck down with great violence. The boys were terrified to the last degree, and the whole crew in short stood aghast with astonishment. For my own part, what with the continuance of the storm, the vapour issuing from hold, the idea of the long boat being stove, and the sight of the boy to all appearance dead, I confess that I fully expected inevitable death. But by God's providence we were all saved, and blown with a fair wind into Leigh Roads the evening following, where we came to an anchor in a heavy gale, out of all danger from the damage the ship had received, which Capt. Belfour thought it best to get repaired at London for the greater satisfaction of his underwriters.

ANECDOTE of Mr. Justice NORMAN, examined into by the Editors, and may be relied on.

IN the year 1724 Mr. Justice Norman, of Norwich, by his will directed, that the sum of 4000l. should be given, to build a charity-school sixty years after his decease; the school to contain 120 boys; and he directed that every boy should on Sunday have a pound of roast beef to his dinner, and 10 ounces of plum-pudding to his supper. On Monday a pound of boiled beef for dinner, and 10 ounces of suet-pudding to supper. Every Tuesday morning beef-broth for breakfast; and at dinner a pound of mutton or veal. Every Wednesday pork and pease. Every Thursday mutton or veal. Every Friday beans or pease. And every Saturday 6th. well buttered, &c. There were a number of curious items, and he appointed the Bishop, the Chancellor, the Dean, the two members for the city, the two members for the county, and eight worthy churchmen besides, to be his perpetual trustees. The term of the donation expired in May last; and the original legacy, with simple and compound interest, amounts now to 74,000l.

Dr,

Dr. Mortimer (see p. 716) was universally respected for his learning and integrity, and beloved for his singular humanity and affability. His acquaintance have lost an agreeable companion; the poor a liberal, though not an ostentatious, benefactor; and the society over which he presided, a father and a friend.

George Alexander Stevens (see p. 717), was a person so extraordinary in his way, that a further account of him will not be disagreeable to our readers. For the singularity if not extent of his genius, he has perhaps left no one with whom he may be compared. His origin is not accurately known; but we have been informed he was born in London, about Holborn. He was the son of a tradesman, and brought up with a view to some mechanical employment. The obscurity of his birth has cast a veil over the early part of his life. Whether dissipation, prodigality, want, idleness, profligacy, or inclination, led him to employ his talents in public, we are unable to determine; but the first notice we meet with concerning him is as a strolling player in one of the provincial companies, whose chief headquarters were at Lincoln, where he performed some time (*Sing. Dramat.*) His own account of himself, extracted from a poem, called, "Religion; or, the Libertine Repentant," 8vo. 1751, affords us every reason to suppose that the tenor of his life had not been much influenced by the rules of piety or virtue. Thus he describes himself:

"By chance condemn'd to wander from my birth

An erring exile o'er the face of earth;
Wild thro' the world of vice,—licentious race!
I've started folly, and enjoy'd the chase;
Pleas'd with each passion, I pursu'd their aim,
Cheer'd the gay pack, and grasp'd the guilty game;

Ravel'd regardless, leap'd reflection o'er,
Till youth, till health, fame, fortune, are no more.

Too late I feel the thought-corroding pain
Of sharp remembrance and severe disdain:
Each painted pleasure its avenger breeds,
Sorrow's sad train to riot's troop succeeds;
Slow-wasting sickness steals on swift debauch;
Contempt on pride, pale want on waste, approach."

This poem was written during a fit of illness, and probably made no longer impression than until health returned. The next year, 1752, he performed in Dublin; and while there published a burlesque tragedy, called, "Distress upon Distress," which does not appear to have been acted. The year following he came to London, and obtained an engagement at Covent-Garden theatre, where he performed without any applause, to which, indeed, his performances on the stage were in no respect entitled. In 1754 he published a poem, called, "The Birth-day of Folly," in imitation of the Dunciad, but proceeded in his design no further than the first book. In Jan. 1755, the theatre in the Haymarket was o-

pened with an entertainment ridiculing Macklin's "British Inquisition," and called, "The Female Inquisition. By a Lady." It was supposed to be written by our author, who delivered a proemium and peroration; but, though aided by the assistance of Miss Isabella Wilkinson's performances on the wire, it ended without any advantage to the adventurers, after being four times repeated. At this period Mr. Stevens was celebrated at the several convivial societies then in being, of which there was a great number, as, the Choice Spirits, High Borlase, Comus's Court, &c. &c. and wrote many of the songs he has since been very much applauded for. As a companion, he was cheerful, humorous, and entertaining; particularly after the manner of his predecessor Tom D'Urfey; by his singing, with much drollery and spirit, a variety of songs of his own writing, many of which are not only possessed of great humour, but true wit, a happy manner of expression, and an originality of fancy, not often exceeded by authors in that walk of poetry. He was, indeed, sometimes condemned, and then not entirely without cause, for having run into too great a degree of libertinism in his little sallies of this kind. His finances were generally at a very low ebb, and his person in durance. He experienced the extremes of mirth and jollity, as well as want and dependence; and led a life, if unstained by crime, yet despicable for its meanness and irregularity. He usually wrote pieces of humour for Shuter to deliver at his benefit; and, we believe, was the author of a droll, acted at Bartholomew Fair by that comedian in 1759, called, "The French flagged; or, The British Sailors in America." In 1760, he published a novel, in 2 vols. called, "The History of Tom Fool;" and in 1761 began a periodical publication, entitled, "The Beauties of the Magazines." In 1763, he gave the public some entertainment at the expence of his friend Shuter and Nancy Dawson, in "The Dramatic History of Master Edward, Mrs. Ann, Mrs. Llwnddwhydd, and others, the extraordinaries of these times," 12mo. For Shuter he composed the first sketch of his "Lecture on Heads," but, whether the humour of the piece was not congenial with that of Shuter, or whether he was inadequate to the task, it is certain it was at first scarcely noticed. Luckily for the author, he was prompted to enlarge his plan, and, having furnished himself with a complete apparatus, he went into the country, and repeated his Lecture with so much success, at various places, that he was soon enabled to amass and remit home several large sums of money, by which he secured himself an affluence during the rest of his life. In April, 1764, he commenced his Lectures at the Haymarket, greatly to the advantage of his fortune and reputation. He afterwards travelled over every part of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and even made a trip to North America, and at every place met with the most flattering and gene-

room reception. After the "Lecture on Heads", had apparently been repeated often enough to lose some of its effect, he composed another entertainment of the like kind, called, "The Supplement, being a New Lecture upon Heads, Portraits, and Whole Lengths." It began in Feb. 1766; but, notwithstanding the lecturer's acknowledged reputation, it was coldly received, and ended with six nights performance. It was tried again the next year, but with little more success, being repeated only seven nights.—The money he had acquired by means of his Lecture having made the drudgery of literature unnecessary to him, we do not find that he produced any performance until Jan. 1770, when "The Court of Alexander," a burletta, set by Dr. Finner, was acted at Covent Garden, with, at least, as much applause as either the author or composer deserved. In 1772, owing to a pirated edition of his songs being published at Whitehaven, he printed a genuine collection of them at Oxford, in 8vo. In 1773, appeared the "Trip to Portsmouth," a comic sketch, acted at the Haymarket, consisting of a few detached scenes, begun and finished in five days. He performed in this piece for the last time himself, and afterwards repeated his "Lecture on Heads" both in London and several other places; when at length, finding his faculties impaired, he sold the property in his work to Mr. Lee Lewes, a comedian of some eminence, who endeavoured, but without success, to catch the spirit of the original author. The "Lecture on Heads" will probably never again meet with the favour it formerly obtained. It was his misfortune that his mind and body did not keep pace with each other in their decay. He sunk by degrees into a state of all others the most distressing to those who have any connection, either of friendship or consanguinity, with a person so unhappily circumstanced. He retained his bodily faculties, after his mind had lost its powers, and exhibited a miserable spectacle of idiotism and fatuity. At length, after several years remaining in this condition, he died, as we have already mentioned, at Biggleswade, Sept. 6, 1784.

BIRTHS.

LADY of Sir John Papillon Twisden, bart. a son and heir.

The wife of Mr. Sotheby, bookseller, in Covent-Garden, a daughter.

Lady of Lord G. Cavendish, a son.

Oct. 16. Viscountess Deerhurst, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Philip Saltmarsh, esq; nephew to the Earl of Fingal, to Mrs. Brockholes, esq; widow of the late Joseph B. esq. of Cloughton, Lanc.

Anth. Hugginson, of Ronaldkirk, to Miss Brown.

J. Turnbull, esq; of Gibraltar, to Miss Ma-

ria Maravlay.

Mr. J. Crouch, assistant clerk of the minutes of the Custom house, to Mrs. Tyson, widow of the late Mr. T. rector of Lambourn, Essex.

Sept. 23. W. Adair, esq; capt. in the 25th reg. of foot, to Miss Shafro, dau and heir. of the late Jenison S. esq; of Renwell, near York.

28. Pr^l Charles of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, (2d brother to her majesty,) to Princess Charlotte of Hesse-Cassel.

30. Rev. — Jefferson, fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, to Miss Richardson, of Titchfield-street.

John Bamford, esq; of 3d reg. of guards, to Miss Jane Simpson, of Bond-st.

2. Mr. Rich. Thomesay, of Austin-Friars, merchant, to Miss Catherine Wakefield, of Croydon.

At Enfield, Mr. Webb, of Little Queen's-st. Holborn, to Miss Eliz. Sapsford, only dau. Mr. S. carpenter at Enfield.

3. At St. Mary, Whitechapel, the rev. Tho. Bryant, of that place, to Mrs. Anne Robinson, Mr. Jas. Brown, of Milford-lane, to Miss Anne Field.

4. At the Savoy chapel, in the Strand, Tho. Painter, aged 76, to Keziah Jelps, above 90.

At Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, Mr. Bedford, attorney, of Birmingham, to Miss Riland, dau. of the rev. Mr. B. rector of Sutton Coldfield.

Hon. Capt. Douglas, of the 1st reg. of foot guards, to Miss Lascelles.

5. W. Miller, esq; upper marshal of the city of London, to Miss Eliz. Stanley.

At Weston Favell, co. Northamp. the rev. — Hill, son of the late Benj. H. esq; receiver-general of the land-tax for that county, to Miss Knight, dau. of the rev. Mr. K. rector of Weston Favell.

At Oxford, Jos. Jones, esq; of Stapleton, near Bristol, to Miss Humphreys. Mr. J. died of an apoplexy before twelve o'clock the same evening.

6. Mr. Henry Yates, of Bengal, to Miss Nelly Little, of Bermondsey.

Joseph Gurney, esq; banker, in Norwich, to Miss Jane Chapman, dau. of the late Abel C. esq; of Whitby.

7. Rev. — Haverfield, of Kew, to Miss Eliz. Roberts, dau. of Mr. R. of Brentford.

9. Rev. Mr. Hallelwell, of Boroughbridge, to Miss Preston.

10. Mr. W. Milton, of Doctors-Commons, attorney-at-law, to Miss Anna Maria Penrose Finch, of Isleworth.

11. In the English church at Rotterdam, Charles Gore, esq; of Tring-house, Herts, to Miss Rochford.

12. At Birlingham, co. Worc. rev. Tho. Broadstock, M. A. rector of that parish, to Miss Elizabeth Colley.

14. Alexander Cottiny, esq; of Chevrell's-Green, Herts, to Mrs. Nove Barwick, of Charter-house-sq.

18. Mr. Swinscow, brandy-merchant, to

Miss Champion.

22. Mr. S. Andrews of Edmonton, to Mrs. Mary Wrench.

24. Charles Forb's, esq; to Miss Pettigrew. Jacob Eccardt, esq; to Miss Sarah Murray.

Mr. W. Shuffrey, of Fleet-str. upholsterer, to Miss Bowman, of Alder-gate-str.

25. At Old Swinford, the rev. Dr. Foley, rector of that place, to Miss Harris, of Stour-bridge.

26. At St. Clement Danes, Mr. Sandys, attorney at Canterbury, to Miss Cluck, only dau. of Capt. C. of Stratford.

27. Thomas Hopkins, esq; of Bentinck-str. to Miss Amelia Hopkins, youngest dau. of Mr. Alderman H.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Wilton, Mr. James Penling, farmer, aged 111 years. He married about twelve years since, and had four sons.

At Flushing, Mr. Scarfdale, proprietor of several iron and steel works in Staffordshire.

At Baldock, Herts. Charles Colleton, esq.

At Southwell, the rev. John Holmes, M.A. senior vicar choral of that collegiate church, rector of Beilby, co. Linc. and vic. of Farnsfield and Kerkington, co. Nott.

At Jamaica, the hon. Samuel Alpele, late a member of his majesty's council in that island.

Near Barnley, in Lancashire, Susannah Evison, a farmer's wife, aged 108 years.

Rev. Mr. Kirk, rector of Horknaw, Brock-leby, and Bonby, co. Linc.

Rev. C. Harland, rector and patron of Lud-desdown, Kent.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Elizabeth Alcock, a pure old virgin, much regretted by the sister-hood. Six unspotted virgins attended her funeral, all dressed in black gowns and white petticoats. At her particular request, in one hand was put a quarter of a pound of good bohea tea, in the other a box filled with superfine snuff; and her coffin was painted white, as an emblem of her virgin purity.

July 18. In Jamaica, James Tierney, esq; of Kingston, in that island.

Sept. 7. In the Isle of Mann, aged 17, Mr. Josh. Lewis, an ensign in the 58th reg. of foot, and eldest son of Lieut. Cpl. Lewis, who commanded the artillery at the siege of Gibraltar. His death was occasioned by wet cloaths, which brought on a violent fever, that carried him off in nine days.

17. In an advanced age, at Naples, where he had resided many years, John Earl Tylney of the kingdom of Ireland. He was the grandson of Sir John Child, and son of Richard Earl Tylney, who, April 17, 1718, was created Viscount Castlemaine, and, Jan. 11, 1735, Earl Tylney. Dying without issue, his title is extinct. He has left his fine seat at Wanstead, in Essex; and his estates, to his nephew Sir James Tylney Long, bart. who was lately M. P. for the Deviser.

23. In Bermondsey-street, Surrey, aged 61,

Rich. Russell, esq; in the commission of the peace for that county. He died a bachelor; and left, among other legacies, 5000*l.* to the Magdalen Hospital, 3000*l.* to the Small-Pox Hospital, 3000*l.* to the Lying in Hospital near Westminster-bridge, 500*l.* to the Surrey Dispensary, 2000*l.* for a monument to be erected in St. John's church, Southwark; 50*l.* each to six young women to attend as pall-bearers on the night of his interment; 20*l.* each to four other young women, who were to precede the corpse, and strew flowers, whilst the dead march in Saul was to be played by the organist of St. John's; and 100*l.* to the rev. Mr. Grose, to write his epitaph. This sum had been left to Dr. Samuel Johnson, but altered by a codicil in favour of the rev. Mr. Grose. All the rest of his property, after the sale of his estates, to the Asylum for young girls in Lambeth parish, which, it is supposed, will amount to 15 or 16,000*l.* after all the legacies and funeral charges are defrayed; and directed his picture to be placed in the committee-room of the Asylum, and his will to be read there once in every year, for which the secretary is to receive an annual gratuity. Eight of the acting magistrates in Surrey, by his desire, attended his funeral; and his executors are Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. Samuel Gillan, Thomas Bell, and William Lewis, esqrs. He also left 200*l.* which was given away, on the morning of his interment, in bread and meat, to the poor of St. John's parish in Southwark; 100*l.* to the charity-school of St. John's, and the like sum to the charity-school of Bermondsey. He has left 200*l.* each to three or four friends, but had not mentioned the name of any one of his relations; one of whom, Miss Russell, an amiable young girl, in poor circumstances in Southwark, was appointed a pall-bearer by his executors. His other relations are said to live in Staffordshire, and at Birmingham. The six young women who attended his funeral as pall-bearers, and the four others to strew flowers before his corpse, were (as desired) spinners, and of good character and reputation. Five hundred pounds were ordered to be spent on the funeral, exclusive of the sums left to the young maidens, which he expressly desired might not be considered as part of the charges of his funeral.—He directed his body to be moved to a more convenient place than his own house, previous to the procession; in consequence of which, it was intended that the body should lay in state in the great-room at Union-hall, in Union street, Southwark. The hall, however, could not be obtained for the purpose; and he was therefore carried from his own house to St. John's church, Oct. 19, amidst the most riotous concourse that ever attended at a funeral. It was with the utmost difficulty that the corpse and the pall-bearers (the pall was torn away) could gain admittance into the church; and only Sir Joseph Mawbey and one other of the executors could crowd in (the others remained in their coach

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1784.

Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. reduc.	3 per Cent. consol.	1 per Cent. Consol.	New 1777	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Cent. 1751	New Navy.	5 per Cent. Navy.	3 per Cent. Scrip.	4 per Cent. Scrip.	Exchqd Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
18		54 7/8 a 1/8			16 1/2		12 1/8								15 1/2 dif.	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 12 0
19		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12			4 s. dif.			53 1/2		16	87 1/2	55			15 13 0
20		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12			3					16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
21		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12			3					16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
22		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12			4					16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
23		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12			3					16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
24		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
25		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
26		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
27		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
28		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
29		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
30		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
31		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
32		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
33		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
34		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
35		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
36		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
37		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
38		54 1/2 a 1/8			16 1/2		12								16 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/8			15 13 0
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For NOVEMBER, 1784.

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by SYLVANUS URBAN.

London, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HARRIS, late of St. John's Gate.

802 Meteorological Diary for November, 1783.—Average Prices of Corn.

Novem. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	52	29 17	SW		fair and funny.
2	50	29 18	SW		thick fog, funny ¹ .
3	50	29 16	E		fog, fun.
4	46	29 16	E		fog, fun ² .
5	46	29 18	E		cloudy, fun ³ .
6	50	30	E		cloudy, fun ⁴ .
7	46	29 16	E		bright, brisk wind.
8	39	30	E		bright and brisk wind.
9	40	30	E		cloudy and cold.
10	44	29 18	SE		cloudy, milder air, rain.
11	42	29 10	W		cloudy, rain.
12	40	29 4	W		cloudy, frost.
13	37	29 6	W	.28	cloudy, rain.
14	41	29	W	.20	wind and sun, rain.
15	47	29 1	W		stormy.
16	46	29 10	W	.26	clouds, sun and wind, rain ⁵ .
17	56	29 9	W	.32	stormy, rain.
18	55	29 9	W	.20	clouds, rain.
19	57	29 10	W	.32	clouds and wind, rain.
20	48	29 14	W		cloudy.
21	42	29 16	W	.5	cloudy; rain.
22	39	29 16	W		fair.
23	34	29 18	W		overcast ⁶ .
24	36	30 2	W		white frost, fair.
25	38	30 4	N		mist.
26	42	30 4	E		mist.
27	37	30 6	E		overcast.
28	34	30 4	E		white frost, bright and still.
29	46	30 2	S		overcast, fair, mild and pleasant.
30	46	30 4	E		fair.

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ Gossamer floats.—² Cattle seek shade at noon from the heat.—³ Green leaves of the crocus appear.—⁴ Ruyton crows.—⁵ Thermometer, 56 abroad, and 56 within, at 8 A. M.—⁶ Frost. Ice.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 15, to Nov. 20, 1784.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.																					
London	5	6	3	4	3	6	2	6	3	4	Essex	5	2	0	0	3	5	2	2	3	7
COUNTIES INLAND.																					
Middlesex	5	8	0	0	3	4	2	2	4	0	Suffolk	5	6	3	0	3	3	2	4	3	4
Surry	5	8	3	0	3	5	2	4	4	5	Norfolk	6	0	3	2	3	2	2	5	0	0
Hertford	5	6	0	0	3	6	2	6	4	4	Lincoln	5	4	3	2	0	2	2	0	3	6
Bedford	5	5	3	4	3	4	2	4	3	10	York	5	9	3	10	3	4	2	0	4	0
Cambridge	5	7	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	Durham	5	7	4	0	3	6	2	0	3	8
Huntingdon	4	10	0	0	3	2	2	1	3	5	Northumberland	5	7	3	9	2	10	2	0	4	2
Northampton	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	Cumberland	6	0	4	6	3	5	2	2	5	2
Rutland	5	7	0	0	3	7	2	3	3	7	Westmorland	6	3	4	3	3	2	1	11	4	0
Leicester	5	10	3	11	3	5	2	2	3	11	Lancashire	6	2	0	0	3	8	2	4	4	2
Nottingham	5	4	3	6	3	2	2	3	3	6	Cheshire	6	0	4	6	3	2	2	2	0	0
Derby	6	3	0	0	3	4	2	5	4	2	Monmouth	5	10	0	0	0	9	1	7	3	2
Stafford	5	11	0	0	3	0	2	0	4	4	Somerset	5	5	3	0	2	8	2	1	3	2
Salop	5	10	0	0	3	0	2	0	4	6	Devon	5	9	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
Hereford	5	5	4	0	2	8	1	9	3	2	Cornwall	5	11	0	0	2	5	1	7	0	0
Worcester	6	4	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	9	Dorset	5	10	0	0	2	11	2	3	3	10
Warwick	5	4	0	0	3	2	1	9	3	1	Hampshire	5	5	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	5
Gloucester	5	10	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	6	Suffex	5	2	0	0	2	11	2	1	3	4
Wilts	5	6	0	0	2	11	2	5	4	3	Kent	6	1	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	5
Berks	5	9	0	0	3	1	2	6	3	8	WALES, Nov. 8, to Nov. 13, 1784.										
Oxford	5	10	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	9	North Wales	6	2	4	8	3	3	1	9	4	1
Bucks	5	11	0	0	3	1	2	2	3	7	South Wales	6	1	4	10	3	1	1	6	4	9

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For NOVEMBER, 1784.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LIV. PART II.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 22.

THE curious account of *The Frame* at Bush Hill, &c. with which your correspondent D. H. has obliged the publick in the two last numbers of your valuable Miscellany, and the beautiful plates with which that account has been embellished, have engaged my attention to a similar aqueduct, which not long since existed in my neighbourhood. I mean *The Boarded River*, as it used generally to be called, about half-way between Highbury, in the parish of Islington, and Hornsey Wood House, in the parish of Hornsey. It was about 178 yards long, and was so exactly upon the same principles as that at Bush Hill appears by your plate to be, that a view of it would be quite needless, if I had one to offer you. It was carried over an ancient bridle-way; and as I used frequently to pass under it in the summer time, I observed it to be almost continually dropping. This being, literally, such a constant *drain* upon the Company, first, I suppose, suggested the idea of destroying it. Accordingly, about Midsummer 1776, preparations were made for that purpose. The earth was raised, by the addition of a great bed of clay, to a proper level, and a channel was made for the river nearly along the old track. Great pains were taken to strengthen the bank, and make it water-tight, as far as possible, by sowing grass down its sides, and covering the top on one side with gravel, so that a fine terrace is carried along the brink of the river. But for a long time the water continued oozing through, and perhaps does so still.—Just by the road, under the trough, was a

small house for one of the Company's servants, which, so far as my memory serves, exactly resembled that which is exhibited in your first plate; and when the trough was destroyed, that house was also pulled down, and another erected upon the river, for the residence of the same person, about a quarter of a mile farther North.—This trough also, like that at Bush Hill, passed over a small, but ancient, water-course, which runs under the road, beneath a brick arch of considerable length, which is not straight, but has a bend in it. The arch is about three feet and a half wide, and high enough for a man to stand in. It is very neatly built, but probably not so much so as that you have represented; nor has it any inscriptions of any kind, and I suppose is not near so high; but, on account of the water that was running under it, I could not form a judgment thereof. This stream consists here principally, I believe, of water that runs down from Highgate Hill; but after it has passed under the river, is much increased by receiving the waste water from thence, and runs, at times a considerable stream, through the parish of Stoke Newington, cross the great Hertford Road at the Northern extremity of the village, and thence to Hackney, where, having acquired the name of Hackney Brook, it crosses two streets, and at length falls into the River Lea, in Hackney Marsh, near Oldford, a hamlet belonging to the parish of Stratford le Bow.

The bridle-way I first mentioned being a public horse road (though scarcely passable in winter), leading from the principal Green Lane, the ancient Ermen Street, where it separates the parishes of Islington

Islington and Hornsey, the Company did not presume to stop it up, but built a bridge cross the river, nearly over the aforesaid arch; and at the West end of this bridge is the boundary of Hornsey parish. And here I am led to take notice of a blunder which pervades all the books upon the subject that I ever saw, and that is as to the situation of the manor of Brown's Wood. It is the corps of a prebend of the church of St. Paul, the prebendary of which has the 16th stall on the right side of the choir, and is generally described as part and parcel of the parish of Wilsden, in this county; whereas it is co-extensive with the East side of the parish of Hornsey (at least in this Southern part of it), of which it forms a very considerable part, I apprehend more than half. This abundantly appears from a number of stones that I have frequently seen, standing close to the Hornsey parish-mark, with M upon them. The place where the Manor Court is held is Hornsey Wood House, a tea-house, formerly very much frequented. But to return to the New River. From this bridge a road leads North Westward to Stroud Green, whereon stands an old farm-house, but dignified with the name of Stapleton Hall, as having been the property and residence of the family of Sir Thomas Stapleton, of Grey's Court, in the county of Oxford, Bart. and thence to Hornsey. From this Green are outlets Eastward to Hornsey Wood House, and thence to the principal Green Lane, and Westward to Duval's (vulgarly called Devil's) Lane, in which is Duval's or Devil's House, said to have been so called as having been the residence of one Duval, a famous highwayman in days of yore, and thence to Holloway and Highgate. From the bridge before-mentioned, South Westward, there is no public way, a gate having been erected just by that spot by James Colebrooke, of Arnolds at Southgate, Esq. (father of Sir James and Sir George Colebrooke, Barts.), when he was lord of the neighbouring manor of Highbury, which produced a suit at law, attended with some curious circumstances. There was one Jennings, a Quaker, who was originally, by profession, an ass-driver, afterwards became proprietor of some asses *in fee simple*, then a farmer at Crouch End, a little hamlet in the parish of Hornsey, and at length lessee of the manor of Brown's Wood. This man became acquainted

with Richard Holland, a leather-seller in Newgate Street, London, who had a villa at Hornsey, and was at great pains to obtain the suppression of some tolls demanded in Smithfield Market (see Noorthouck's History of London). These two worthy gentlemen determined to oblige Mr. Colebrooke to open the road. Accordingly, one day they sent several teams down the road. When they came to the Boarded River, not finding any body to open the gate, they, without farther ceremony, cut it down, drove across the field to the next gate, and did the same there. They then passed by a farmhouse*, which belongs to the Crown, and thence, by the side of what is now Mr. Dawes's park, (who bought the manor of Highbury of Sir George Colebrooke, and about the year 1781 built a house on the spot which used to be called Jack Straw's Castle, from whence there is a delightful prospect of the neighbouring country,) to Highbury Barn. Here they found a third gate; upon which they dispatched a messenger to Mr. John Wallbank, a very reputable farmer, who was Mr. Colebrooke's tenant, requesting him to open the gate; which he refusing to do, they pulled it up with their horses, and drove it in triumph down the road to Canonbury Lane, and thence to Islington, where they proclaimed aloud, "that they had come along this old road, which was a thoroughfare," &c. Upon this, Wallbank commenced a suit; and in order effectually to stop the passage, by Mr. Colebrooke's desire took off the crown of the arch at the Boarded River, and laid it open, railing the opening to prevent mischief. At length the suit was brought to an issue, and the plaintiff examined one Richard Glascock †, who had long dwelt at the Boarded River House, as a servant to the Company (and who may be ranked with your correspondent's Abraham Criesley), and swore that there had always been a bar there. The defendant did not appear, and was nonsuited. In consequence of which, this has ever since continued a *via clausa*. Mr. Colebrooke died before the trial came on.

* Commonly called *Cream Hall*. On the hill near this house is a remarkably distinct echo. EDIT.

† A droll character; the terror of all the little boys who attempted to fish in the Boarded River. We well remember him by the name of *Old Dick Glascock*; and perfectly recollect most of the circumstances related by our friendly correspondent. EDIT.

The present governor of this Company is Peter Holford, Esq. master in chancery, who succeeded his father Robert Holford, Esq. in both those offices.—James Colebrooke, Esq. was deputy governor, and William Berners, Esq. (who died about 14 months ago) was treasurer. Who are the present possessors of those offices I know not.

I am happy to have it in my power to ease the mind of your respectable correspondent, as well as of the gentleman from whom he quotes, respecting Lady Myddelton. The mother of the late Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart. (of whom see a note in your Magazine, vol. LII. p. 74, col. 2.) did actually receive a pension of 20l. per annum from the Goldsmiths Company, which, after her death, was, at the solicitation of Mr. Harvey, of Chigwell in Essex, continued to her son Sir Hugh, but was not his whole support, he being possessed of other property. He afforded a melancholy proof of a fact, the truth of which we have too frequent evidence of, namely, that a man may convey his blood, but not his brains, to his posterity. All his employment, and all his amusement, consisted in drinking ale in any company he could pick up. Mr. Harvey took care of him, and put him to board in the house of a sober farmer at or near Chigwell, on whom he could depend; and there he lived and died, a striking and unhappy contrast to his great ancestor.—He was the last heir male of this branch of the family, and with him the title expired. It is necessary to observe, in justice to the Goldsmiths Company, and to their Clerk, 1st, that the Company receive no benefit from the bequest of Sir Hugh Myddelton, being merely the channel through which it is conveyed to his pensioners, and that the annuity they paid to Lady Myddelton and her son was merely *ex gratia*, and out of their own purse (whether the New River Company did any thing, in imitation of their example herein, I am not informed); and 2dly, that if D. H. applied to Mr. Reynolds, the present clerk of the Company, it is not to be wondered at, that he could give no information upon the subject, as Sir Hugh Myddelton was dead, and consequently the pension ceased, before Mr. Reynolds was in possession of that office.

The late William Clarke, Esq. of Bush Hill, was a Turkey merchant. He was the son, I believe, of Sir William Clarke, Knt. an eminent Turkey merchant, of the last age. Mr. Clarke married a Miss Hamilton, sister to the lady of the late

Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, Bart. who died before him, leaving issue two daughters, one married to ——— Forbes, Esq. the other unmarried. The house and gardens were sold by auction in July last, and bought by John Blackburn, Esq. merchant, in Scots Yard, Bush Lane, London, for £. 2700. E.

MR. URBAN,

THE following original letter, affixed to the books to which it relates, in the choir of the cathedral at Lichfield, will perhaps be worth preserving.

Yours, &c. N. J.

“MR. SUBCHANTOR,

“I have now sent downe by Mr. Rixam your Lichfield carrier, the set of Church Services and Anthems, for the use of your Quire; with two Bookes of ruled Paper, wherein to prick the Organ parts for both: in all 12 Bookes, and well bound, having the Episcopall Armes of your See imprest on the foreside, and my owne upon the other. This is my first Free-will Offering, which with a cherefull and willing minde I dedicate to the service of your Temple; and may as pious a use be made of them, in sounding forth the Praises of the Almighty, as the Donation hath sincerity of heart from

“Your reall friend

“most humble servant,

“E. ASHMOLE.

“Middle Temple, May 3, 1662.

“For my honoured friend
“Mr. Zachary Turnepenny,
“Subehantor of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield,
“at his house in the Close
“of Lichfield.”

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 22.

YOUR correspondent E. (p. 735) is desirous to know by whom the sheriffs of Lancashire are appointed; and therefore I shall take the liberty to inform him of what I thought no person who could write to learnedly of the other counties he mentions could be ignorant, viz. that Lancashire was erected into a county palatine anno 50 Edward III. and granted to his son, John of Gaunt, for life, that he should therein have Jura Regalia, &c. But these royalties are abridged by statute, particularly directing that all writs and process should be in the king's name. However, the chancellor of the county palatine still appoints the sheriffs of that county, and therefore their names do not appear amongst those nominated

minated at Westminster, and afterwards appointed by the king in council.

It may also be observed, that the sheriff of the county of Cornwall is omitted amongst those nominated the other day; the reason whereof is, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales being fully invested with the dukedom of Cornwall, the right of appointing that sheriff devolves upon him in the same manner as it was exercised by the late Prince Frederick, his highness's grandfather, who was the first Prince of Wales that had so done since the reign of King James the First, when Charles, his son, was Prince of Wales. B. R.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 18.

THE inclosed transcript from the "New and General Biographical Dictionary," Art. MORE (Dr. Henry), will give your Berlin correspondent F. S. (see p. 728) some information respecting the learned Countess Conway, and likewise shew that you was right in your first conjecture of her being a daughter of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London.

"In 1639, he (Dr. More) had taken his Master of Arts degree; and being chosen fellow of his college, he became tutor to several persons of great quality. One of these was Sir John Finch, whose sister, Lady Conway, may be called another of the Doctor's pupils at a distance, or out of college. This lady, whose genius and temper was nearly related to his own, had the misfortune to fall into Quakerism, from which he laboured many years to reclaim her, but without success. He had a great esteem of, and friendship with, her. He drew up some of his treatises at her request; and she, in return, left him a legacy of £. 400. He composed others of his works at Ragley, the seat of her lord, in Warwickshire, where, at intervals, he spent a considerable part of his time. He met here with two extraordinary persons, the famous Van Helmont, and the noble's famous Valentine Greatrakes; for, it seems, Lady Conway was frequently afflicted with violent pains in her head, and these two persons were called in at different times to try their powers upon her; and at last Van Helmont lived in the family. There was once a design of printing some remains of this lady after her death, and the preface was actually wrote by our author, under the person of Van Helmont; in which disguise he draws her character with so much address, that the most Quaker would see every thing

"he could wish for in it, and yet the soberest Christian be entirely satisfied with it. It is printed at large in his Life."

In the margin to this extract reference is made, by the compilers of the Dictionary, to Mr. Ward's Life of Dr. Henry More, p. 203, &c.; and I have reason to believe, that at pp. 192, 195, this extraordinary woman is mentioned*. She, according to Collins's Peerage, vol. III. p. 375, must have had a second husband; for, in the detail of the family of Conway Lord Conway, it is set forth, "that Francis (Seymour) Lord Conway, after the death of his brother Popham, took the surname and bore the arms of Conway, being heir by adoption to the estate of Edward Earl of Conway, which, on the decease of the Countess of Mulgrave, widow of the said Earl, he accordingly enjoyed." W. & D.

MR. URBAN,

THE elegant Epitaph on Gen. Wolfe in Westerham church (p. 731) had before been inserted in your Magazine, vol. XXX. p. 201 †, with the omission, however, of the material words, CONQUEROR OF QUEBEC. It was written, and the tablet erected, by the Rev. Geo. Lewis, M. A. then vicar of that parish, who was admired, in his younger days, at Westminster, for his masterly performance of *Ignoramus*, and in his old age was panegyriced at Tunbridge, in Latin and English, in verse and prose, by the late facetious Knight and Doctor, Sir William Browne.

Molly Leapor (p. 752) was a most extraordinary, uncultivated genius, who "warbled her native wood-notes wild." The first volume of her poems was published by subscription (the proposals for which were drawn up by Mr. Garrick) under the patronage of several persons of rank and taste, in 1748; as was also the second volume, of which the late Mr. Hawkins Browne was the editor, in 1750, both of them after her death, which happened prematurely by the measles, at the age of 24. She has been celebrated by Mr. Duncombe in the *Feminead*. CRITO.

MR. URBAN,

MOLLY LEAPOR, p. 752, according to the account of her prefixed to some pieces of hers, inserted in the

* See more of her in p. 210.

† See the epitaph in Westminster Abbey, vol. XXXIII. p. 616; and several others proposed for him in volumes XXXII. and XXXIII.

Collection of Poems by eminent Ladies, in two volumes 12mo, 1755, was born at Marston St. Laurence, Northamptonshire, in 1722, and died of the measles at 24 years old, which must have been in the year 1746. Her poems have been collected and published by subscription, in two volumes 8vo. Her father was a gardener, and she was some time cook-maid in a gentleman's family in the neighbourhood. Her fondness for writing verses there displayed itself by her sometimes taking up her pen while the jack was standing still, and the meat scorching. The editor of the Poems by Eminent Ladies cautions the reader against forming an idea of her person from the poem called "Mira's Picture;" and says, though she has made free with herself, it was by no means disagreeable. But the description, I remember the gentleman, in whose house she lived as servant, once gave me of it, was still harsher. He represented her as having been extremely swarthy, and quite emaciated, with a long crane-neck, and a short body, much resembling, in shape, a bass-viol. However, the talents of her mind amply compensated for the defects of her person; and if, with so few advantages, she was capable of writing with so much credit to herself, there can be no doubt but, if her career had been prolonged, she would have greatly distinguished herself in the annals of female literature. W.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 16.

IT is somewhat surprising that, amongst the various Histories of Mr. Pope's Life, and observations on his writings, no person has been able to mention who the *unfortunate lady* was, to whose memory some pathetic verses are inscribed. One would imagine Mr. Ruffhead might have known from the Bishop of Gloucester; but little is to be obtained from that dull, unsatisfactory performance of his. [See our vol. LI. p. 314.]

I venture to send you the following relation, in hopes it may induce some persons, better informed, to confirm it with further particulars, or provoke them to contradict it, and discover the truth.—I cannot pretend to vouch for the authenticity of my account, but you shall have it as I received it, long ago, from a very worthy, but obscure, country parson, one very unlikely indeed to be furnished with secret anecdotes. He told me, that in the earlier part of his life he had been an enthusiastic admirer of Pope, and immoderately inquisitive about every cir-

cumstance relative to his works. It often happens that zeal and diligence will effect its purpose where all the best means and favourable opportunities are wanting.—His account was as follows: That the lady's name was *Scudamore*; that she and her family were Roman Catholics; that, having fixed her affections on a person not suitable to her, the match was steadily opposed by her uncle and guardian. This created such uneasiness between them, that it was agreed they should separate, and the lady go abroad to a convent. It was to Antwerp, as well as I can recollect, that she was sent; not with a view of taking the veil, but to stay as a boarder, her friends hoping that, by the time she was of age, she might come to better judgement; that she was soon after seized with a fever, which ended in a state of melancholy; and that she somehow or other procured a sword, and put an end to her life. Such are all the particulars that were communicated to me, and such the authority.

That great genius and excellent man, Dr. Johnson, is the first, as far as I can remember, that has very properly censured the sentiment in these verses.—There is not, in all Pope's Works, a more reprehensible passage, or more contrary to the principles of society. Uncommon bitterness is expressed against the lady's uncle, merely for acting as a man of honour and a conscientious guardian should do. Nothing could warrant such lines, but the supposition that the uncle had opposed an equal match from interested motives, and with a view of inheriting his niece's fortune. But we are too much in the dark to judge fairly on this occasion. P. ARVUS.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

A Remedy for destroying the weevils in ships, and preserving dry provision for sea service, being a very great object of naval utility, has engaged the attention of a medical gentleman to exert his abilities in researches after so useful a discovery. Experiments have been made with success, not only for this desirable purpose, but also for making biscuit, which will keep longer and sweeter than those made in the usual manner, and prevent the internal breeding of that insect, and resist the efforts of the external weevil from damaging the bread, either in its purity, flavour, or quality, though that species of vermin should even gain a lodgment therein.

Yours, &c. BENEVOLOUS.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *Fleet-street, 198, Nov 5.*

HAVING again read the letter published in your Magazine of last month, signed by the Rev. William Backhouse, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and referred to in your Contents by the words "Recent Medical Imposition detected," calculated to invalidate one published at my desire some time since the public newspapers, which I had received by post as from a Reverend *Daniel Storer*, curate of Sittingbourn, in Kent, and in which the writer authorises me to make that public use of it, as a corroborative testimony to the well-known virtues of a medicine of which I am the sole proprietor; now, Sir, as I would wish to evince, by the whole tenor of my conduct, as much contempt for imposition and regard for veracity as the Reverend Archdeacon himself, I trust you will allow me an opportunity of defending myself against illiberal and aspersive conclusions, however sacred their source, in which the common precautions with respect to truth, usually observed by men of sense, seem wholly disregarded.

The medicine of which I am the proprietor does not derive its reputation from forged testimonies or suborned perjuries; of its established efficacy I am empowered to adduce vouchers not less respectable, in every point of view, than

even the Reverend Archdeacon of Canterbury. The letter in question is one of a number received from different quarters, by post, on the same subject, of which, I trust, the subjoined solemn asseveration* will be held a sufficient proof; and, as it appeared to me a fair and gentlemanly acknowledgement of facts, I made use of the author's permission to publish it.

The Archdeacon has thought proper to justify his interference by saying, "he thought it his duty, as a public man in office, to detect such impositions." I will not pretend to say what may be the particular duties of an Archdeacon of Canterbury; but I believe his duty as a Christian and a Citizen required him to reflect a little farther on the subject, before he ventured to attack the property and character of an unoffending individual, by pointing him out as an impostor, who was *at least* as innocent of the fault, if it was one, as your Reverend correspondent, or his friend Mr. Evans.

Yours, &c. B. CORNWELL.

* * * *The above letter being abridged by us from a longer one, it may be necessary to observe, that the Archdeacon has replied, Mr. Cornwell rejoined, and that Mr. Storer has not been brought into Court. And here, without a comment, we shall close the subject; referring the reader who may desire to know more of it to the Kentish Gazette of October and November.*

* "In the High Court of Chancery. Bryan Cornwell, of Fleet-street, in the city of London, patentee of a certain medicinal cordial, called *Oriental Vegetable Cordial*, maketh oath, and saith, that he this deponent did, on or about the 14th day of August last past, receive the original letter hereunto annexed, from or by the General Post or person who usually delivers letters to this deponent from the Post Office, with the usual Post marks thereon, which appears on the said letter. And this deponent saith, that although he did not then know the name or person of the Rev. Daniel Storer, annexed or subscribed thereto; this deponent, at the time he read the contents of the said letter, verily believed that the same was written and sent to this deponent by the said Daniel Storer, as the curate of Sittingbourn in the said county of Kent, from whence the same is dated, and that the said letter was written and sent to this deponent for the benevolent purpose expressed and contained in the said letter; and that this deponent, in full confidence and belief that the said letter was written by, and in the real character of, the said Rev. Daniel Storer, thought it an act of justice due to the public and to himself to have the same printed and published in the newspapers; and with that view, and under full persuasion of the authenticity of the said letter, this deponent ordered an extract thereof to be published in Lloyd's Evening Post, as stated in the Kentish Gazette of the 9th of October instant. And this deponent saith, that from the time of publishing the said extract of the said letter until he read the said Kentish Gazette, he never heard, or had the least reason to suppose or believe, that the said letter was not written or sent by the said Daniel Storer as curate of Sittingbourn as aforesaid; nor has this deponent at this time any reason to believe that the said Daniel Storer is not curate of Sittingbourn aforesaid, otherwise than from what is intimated to the contrary by a note, printed in the said Kentish Gazette, signed W. Backhouse, Archdeacon of Canterbury. And this deponent saith, that if the said Daniel Storer is not, or was not, curate of Sittingbourn aforesaid, at the time of writing the said letter, the publication of the said extract thereof was not meant or intended as any imposition by this deponent, as he received the said letter by the General Post, and paid the postage marked thereon as aforesaid.

BRYAN CORNWELL.

Sworn before me this fourteenth of October, 1784, at the Public Office in

Symond's Inn, before

EDW. MONTAGU.

This paper writing [exactly the same which we have printed in p. 726] was produced and shewn to Bryan Cornwell, and is the same mentioned and referred to in his affidavit.

Sworn this fourteenth day of October, 1784, before me

EDW. MONTAGU."

R000

Fig. 4. p. 814.



*Size of
the Seal*

Mr. Wood's log

Camden Street, Islington, Oct. 25.

MR URBAN,

YOUR ready insertion of my letter (p. 409) induces to my being a farther correspondent, as there promised, which I should have been sooner, but for the interruption of a voyage to Jersey, and from thence into France, in the months of June, July, and August last.

The fertile island of Jersey is one of the most beautiful moles on the face of the ocean; and the romantic scenes of stupendous rocks and bays, which skirt this island, are picturesque almost beyond description. Few remarkable antiquities are to be met with; the most noted is what is called Mount Orgueil, on which is what is distinguished by the name of The Old Castle, close to the sea, a venerable piece of antiquity, built on, and surrounded with, rocks of the most tremendous appearance. In old time it has stood the brunt of several sieges from the French, who at one time encamped before it with 10,000 men but failed in their attempt to take it. The æra of its erection is unknown, no historian being able to trace its origin; and, before the invention of artillery, it was thought impregnable. But it is so commanded by an adjacent hill, that, according to the present art of war, a smart cannonade would soon reduce it to a heap of rubbish. The ascent to the top of this castle is by near 200 steps, from whence is an extensive view of the sea and coast of France; and, by the help of a prospective glass, I plainly saw the two front towers of the cathedral church of Coutance, in Lower Normandy, said to be one of the finest churches in France, and that it was built by the English, when that country was in their possession. In my walk to the castle, a gentleman informed me, that in a field on the summit of the opposite hill was a *cromlech*, or altar, of the Druids; which as I earnestly desired to see, he kindly conducted me to the place. It stood in the corner of a field of corn, on an elevated spot or barrow, almost covered with fern. It is a large, rough, irregular-shaped stone, supposed to weigh 80 tons, supported by six smaller ones, its elevation not above two feet from the ground. The inclosed drawing [*see plate I fig. 1.*] is a representation of it. Some modern Bacchanalian rites had been celebrated on this altar, as there were the remains of several broken glasses and bottles on it. I was informed, that there are one or two more of these *cromlechs* on the island;

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an evident demonstration that it was known in the most remote ages. A gentleman shewed me the spot where a much larger one stood; which, he said, was within his own remembrance, and that it could not be less than 800 tons. It has been demolished; and the fragments used about the fortifications or pier; one of its supporters is still standing, and is near five feet in height. He also favoured me with the sight of some very ancient pieces of coarse silver coin, which were found in an earthen pot, in a field in the island. They were thick, and about the size of a sixpence; a head, of exceeding rude workmanship, on one side; and something like a horse, with abundance of dots, on the reverse, but no inscription. He apprehended them to have been of some Gaulish princes, in the time of the ancient Romans.

The churches in the island of Jersey are all very plain buildings, most of them with square steeples, several of which I saw, but they have nothing remarkable in them, only that the communion-table is not at the east end, as in our English churches, but placed just under the pulpit. The gallant Major Pierson, who was killed at the time the French invaded this island, in 1781, has a handsome monument erected to his memory in Saint Hillier's town church, in August last, while I was there. It was executed by Bacon, and has the following inscription:

“To the Memory of
Major FRANCIS PIERSON,
who,
when this Island was invaded by the French,
fell, bravely fighting,
at the Head of the British and Island Troops.
He died in the Flower of Youth,
and in the Moment of Victory,
on the Sixth Day of January,
1781, aged 24.
The States of the Island,
in grateful Testimony of their Deliverance,
caused this Monument to be erected
at the Public Expence.”

The French General was also mortally wounded, and carried into a gentleman's house facing the market-place, where he died the next morning. I was shewn his blue coat, laced with gold, very bloody, and two gold snuff-boxes which were found in his pockets, one of which had his lady's picture on the cover, and inside was the order, in his hand-writing, for the French troops to throw down their arms and surrender.

The coin fig. 7, in your Magazine for May, I think, has been hitherto unnoticed.

riced. I take it to have been struck at Hamburg; the inscription, "Civitas. Sancti. M. T. B. HA." meaning (as I apprehend) a city under the protection of the Virgin. Reverse, "Servorum Inpatoris;" which may allude to its being a city dependant on the empire.—This being but conjecture, I should be glad to see it rightly explained.

In P. Q.'s critical remarks on my letter, p. 496, he says, "The Bishop's figure is, on the tomb, in pontificals;" but there is no other on that tomb but the skeleton: all the tombs of bishops with figures on them, in the north aisle, are the following, and every of them in the opposite wall, viz. The first, on the entrance of that aisle, from the body of the church, is an honorary one for Valentine Carey, who was buried on the north side of Old St. Paul's, London, where he had a stately monument, with his effigies, erected to his memory. He died in 1626. The second is of Henry Marshall, 1203, on a tomb of grey marble, in his pontificalibus, mitred, and a pastoral staff, or crozier, in his hand, still in good preservation. The third, Walter Stapledon, who, in a great insurrection in the troublesome reign of Edward II, 1326, was murdered by the Londoners, and ignominiously buried in a heap of rubbish from a tower he was then building or repairing, near his own house in the Strand; and, about six months after, the body was taken up, and carried to the cathedral church of Exeter, where it was honourably interred on the north side of the high altar, under a sumptuous monument, with his largely-proportioned mitred figure, in pontifical vestments, thereon, a pastoral staff in one hand, and the other over his breast, with a book in it. On the flat roof, over the figure, is painted the image or picture of our Saviour, the hands elevated, as if to shew the wounds which appear in them and his feet. This monument is kept in complete repair, painted and gilded, by the munificence of the provost and

fellows of Exeter College in Oxford, of which he was founder. A long inscription, in Latin, was placed over the tomb, at the last repair, intimating the untimely end of this good prelate, and the college's grateful obligations.

The arms engraved in the plate for June, fig. 2, p. 409, are not those of the see of Exeter, as asserted also in p. 426; but, I have reason to think, belong to the deanry of Winchester, that of the bishoprick of Exeter being as the inclosed drawing [*see plate I. fig. 2*], and are thus blazoned: Gules, two keys in saltire, and a sword in pale, Or, uniting the Saints Peter and Paul.

I may probably send you some further observations on Jersey. M. S.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 3.

TO gratify your correspondent D. N. (p. 742) I send you a drawing of the pulpit at Paul's Cross [*see plate I. fig. 3.*] from a copy in the Pepysian Collection at Magdalen College, Cambridge; and shall transcribe, by way of illustration, the words of honest Stow:

"About the midst of this church-yard is a pulpit-crosse of timber, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead, in which are Sermons preached by learned Divines, every Sunday in the fore-noone. The very antiquity of which crosse is to me unknown*.—I read, that in the yeere 1259 King Henry the Third commanded a generall assembly to be made at this crosse, where he in proper person commanded the Maior, that on the next day following he should cause to be sworne before the Aldermen, every stripling of 12 yeeres of age, or upward, to be true to the King and his heires, Kings of England.—Also, in the yeere 1262, the same King caused to be read, at Pauls Crosse, a Bull, obtained from Pope Urban the Fourth, as an absolution for him, and for all that were sworne to maintaine the Articles made in Parliament at Oxford. Also, in the yeere 1299, the Deane of Pauls accursed, at Pauls Crosse, all those which had searched in the church of S. Martin in the Field for an hoord of gold, &c. This

* "The original occasion of erecting a cross here, and so likewise in all other church-yards," says Dugdale, "was to put good people, passing through such cemeteries, in mind to pray for the souls of those whose bodies lay there interred. But, besides that use of the cross in this place, there hath been another made thereof, and perhaps very anciently, viz. of preaching there to the people." The "preacher at Pauls Cross" is mentioned in the will of Michael de Northburgh, Bishop of London, dated 10 kal. June, 1361; and by the letters hortatory of Robert de Braybroke, Bishop of London, 11 Rich. II, it appears, that "the high cross standing in the greater church yard of the cathedral, where the word of God had wont to be preached to the people, was then grown ruinous by reason of winds and tempests. Hur, after that time, Thomas Kempe, who sat Bishop here from 28 Henry VI. to 5 Henry VII, rebuilt it, as Godwin affirms, and as his arms, on sundry places of its leaded cover do manifest." History of St. Paul's, 2d edit. p. 130.

pulpit-crosse was, by tempest of thunder and lightning, defaced. Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London, new builded it, in forme as it now standeth."

The cross at St. Michael's (after which D. N. also enquires) is thus described by Stow:

"This parish church hath, on the south side thereof, a proper cloyster, and a faire church-yard, with a pulpit-crosse, not much unlike so that in Pauls Church-yard. Sir John Rudstone, Maior, caused the same pulpit-crosse, in his life time, to be builded, the church-yard to be enlarged, by ground purchased of the next parish, and also proper houses to be raised for lodging of Quire-men, such as at that time were assistants to divine service, then daily song by note in that church. The said John Rudstone deceased 1531, and was buried in a vault under the pulpit-crosse. He appointed sermons to bee preached there, not now performed. His tombe before the pulpit-crosse is taken thence, with the tombe of Richard Yaxley, doctor of physicke to King Henry the Eighth, and other."

In the Pepysian Library, I may add, is also a copy of Sir Philip Sidney's funeral procession to St. Paul's, 1587, drawn and invented by Tho. Lant, gent. servant to the said hon. knight, and graven on copper by Theod. de Brij, in the city of London, 1587, Latin and English, dated at the end 1588. A copy of this procession was sold, at Mr. West's sale, for 10 guineas. John Claxton, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, has another copy, which he bought for 4 shillings (see British Topography, vol. 1. p. 683). So fluctuating is the value of curiosities!

A LONDON ANTIQUARY.

MR. URBAN,

THE respectable writer of the Preface to a "Proposed Form of Registers for Baptisms and Burials" was probably led to say, that he did not find any mention of the regulation respecting parish-registers during the reign of Elizabeth, from the circumstance of his having only consulted THE INJUNCTIONS given by her to the Clergy and Laity, A.D. 1559. If you refer to the Articles of Visitation, eodem Anno, you will meet with this item: "Whether they have one book or register kept, wherein they write the day of every wedding, christening, and burying?" See Sparrow's Collection of Articles, Injunctions, &c. printed in 1661, 4to.

In Ridley's Articles of Visitation,

* See vol. LI. p. 377.

A. D. 1550, no mention is made of registers.

Inter *Capitula five Constitutiones Ecclesiasticas*, 1597, occurs much, *De Registris in Ecclesiis salve Custodie commitentis* (p. 49). And these Injunctions (as well as the Canons of 1603) direct the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, to be transcribed from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

There are many registers which contain no entry whatsoever from 1652 to 1659.

With due submission, would not *born* be preferable to *aged*? I apprehend that a person who was born the 7th, and baptized the 11th, might be registered as being *aged only 4 days*, though in fact he would be 5 days old.

In my Register of Burials I always specify the deceased having been a lodger or traveller, as well as his occupation.

The form prescribed under the running-title of *Where buried* is not full enough. The corpse may have been deposited in the church; in North or South aisle; in a grave or vault; the minister's, the parish, or a family vault. And if in the church-yard, whether in a grave or vault ought to be particularised, as well as the quarter of the burying-ground.

To the hints with regard to church-yards should be added the destruction of the ivy, so injurious to the fabric. The bishops ought not to have been included in the censure. Parochial visitations belong now to the archdeacons, and their officials or surrogates.

The charge of little attention being paid to church-yards is not *universally* true. I can mention upwards of 500 parishes where the churches are visited annually, between Easter and Michaelmas, and where the defaults then found are to be certified as being amended at the ensuing court held at Michaelmas.

Why is the mark of admiration added after *fields*! p. 5? or, rather, why is the deficiency of mould to be supplied *from the neighbouring fields*? I know several serious (not superstitious) people, who would be shocked at such a procedure—*sacra profanis*!

I do not altogether like the word *manure*, in the preceding paragraph. That, as well as the *neighbouring fields*, is surely liable to some objection.

If I had not, Mr. Urban, approved highly of the plan in general, you would not have had these minute remarks on it from Yours, &c.

A COUNTRY RECTOR.

Tb

The Editor, from his knowledge of the gentleman to whom the following letter is addressed, is confident that he will excuse the insertion of so singular a literary curiosity, and complete specimen of modern criticism.

TO MR. PINKERTON.

THE distinguished honour which your native country has acquired by literary imposition upon her neighbours renders a junction with those illustrious worthies, *William Lauder*, *Archibald Bower*, and *James Macpherson*, no small compliment to the ingenious Mr. Pinkerton*, (as you, with equal happiness and familiarity, have been pleased to introduce yourself to the acquaintance of an astonished world.) Your endeavours are not, it must be confessed, of equal magnitude; but the difference cannot be owing to a want of inclination. Your success has, doubtless, fully gratified your expectations; and the dexterity of a pick-pocket may vie with the impudence of a highwayman. You, Mr. Pinkerton, will be already conscious of the nature of this address, for you will be conscious that you deserve it, how little forever you may have thought your merits liable to detection. But though my readers may have heard of your now justly-forgotten *Rimes*†, *Tales*, *Dithyrambic Odes*, and other equally sublime and incomprehensible rhapsodies, they may still require to be informed that you are the editor (author, I should say,) of two volumes of what you have been pleased to call *Scottish Tragic Ballads*, and *Select Scottish Ballads*, (I congratulate you on your improvement in orthography), volume II, a character in which alone I am about to consider you. You will do me the justice to recollect how and when I appear; and, while I leave you no room to complain of my prolixity, admit that as a sufficient apology for my conciseness.

To your two learned *Wartonian Dissertations* I have nothing at all to say, for this obvious reason: you have been frequently asked what they are to the

purpose, and I never heard that you were able to tell. Let us therefore proceed to examine the poetical contents of your first volume.

Hardyknute, Part I. This ballad has been substantially proved an artful and impudent forgery: but whether *Mrs. Wardlaw* were the mother or the midwife, is of very little consequence; the ballad is certainly *spurious*. There is not, I readily acknowledge, any great degree of criminality in reprinting a fine and popular ballad; even though, from a defect in judgment, or a sturdy adherence to what Dr. Johnson might call Scotch morality, you did not believe, or thought proper to deny, its true origin. But what excuse can you have for the publication of a *second* part, or continuation of this poetical fraud? Not ignorance surely? No; the composition must be altogether your own. Neither the lady, nor the common people of Lanerkshire, from whom you pretend to have recovered most of the stanzas, will deprive you of the honour of its procreation. The poetry is too artificial, too contemptible; the forgery too evident.

The eight following pieces, being chiefly transcribed from *Percy*, though not a whit the less suspicious on that account, I shall not attend to. I want to prove your forgery, not his.

The *Laird of Woodhouselee*, *Lord Livingston*, *Binnorie*, and *The Death of Menteith*, which you give "from tradition," were, I am confident, never heard of before; and carry the strongest intrinsic marks of forgery. Of *I wish I were where Helen lies*, this single line alone is genuine. And yet have you the affectation or assurance to censure *Ramsay*, who not only was a much better poet, but, though a poor barber, had infinitely more taste and judgment in Scottish poetry than yourself, for exercising a much slighter degree of the same liberty. If you be accused unjustly, convince us of your innocence.

You are pleased to tell us, that the stanzas you have given of "*Flodden Field*" form a complete copy of that

* Why a man of independent fortune should be censured for assuming the title of *Mr.*, which is allowed to the meanest mechanic, seems extraordinary. Had he given barely his name and surname, much stronger objections might be brought. In France, that superlative land of etiquette, the *Monsieur* is always used by a young writer, of whatever private station; the name and surname solely by a writer of established fame. We follow them, and say *John Milton*, *Horace Walpole*, and *Thomas Warton*; but never give name and surname to a writer of inferior, or of commencing, reputation. For the writer himself to give them, without addition, were therefore the height of vanity. EDIT.

† "A mistake. Dr. Beattie mentions them, in his last publication, with all the warmth of friendship, and all the extravagance of puffing. But this is Scotch policy. *Clen me, and I'll slay thee.*"

poem; that a variety of versifiers had been induced to mingle stanzas of their own composition; and thence compliment yourself on your painful but necessary duty in discriminating *such dross*, by the touchstone of truth, from the gold of antiquity. You must have been sadly fatigued, to be sure; as I dare you to mention a single copy, of any better authority than that of a modern ballad-stall, which contains a single stanza more than, or different from, your own*.

P. 88. *Britons*, you say, "was the common name which the Scots gave the *English* anciently, as may be observed in their old poets, and particularly *Blind Harry*, whose testimony," you add, "can only be relied on as to the common language and manners of the time; his *Life of Wallace* being a tissue of the most absurd fables ever mingled." One would be glad to hear of an author who writes for the vulgar, in their native dialect, and cannot be relied on as to the common language of his time. In this, therefore, *Blind Harry* has nothing peculiar; but I defy you to point out a single passage in his *Life of Wallace* more descriptive of the manners of the age in which, than that of which, he wrote. If you had read the book, you never could have pronounced such an unjust, and indeed ignorant, sentence upon it. - That his story is not all true, is freely admitted. But is it less so than that of Homer, of Virgil, of Lucan, of Tasso, of Milton? And dare you call their immortal labours a tissue of the most absurd fables ever mingled? And yet, I will venture to say, you might do it with equal truth. But I shall now inform you whence your censure arose. You never read *Blind Harry*: no, not a line or word of him; and, most probably, never beheld his book. You say that *Britons* is the common name he gives to the *English*. It is not true. I suspected your veracity, and read him over to be convinced. There is no such word as either *Britons* or *Briton*, from the beginning to the end of him. If there be, find it. He always calls the *English Sutheron*, or *Saxons*, or *Englishmen*, and nothing else†: another proof that *Hardyknute* is a forgery, and that

he who is capable of imposition in poetry is not incapable of falsehood in prose.

P. 113. The stanzas of *Lady Botwell's Lament*, you tell us, "are injudiciously mingled in Ramsay's edition, and several stanzas of his own added." The charge is unjust; the assertion untrue. There is not a single line in Ramsay's copy which is not to be found in copies printed before he was able to write one. Deny this, and I will prove it.

P. 116. From a manuscript you say, in your own possession, you print two poems, "with a few corrections," written, as you tell us, "by Sir Robert Aytoun, secretary of state during part of the reigns of William and Mary and Queen Ann‡." Your knowledge of history is of a piece with your judgment in poetry; or you think truth and integrity of equal little consequence in each. Sir Robert Aytoun was *dead* before either William, Mary, or Ann was *born*. He was secretary of state, indeed, as you may have somewhere read, "to Ann and Mary, queens of Great Britain." But these two ladies, Mr. Pinkerton, (and what a pity it is that so great a scholar should not have thought of it himself,) were the *mother* and *grandmother*, and *not* the *daughters*, of K. James VII.

You will just give me leave to look a little into your *Glossary*, to see if you be as well versed in the language, as you are in the history, of your native country.

Bansters, I find, you explain *blufferers*. Here honest Ailan, to whom you are so much obliged, could give you no assistance. The passage runs thus (p. 53):

"In haist at the sheiring na yokers are
"jeiring;

"The *bansters* are lyart, runkled, and
"gray."

That is (not the *blufferers* but) the *bandsters*, or *bindsters*, those who bind the *sheaves* after the reapers, are all decrepit old men.

Loaning, "a common green near a village." Let its colour or situation be what it may, it is always a *lane*.

Swankies, "merry fellows." Young peasants (*Swainkins*).

Thud, "sudden noise." The sound occasioned by a fall or blow. The ex-

* If this writer will take the trouble to look into any edition prior to that of Mr. P. he will find near a dozen stanzas which are all rejected in his. EDIT.

† To mistake, in quoting an author from memory, is surely a venial offence. *Britons*, in *Hardyknute*, may signify *Welshmen*. EDIT.

‡ On examining our copies of both editions of the Tragic Ballads, it stands thus: "They were both written by Sir Robert Aytoun, who bore some office under government in the reign of James I, if I mistake not." EDIT.

plosion of a pistol is a "sudden noise," but not a *thud*.

I should not doubt of being able to add considerably to this little specimen of your vulgar knowledge, had you not, by omitting the necessary references, taken every possible precaution to prevent a discovery of your mistakes.

You will, with Mr. Urban's good leave, in a little time hear from me again. Yours, &c. ANTI-SCOT.

* * * *Though we do not altogether approve of the manner of this writer (the Observer on Warton if we mistake not), we respect his abilities as an Antiquary, and shall be glad to see a continuance of his correspondence.*

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, Oct. 7.*
THE ring of jet, of which you now receive a drawing [*see plate I. fig. 4.*], was dug up, a few years ago, in the garden of *Caludonhouse*, near Coventry, (formerly belonging to the *Segraves*, afterwards to the *Mowbrays*, and now to Lord Clifford; see Dugd. Warw. I. 128, edit. Thomas.) At the same time were found some ancient black bugles, and silver coins of Henry VI, Henry VII, and Queen Elizabeth. There was formerly a large chapel in this place. Part of the wall is yet standing, and is very thick. Several of the arched windows are still visible. It was heretofore fortified with a moat, and embattled wall, the traces of which are remaining to this day.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR,

MEMOIRS of Mr. CHARLES GOSLING, *the British Timon.*

MR. GOSLING, commonly called The British Timon, or woman-hater, was a Londoner, and lived in Wyche Street, next door to the New-Inn Coffee-house, when first known to the writer of these memoirs, in 1737.—He was then fourscore years of age, or more. He gained that appellation from his living there in two little rooms by himself. He lighted his own fire, cooked his own victuals, made his own bed, washed his own stockings and handkerchiefs. His needle-work, to be sure, could not be much, for I never knew him wear a shirt, or have any sheets on his bed; so that, as he lived an old bachelor, regardless of the female sex, he had less need of one as a laundress.

He was a middle-sized man, strait, and well proportioned, and had been handsome in his youth. He wore a flannel

waistcoat next his body; good cloth, serge, and camblet garments, though of a very antique cut and fashion, with large open cuffs to the sleeves, and plenty of mohair buttons on them. His shoes were square-toed, with small silver buckles; his breeches tied with strings at the knees, and his hose rolled over them. When dressed, he wore a black stock (but in dishabille a silk handkerchief about his neck, and a peruke-maker's linen apron), a large fine beaver hat, and good grizzle wig, deep and full with small curls, which as he always kept in prime condition, I was inclined to think he had been of that business.—Being but a youth when I became conversant with him, he always kept up his consequence with me, and a reserve that forbade any prying enquiry. He walked with an amber-headed cane, sullied by old time and much handling.

He was peculiarly successful in the preservation of his cloaths, and bade defiance to moths. He used to strew over them ground-pepper, cedar saw-dust and shavings, in the old chest or coffer in which they were embalmed and lay entombed, for many of them seldom saw sun or moon. He used the same process with his bedding, for evident reasons, which kept him clear from those little animals which would discredit a gentleman.

He was very regular in his way of living, and constantly frequented the daily service at St. Clement's church. He was intimate with Mr. Cox, the parish-clerk, an old man, of a facetious merry humour. He said, Cox had once lent a man fifty shillings, or three pounds, to help him in an emergency, who kept him out of the same for two years. When he applied to him for it, he was never at home, yet always kept his church on Sunday, where he was sure to confront his old friend in the middle aisle. Cox, sadly mortified at his assurance, resolved to treat him with two staves, and gave out the first line, looking him full in the face, "The wicked borroweth and payeth not again." This had the desired effect; for the next day he went and paid him, and made an apology. Mr. Cox loved his pipe and his glass, and chearful company, and was happy when he could give his old rib (which was a very crooked one) the slip, she being a termagant and a scold. However, at length she died, and it was observed, that on the evening she was buried he set his psalm, "This is a joy-
ful

“ful day indeed;” and he seemed to be in high spirits. He survived her but a few years. The clerkship being in the gift of the rector, he bestowed it on his curate, the Rev. Mr. Edwards, who got a deputy to do the duty for a fourth of the income, and he engaged a curate for clerical relief on nearly the same terms. Edwards now rarely appeared in the desk on week-days. Gosling remonstrated with him, and asked him the reason. He replied, “Don’t you think that a *Gosling* question from you who are old enough for a *Gander*; for who doth keep a dog and bark himself?” Gosling thanked him, and said he was very liberal both to his curate and himself.

Gosling had a good understanding, sound judgment, and an excellent memory. He had read much, and also had preserved many anecdotes, or pieces of private history, some of which have lately been published, and others are ready, if called for. I will mention one circumstance, because it is sneered at by Doddsley, in his *Chronicles of the Kings of England*. I mean the pamphlet that Col. Lindsey printed, giving an account of the Devil’s taking a walk into a wood with Cromwell on the morning of the day that he fought and conquered Charles the Second, near Worcester. My friend Gosling lent me this pamphlet, which had Lindsey’s name to it; wherein he proved that the usurper sold himself to the enemy of mankind after a term of years, in which he was to be successful; and that he actually did die that day seven years, September the 3d, in the most violent storm of thunder and lightning that perhaps England ever knew.

Gosling used to say, that Queen Mary was used to dispose of the places about court, and even in the church, in a lucrative way, and in the latter bordering upon simony. So it was that a dean jumped over the heads of all the bishops, and got into the see of Canterbury, viz. “Mr. Dean, I’ll bett you ten thousand pounds that the King appoints you to the vacant archbishoprick.” It was in vain to remonstrate on the envy, malice, and enemies it would procure him; and Gosling used to say, “That as sure as the Dean was promoted to the primacy, so sure the bett was discharged *.”

Gosling was very fond of Hudibras, and could quote him on any occasion.—

* The absurdity of this must be evident to all who recollect the reluctance with which Archbp. Tillotson (who must be here meant) accepted the primacy, his character, circumstances, &c. &c. EDIT.

He lived till 1747, or 48. I had been absent from him two or three weeks with illness. On my recovery, I had the mortification to find him dead and buried, and those apartments shut up of my old sage friend, where my “foot had so oft worn the step of his door.” T. O.

MR. URBAN,

THE history of the art of expressing the conceptions of the mind by visible, permanent signs, has been traced, by Bishop Warburton, with much erudition and ingenuity. He has detailed the progression of this art, from the first rude essays of picture-writing, through the successive shades of hieroglyphics, to the arbitrary characters of the Chinese. But there he ended, and left unfilled the extensive chasm between them, and alphabetic writing. Mons. Goguet, “*De l’Origine des Loix, des Arts,*” &c. advanced farther, and conjectured, that the next step in the series was made by the introduction of marks denoting syllables, or the more compound elements of words. This mode of writing still prevails among the Ethiopians and some Indian nations; and, according to Kæmpfer, in Japan. He then attempts to account for the use of characters for the more simple elementary sounds, by observing that this analysis was suggested by the introduction of abridged marks into the hieroglyphical writing, the combination and varied arrangement of which might express the movements of the mind and other modes, not having a visible form; and this opinion, he thinks, derives support from the similitude of form and name between certain hieroglyphics and the letters of the Armenian and other alphabets. From this resemblance it appears, that the forms of these letters had an hieroglyphical origin. But I cannot believe that any supplemental exposition of symbols, emblematic of things, could guide in the analysis of sounds. I shall attempt to insert one link in the chain by conjecturing, that to this syllabic alphabet one entirely composed of consonants succeeded. The notation of every distinct syllable, by an appropriated sign, being found burthensome, a simpler method would be sought for. We can hardly think that one effort could raise the deficient syllabic mode to the refined perfection of the present literary alphabet. It required a long succession of inventive powers to consummate an art, which Cicero urges as a proof of the celestial nature of the human soul: “*nonis vocis qui infiniti videbantur, paucis litera-*”

“rum

“rum notis terminare.” To the analysis of words into syllables a still more complete resolution in time succeeded, of syllables into their component elements. But the variety of syllabic sounds, chiefly arising from organic articulations, or consonants; and the number of vowels or simple breathings being necessarily few; men would be contented to give marks to the first, leaving the others to be supplied by the reader. This conjecture seems more probable, if, according to the opinion of Lord Monboddo, the syllables in the primæval languages contained only single consonants. It is also supported by, and at the same time accounts for, the nature of the Hebrew and some other oriental alphabets, which have no characters denoting vowels, the Masoretic punctuation being novel. In all the western alphabets both consonants and vowels have letters appropriated to them, because the art of writing was not imported from Asia into Europe until the want of vowel marks had been found inconvenient. I do not recollect to have met with any attempt to account for this difference between Asiatic and European alphabets. RAPOTENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

A Correspondent, who signs himself ACADEMICUS, asks, in p. 178 of this year's Magazine, if “several of the articles in some of the later volumes of the Philosophical Transactions do not appear foreign to the purpose of an experimental Society.” And he adds, “The depths of algebra, not to particularise any other subjects, appear inconsistent with the original plan of the royal philosophers.”

This correspondent should have been told that, except in the very infancy of the Society, it never was, neither was it ever intended to be, merely “an experimental society;” but a Society, as the title of it has always been, *for the improvement of natural knowledge*. Therefore, unless your correspondent will be hardy enough to deny that algebra is a branch of natural knowledge, it cannot be foreign to the purposes of the Society.

I must add, that your correspondent seems but little acquainted with the volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, where he hints that algebraic papers are more frequent in the latter volumes than they were formerly. For I will venture to affirm, that, excepting a very few of the first volumes, which were published before the Society had adopted any regular plan of proceedings, he will find

them more frequent formerly than they are now. But perhaps he is one of those feeble amateurs, as Dr. Horsley very emphatically styled them, who have, in the late disputes of the Society, endeavoured to treat all mathematical science with contempt, and for no other reason, it may be presumed, but that they have not capacity to obtain it. P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 20.

IT has frequently seemed to me as if there were somewhat of an indecency, if not a greater impropriety, in our being made, according to the present form of the Lord's Prayer, to supplicate our Creator, not to lead us into temptation; as if God were the Being introducing us into such danger. For although God may permit us to be tempted, in order to try our faith and obedience, I should rather apprehend that could not warrant our considering a Being, of such exalted benevolence, as our conductor into temptation. I have therefore ventured to attempt a new form for that most comprehensive, yet concise, address to the Divinity, and which runs thus: “Our Father, who livest in Heaven, hallowed be thy Name. May thy Kingdom come, and thy Will be done, on Earth as it is in Heaven. Grant us this Day our necessary Support; and forgive us our Offences, as we forgive those who trespass against us: and suffer us not to fall into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil; for thine is Dominion, Power, and Glory, for ever and ever. Amen.”

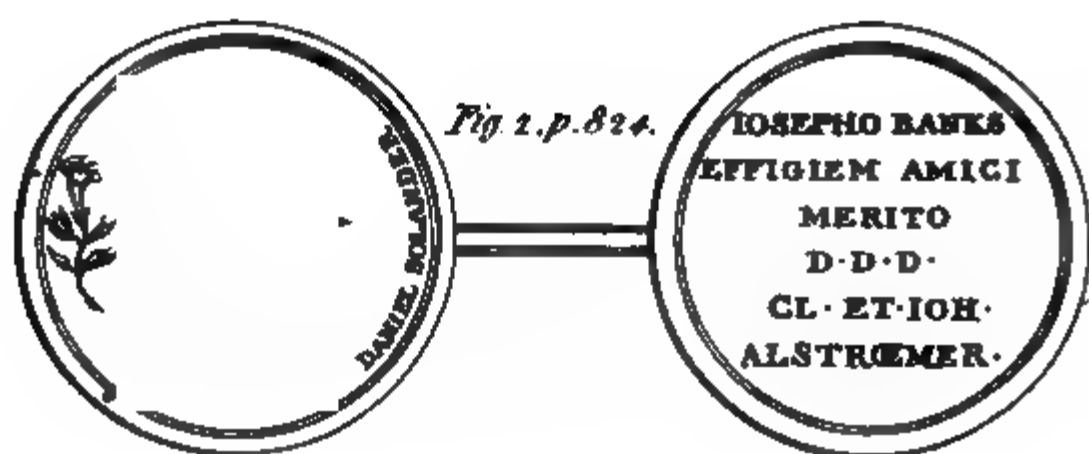
Yours, &c. A. T. M.

MR. URBAN,

PLEASE to inform Drs. Priestley and Horsley, the two champions of the Trinitarian controversy, that Bp Bull's Works are already in English, in several volumes octavo, the writer of this having the first and second in his possession. They were translated by Fr. Holland, M. A. rector of Sutton, Wilts, and chaplain to Lord Weymouth, with Notes and Observations by Dr. Grabe. The passage which occasions this address is in the 113th page of Dr. P.'s Letter to Dr. H, by which it is evident neither of the disputants have seen the work here instanced.

There exists in print a copy of Saint Matthew's Gospel in Hebrew, with a long preface, in that language, on the same side of the argument as the electrical Doctor stands, and which the notifier would recommend to his perusal, as it contains the opinions of the ancient Jews on that contested point. H. L.

MR.



MR. URBAN, Nov. 3.

THE medal, represented in the plate annexed [*Pl. II. fig. 1**.] is of pure virgin silver, weight 4 oz. 2 dwts. 20 grs. It was struck in S. America, and was, with others, intended to be transmitted to Old Spain, as presents for the court and grandees, being, as I am informed, designed as a sample of the first-fruits of a newly-opened mine; but the Spanish packet *El Postillon de Mexico*, of which they were on board, being taken by the King George privateer of London, Francis Werry commander, was sold by the candle at New Lloyd's Coffee-house, Dec. 1, 1779, by Tho. Hubbert, together with 293 medals, 12 gold, 150 silver, 125 copper, and 6 brass. On the obverse is a profile of the King of Spain in armour, adorned with the collars of the orders of the Golden Fleece and of Charles III.; the face is indeed a most extraordinary one, hardly human, but very much resembles that which appears upon his coins, and in the engraving of him in the frontispiece to Baron Dillon's *Travels through Spain*; round the head is the following, Carlos III. Padre de la Patria, y Protector de las Ciencias (Charles III. Father of his Country, and Protector of the Sciences): just before the beginning of this legend are the letters, very small, G. A. Gil. probably the name, or an abbreviation of the name, of the engraver of the dye in which the medal was cast. The edge has no milling, nor ornament of any kind, but is quite smooth. Of what is meant by the history depicted on the reverse I confess myself ignorant; in the centre, under the table or altar, is a very small shield of the arms of Castille and Arragon quarterly, and at some distance below that, the letters G. A. Gil. again appear; this side has the following legend, *Vence y triunfa el mas prudente* (The most prudent conquers and triumphs); and in an exergue at the bottom, *Real Academia de derecho Español y publico año de 1778* (Royal Academy of Spanish and public right in the year 1778). The whole is exceedingly well executed, and I do not doubt the engraving of it will be acceptable to those of your numerous readers, who may happen never to have seen the original; if it tends in any degree to their amusement or your advantage, it will give me pleasure that I put it into your hands. Yours, &c. E.

* Fig. 2. will be explained in our next.
GENT. MAG. November, 1784.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 17.

STROLLING a few days since into a bookseller's shop in the Strand, I took up *A Select Collection of English Songs in Three Volumes*, said to be compiled by a Mr. Ritson. I had only time and opportunity for a cursory inspection; but I soon found that the editor, in his *Preface*, and Dissertation on *National Song* prefixed, has very illiberally and unfairly indulged himself in an abuse of some of the first critics of the present age, and even those to whom he appears to have been considerably indebted. To say nothing of his peevish insolence to the very learned and respectable Bp. Percy, in deducing the progress of the English Ballad he treats Mr. Warton with much asperity of language; when, at the same time, he uses that writer's *History of English Poetry* as a *clue* to his deduction, and for the ground-work of his matter. Here is plagiarism blended with ingratitude. He has, without the least acknowledgement, adopted an hypothesis or two from Mr. Warton. One is, that the sublime Oriental colouring of the Scaldic Odes originated from Odin's migration, who peopled Scandinavia from the East. Another is, that the wild spirit of poetry soon decayed among the Saxons, in consequence of their very *early* conversion to Christianity; and that therefore they have left us no poems replete with barbarous magical imagery, like those of their Northern neighbours. In tracing the progress of song through Greece, the compiler mentions the SIRENS as *Singers*; but he does not choose to have much to do with them, as they "were *supernatural*, of "an inferior order, half women and "half birds." Just as seriously he adds, without properly separating history from fable, "All know how the "songs of Orpheus mollified the iron "heart of Pluto." He is probably better skilled in *black-letter* than in *Greek*; and he betrays his ignorance of ancient literature, in supposing the convivial and amatorial lyrics now extant under the name of Anacreon to be genuine. The real and original poetry of Anacreon, *Siquid OLIM lusi Anacreon*, scarce one fragment of which now remains, was in a much severer style. Yet he says, "the rhapsodies of Anacreon are *well* "known; they are pure *Scolia*. and "every thing we can imagine the most "perfect and elegant songs on those subjects should be." And afterwards he cites a flowery conceited song by Jon-

son.

son, "of which," he says, "Anacreon, had he written in English, need not have been ashamed." The compiler's merit seems to consist in detecting petty inaccuracies, in restoring readings, and adjusting particulars, of no consequence. He sees well a little way, and in little things: he has no wide or comprehensive view. He reminds us of a couplet in Pope,

Ah, what the use, were finer optics given,
T'inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven?

After Bp. Percy's *RELIQUES*; this collection was easily made.

Yours, &c.

T. T.

MR. URBAN, *Aston, Nov. 22.*

FOR the satisfaction of your correspondent at Berlin, desiring some information of the learned Lady Anne Viscountess Conway [see p. 806], the following is given you from the Life of the celebrated Dr. Henry More of Cambridge, by Richard Ward, his successor in the rectory of Ingoldsbey, Lincolnshire. Printed 1710.

"The Doctor had one heroine pupil, the Lady Conway. She was sister to Sir John Finch, ambassador at the Ottoman Port, an early pupil of his also. I have heard him say, that he scarce ever met with any person, man or woman, of better natural parts than the Lady C. She was mistress of the highest theories, whether of philosophy or religion, but had the misfortune to be exercised, from her very youth, with great pains and disorders in her head. She turned quaker; but said, that she never was in love with the name of a quaker, nor with their rusticity; and only regarded their principles and practices so far as they were good. She could not endure any noise, and found quakers so still and quiet, that their company was very acceptable to her. Baron Van Helmont, her physician, who lived long in her family, was a frequenter of their meetings.

"This unexpected scene at Ragley, Warwickshire (where Lady C. lived and died), affected the Doctor so much, that he received the account of it with tears, and laboured to set her right. Her pains were so great, that nothing but the intolerableness could make her undergo such coarse remedies, and so incurable as to defeat all the attempts of all physicians whatsoever, galenists, chemists, empirics, as well French as English.

"Dr. M. being acquainted with the circumstances of her death from Ragley, returned this answer: 'I perceive, and bless GOD for it, that my Lady Conway was my Lady Conway to her last breath; the greatest example of patience and presence of mind in highest extremities of pain and affliction, that we shall easily meet with. Scarce any thing to be found like her, since the primitive times of the church.'

In one of the pleasant fields near Ragley is a well, called Lady Conway's Well. Not only the goodness of the water, but the situation, or the retired and sequestered scene, might be very suitable to this contemplative and afflicted Lady. EUTHELIUS.

MR. URBAN,

THE former part of your correspondent B. R's enquiries (vol. LIII. p. 1029) being ably and satisfactorily answered by Mr. Ayscough in your Magazine for January, permit me to throw in my mite of information in answer to the latter part of Mr. B. R's letter, and to inform your readers that in a copy of the *Mercurius Rusticus*, 12mo. printed 1646, in my possession, is a manuscript note, saying, that it was written by Dean Reaves.

With the *Mercurius Rusticus*, in 2 parts, are bound up the *Querela Cantabrigiensis*, and the *Mercurius Belgicus*, or memorable occurrences from the beginning of the civil war to 1646; probably all of them by the same author.

Q. Who was Dean Reaves?

O. G.

MR. URBAN,

IT is not in my power to point out, agreeably to the request of A. P. in what cathedral is the figure of a bishop, who *really* attempted to fast 40 days and 40 nights. I believe there never was any mortal, either priest or layman, who made so ridiculous an experiment. Nevertheless there may be seen in many cathedral churches an emaciated figure of a bishop, who, the vergers tell us, tried to imitate our Saviour's fast, and perished (as might reasonably have been expected) in the attempt. Such a figure is to be seen in the cathedrals of Wells and Exeter. The monument at Wells has two portraitures of the same bishop, one on the upper part, in a cumbent posture, represented in the bloom of life, and dressed in his pontificalibus; the other below, naked, and quite emaciated.

ciated. The last figure is, without doubt, intended to express the dismal change which death occasions. In Salisbury cathedral is the meagre skeleton of an ecclesiastic, who, according to the tale of the vergers, made a vow of fasting till he had finished a translation of the whole Bible, and died as he was about the last chapter of the Revelations. Whence did these stories derive their origin? An engraving of one of these monuments would be no improper ornament for the Gentleman's Magazine.

In whose hands are the papers collected by Mr. Peck the antiquary, for a third Volume of the *Desiderata Curiosa*, the Lives of the two Burtons, and for other works?

Were the Collections of John Nelson, LL.D. relating to the civil war in the reign of Charles I. ever printed entire? Are any memoirs of his life transmitted to posterity?

By whom were the papers selected, which are printed in the Harleian Miscellany? Was this work set to the press before or after Lord Oxford's death?

I should not trouble you, Mr. Urban, with so many queries, if I did not consider your Magazine as the vehicle for almost every information. B. R.

MR. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for last year, p. 920, your correspondent Wm. Bickerstaffe has enumerated divers places called "Little Ease." To the passages cited by your correspondent the following may be added from the *Mercurius Rusticus*, p. 116. Speaking of the sufferings of the loyal clergy, the author has these words: "They were put under hatches, where the decks were so low that they could not stand upright, and yet were denied stools to sit on, or so much as a bundle of straw to lie on. Into this 'Little Ease' in a small ship they crowded no less than fourscore persons of quality, &c."

CRITICAL and HISTORICAL REMARKS.

The Song of Solomon was not permitted to be read by the Jews till they came to the age of 30 years. See Prynne's *Histriomastix*, p. 914, where Origen and Hierom are cited. Mr. Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, vol. III. p. 318, note x, mentions this circumstance, and refers to Origen and Hierom, but without mak-

ing any acknowledgement to Prynne, as he certainly ought to have done, for Mr. Warton's order and manner of citation is exactly the same as Prynne's, which plainly shews from whence Mr. W. derived his authority.

Mr. Warton has made a blunder in the II^d volume of his *History*, which escaped the penetration of his Observer. His words are these: "To this ecclesiastical origin of the drama we must refer the plays acted by the parish clerks of London, for 8 days successively at Clerkenwell, which thence took its name, in the presence of most of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom, in the years 1390 and 1409." See pp. 395, 396. At Skinner's-well beside Smithfield, and not at Clerkenwell, a play was acted in 1391 by the parish-clerks of London, which continued three several days, the king, queen, and the court being present. See Howell's *Londinopolis*, p. 399. I know of no play acted by them in 1390. In 1409 another play was acted, which lasted 8 days. Howell does not mention the place where it was performed. Clerkenwell was much frequented by the youth of the city in the reign of Henry II. and was most probably at that time in a rural state. See Pegge's edition of Fitzstephens's *Description of London*. Yours, &c. B. R.

MR. URBAN, *Bottleys, Nov. 12.*

THE will and probate of the late RICHARD RUSSELL, Esq. being now printed, by order of his executors, for the use and information of the several charitable foundations to whom he left his fortune, I send you a copy of it, which I request you will reprint* in your useful repository.

I should ill deserve the good opinion that gentleman always entertained of me, if I could suffer to pass uncontradicted the various false and exaggerated accounts of his character and conduct, with which the public prints have been filled for some weeks past; and I therefore transmit to you the following character, originally drawn up by me for the *St. James's Chronicle*, in which I have inserted nothing but what I believe to be true; and that belief is founded either on my own personal knowledge, or authorities I am persuaded I can rely on.

You receive also, inclosed, an origi-

* The substance of this will shall be given in our next Magazine, accompanied with his pedigree, and a portrait from an original picture by Russell.

nal letter, written by Mr. Russell a few months before his death, to Sam. Gillingham, Esq. one of his executors. If you should think with me, that it tends very much to elucidate his true character, and particularly his want of erudition, his love of truth, his frugality, and general turn of mind, and manner of thinking, you will print that also*.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH MAWBEY.

"RICHARD RUSSELL, Esq. was born in the parish of Bermondsey in 1723, and was the only surviving offspring of Mr. John Russell, of the same place, fellmonger. His father, who died in 1770, is said to have been a native of Staffordshire; and he acquired by great industry in business about 10,000*l.* which he left principally to his wife, Rebecca Docker, who survived him, and lived with her son till 1780, when she died. She was a very worthy woman, and much esteemed by all her acquaintance. Some years before her death she conveyed all her estates by deed of gift to her son, of whom she was very fond; taking care, however, to provide by the same instrument for their return again into her possession in case he died before her. The motives which produced such transfer are not known. He always treated his mother with great affection and filial respect; with his father, who is described as a bad-tempered man, it is said, he lived generally upon ill terms. A handsome monument is erected to both their memories in Bermondsey church.

"Their son carried on the business of a woolstapler many years, and had not relinquished it altogether at the time of his death. He is allowed on all hands to have conducted himself in it with great credit and integrity.

In person he was below the common stature, was pitted with the small-pox, and, while in health, was somewhat inclined to corpulency. He was regular and punctual in his accounts and dealings, and, having been bred to an oeconomy which bordered on parsimony, he never had any relish for pursuits which were attended with considerable expence. If he was not generous, he was honest and incorrupt. As an inhabitant of a large parish, and as a commissioner of the pavements and sewers, he always opposed the improper expenditure of public money, and was ever ready to pay any sum on such occasions out of his own pocket, rather than put the parish, or commission, to the least charge. It was very much owing to him that the latter commissioners introduced their present practice of paying for their own dinners at all their public meetings. He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey, but never took out his *debenus*. The world at large have supposed that he was the Justice Russell who had some concern in suppressing the riot in St. George's Fields at the time of Mr. Wilkes's imprisonment in the King's Bench prison, and whose house in consequence was nearly pulled down by the mob; but that magistrate, Edward Russell, Esq. is still living at Sydenham, in Kent. Others have mistaken him for John Russell, Esq. a magistrate at Greenwich.

"His education had been narrow and confined, even for a tradesman; but he possessed a considerable share of good sense, which he improved by reading. He was, in particular, an admirer of poetical compositions, and purchased a renter's share of Drury-Lane Playhouse, to gratify his love of theatrical exhibitions, which, in winter, he

* An extract from this letter, we believe, preserving the orthography, will answer the intention of our obliging correspondent. "On Thursday last I began my usual summer walk on the other side London, and walked from Islington to Sumner's Place, accompanied over the fields and some parts of the quiet streets by the Gentleman turned Apothecary. I compare Mr. Ellis's** manner of poetry to Mrs. Siddons' manner of performing tragedy:

The repetition of them doth not tire,

The more I see the more I do admire.

Antiquary Society being done about 8 o'clock I went to see the two last acts of Venice Preserved, in which she took her leave for the season in Belvidera; found the house quite full, many had gone away for want of room, but I put my head close to the door of the stage box, where I very distinctly heard her; this I think is another proof of her great merit, and shews how very articulate she speaks, to be heard in such a situation, by such ears as mine; indeed the house was very still, all attentive to hear, only when she called forth the highest plaudits: however my situation thus lasted but a few minutes, for a gentleman came from the back seat in the box, and went away, and I took his place, and then saw as well as heard the compleatest performance and the best tragedian I think of my time, altho' I have not forgot Mrs. Cibber, who was a great favourite of mine. I brought home twelve prints, such as they are, from the Society, the Monument of Reharius, Views of St. Thomas's Chapel on London Bridge, &c.; should never have bought them, but as come for nothing thought them worth bringing home. Inclosed is King's most gracious speech. When I saw you last am sorry I gave you a wrong information in regard to the majority of Fox. I told you only 75, whereas I soon after found had been misinformed wrong by 100; it made me uneasy to think I gave you a false account."

** An attorney and money-scriver of the city, the author of several ingenious pieces of poetry. He is now upwards of 80 years of age.

almost

almost constantly attended. In summer he amused himself with walking all round the metropolis, but never lay out of his own bed. He had a kind of cynical turn, which led him frequently to oppose the sentiments of others; and that rendered him in a degree unpopular. Those who knew him best were not disgusted with his character, which, though odd, blunt, and singular, was sometimes thought entertaining, and always honest. If his manner sometimes assumed the appearance, he was not really ill-tempered. He possessed as much philanthropy as is generally found among men, with a particular fondness for domestic animals, usually keeping five small dogs in his house, for whom a regular allowance of meat was provided. After his mother's death, his family consisted only of one man, and two female servants, and himself. His housekeeper received two guineas weekly of him for the maintenance of a table, exclusive of wine, and other liquors; this was always sufficient, except when he entertained particular company, who sometimes, though not often, met at his house. He was a strict observer of his word on all occasions. Many years ago he declared in company to Mr. Donaldson, of Messrs. Child's shop, that he would leave him, at his death, his gold watch: he bequeathed it to him accordingly; and Mr. Donaldson has since received it from his executors, when he expressed his surprize at the completion of a promise which he had altogether forgotten.

"As a politician, he was public-spirited, and a great lover of freedom. He did not much like to go out of his usual track, and, therefore, scarce ever took journeys; but having conceived a great esteem for the public conduct of one of the gentlemen whom, altogether unknown to him, he had named as executor in all his wills for many years past, his love of ease did not prevent his going thirty miles to vote for him at three or four county elections.

"In 1782, he wrote a tract, called, "War with the Senses; or Free Thoughts on Snuff-taking; by a Friend to Female Beauty;" which, if not well written, was extremely well intended. The profits of this publication he declared his intention of giving away in charity. In this tract he has attempted a diffusive against the practice of taking snuff as unwholesome and slavishly and particularly as injurious to female beauty, of which he was always a great admirer.

"It is certain that the populace dropped some expressions of dislike against the memory of the deceased on the day of his funeral; but it is not true that he was hung in effigy, as was reported. The world at large had entertained a prejudice against him for having omitted all mention of his relations in his will, and this was greatly heightened in Bermondsey, by his having directed his body to be interred in St. John's church, the ad-

joining parish; but the funeral proceeded without the least obstruction or outrage, till it came to the church-yard, where, and in the church itself, a surprising multitude of both sexes, and all ages, was assembled. The singularity of ten virgins attending the funeral of an old bachelor, as pall-bearers, and strewers of flowers, and their dresses, excited the curiosity of the town in general: a prodigious crowd was assembled; and in it, it is believed, was every pick-pocket in London. These last placed themselves in the church and church-yard; they let the ladies follow the corpse without much interruption; but before the mourners and attendants could get out of their coaches they closed in, prevented these latter from following immediately after the ladies, and plundered almost every well-dressed person around them. The confusion in the church arose principally from the immense number of spectators; and it would certainly have existed if the corpse of the most popular character had been carried for interment in a manner equally pompous and novel.

"He had a natural son, who died young several years ago, to whom whilst living he at one time bequeathed all his fortune. From the time of his death he is said to have given all his property, real and personal, in every will he made, to public charities. He has left 3000l. to the Magdalen, 3000l. to the Small-Pox, 3000l. to the Lying-In Hospitals, and all the residue of his fortune, after a few legacies, to the Asylum for Female Children. These several charitable foundations were established, in a particular manner, for alleviating the distresses of the most amiable and helpless part of the creation; and, as he had been a man of some gallantry in the earlier part of life, may we not charitably suppose that he intended making retribution to the fair sex, by donations in their favour the most liberal and uncommon! He exerted himself much in his life-time in the establishment of a very useful charity, the *Surrey Dispensary*, of which, at the time of his death, he was one of the vice-presidents, and to which he has given 500l. by will.

"He was a member of the *Antiquarian*, and, it is said, was a candidate at the time of his death for admission, as a fellow, into the *Royal Society*. He was a great admirer of the fine arts, and has left behind him a collection of prints which are said to be very valuable. These, by his will, are to be sold to any gentleman that will give 200 guineas for them; and his library to any one who will give 100l.

"It was at first believed that he had directed all the estates of which he received the rents to be sold for the benefit of the charity above-mentioned; but, on a closer examination into his property, that bequest, it is said, extends only to such as were of his own purchasing; his father, by his will, devised all his real estates to his wife for life, with remainder--

mainder to his son Richard, and his heirs lawfully begotten; and, in default of such, directed they should be sold, and their produce divided among the children of his brother Thomas Russell, and his sisters Willett and Parkes. Their descendants consider themselves as now entitled to enter into possession of those estates, and have demanded them accordingly. The executors, it is said, will take the best advice in the law for their conduct, determined, as they are, to do strict justice to all parties. These estates, so left by the father, are of considerable value; and, it is thought, the knowledge Mr. Russell had of the certainty of his relations taking them after his death alone prevented his mentioning them in his will; for with some of them he lived on friendly terms, and corresponded*.

"He generally kept about 10,000*l.* running cash at his banker's, with which he was always ready to accommodate any of his neighbours of whom he had a good opinion (and they were not a few) by discounting their bills. In these transactions it is certain, so far from being guilty of usury and extortion, he never took a penny more than legal interest. At a time when the trading part of mankind were subjected to many inconveniences for want of regular remittances, such a conduct on the part of Mr. Russell was particularly useful: the want of such a friend, it is hoped, will not now be inconvenient to his trading connexions.

"He was a great admirer of Dr. Samuel Johnson, who, it is said, had formerly been his tenant; and he left him, originally, 100*l.* on condition that he should write his epitaph. So far from entertaining a wish that such epitaph should be salsome, he knew enough of Dr. Johnson, to be convinced that he was less likely than any other man to flatter the dead or the living. That he afterwards changed the bequest in favour of the Rev. Mr. Grose might, and probably did, arise from the infirm state of Dr. Johnson's health, and from a desire of paying a testimony of respect to the talents and ingenuity of a worthy young clergyman, who resided many years near him, and with whom he had lived on terms of great intimacy and friendship.

"From his first being seized with the jaundice, of which he died, he was firmly persuaded that he should not, and he frequently said he did not wish to recover. Possessed of his full senses almost to the last, he from day to day would talk of his approaching dissolution, and gave directions to his servants, and to Mr. Leavis, one of his executors; who was every day with him, with a calmness, composure, and fortitude of mind, which would do honour to the best of men. His regularity was such, that having been accustomed to pay his servants on the day

next after every quarter-day, he paid, on the 30th of September, his housekeeper her wages, and made her a present for her care of him, an hour or two only before his death, at a time when he expected almost immediate dissolution.

"He was extremely fond of sculpture, which probably led him to direct a monument of 2000*l.* value to be erected in St. John's church, in Southwark. He passed over his own parish church on this occasion, not, as it has been said, from dislike to the inhabitants there (for whose charity-school he left 100*l.* by his will), but from the impossibility of obtaining room for its erection in a fabric so ancient. If this last act of human vanity will not bear the rigid animadversion of reason and philosophy, let us consider that none of us are perfect; that the best of men have their frailties, and that he is happiest who has the fewest imperfections!

"The author of this account knew him many years in public, and since his death he has had many opportunities of acquiring information respecting his private life. That Mr. Russell was not what the world would call an amiable man in his manners or deportment is certain; a defective education had prevented him from being such. But it is equally certain that he did not deserve the opprobrium with which his memory has been branded by the public prints. Impelled by truth alone, the author of this brief account, who can have no other motive, has thought it a duty in him to vindicate from misrepresentation the character of a man, whose failings have been exaggerated, and whose good qualities have been sunk in general abuse."

A. Z.

The following extract from a book, called, "Inventory of the Effects of Richard Russell, continued regularly from 1752," will shew the increase of his fortune from time to time:

	£.	s.	d.
1749 March,	624	0	0
1752 June, by self,	901	0	0
1753 June,	1133	0	0
1754 November,	1141	0	0
1755 June,	1514	0	0
Christmas,	1175	0	0
1756 July,	1580	0	0
1757 January,	1673	0	0
Christmas,	1916	0	0
1758 Ditto,	2430	0	0
1759 Ditto,	2849	0	0
1760 Ditto,	3185	0	0
1761 Ditto,	3560	0	0
1762 Midsummer (old house)	4012	19	0
1763 Ditto,	4775	0	0
1764 Ditto (1050 gained)	5824	15	0
1765 Ditto,	5748	0	0

* His father's will appears to have been inaccurately drawn; after the devise above-mentioned in favour of his relations, in a subsequent part of his will he gives all his freehold estates to his wife, and her heirs for ever.

1765 Christmas (Robert)	6071	13	0
1766 Midsummer,	6266	4	0
Christmas,	6458	1	0
1767 Michaelmas,	6840	0	0
March 10, took stock	7324	11	0
1768 July 1,	7564	10	0
1769 January 2,	7913	14	0
July 24,	8511	0	0
Christmas (1272 gained)	9185	1	0
1770 Midsummer,	9591	12	0
1771 July,	13,353	1	0
1772 August 1,	13,450	0	0
1773 June,	13,350	0	0
1774 January (1539)	14,889	0	0
July,	15,430	6	0
1775 January,	16,074	17	0
1776 January,	16,980	14	0
1778 July,	18,037	14	0
1779 November,	18,653	12	0
1781 January 27,	24,920	15	8
1783 March 1,	29,157	17	0

* There is reason to believe that Mr. Russell's valuation of his property is over-rated.

MR. URBAN, *Princes-st. Bedford-row.*

PERMIT me to recommend to your consideration, and if it meets with your approbation permit me to lay before your readers, an addition to the improved plan which you have adopted for the Gentleman's Magazine. Original papers, or well authenticated copies, are allowed to be the best materials from which historic facts are to be deduced. For the better security of such papers public libraries are established; they are also thought to be matters of so great consequence as to merit the protection of parliament; and the collection of public societies; or should it fall in the way of public spirited gentlemen to meet with such materials, they think their names will be remembered with additional honour by their having been the means of transmitting them to posterity. Collections of this kind in public libraries, while they remain undescribed, or buried under a general title of collections, &c. are consequently unknown: nor is it to be expected from a writer of history that he should wade through such immense volumes, when his prospect of success in meeting with materials worthy of notice must be very uncertain. In private collections their use must be more confined; perhaps, having been collected with a single object in view, the remainder of their contents remain unnoticed and unknown, whilst they might be of the greatest use to persons who may be endeavouring to clear up other historic doubts.

The plan which I would recommend is, to describe such MSS. on historical

subjects preserved in public or private libraries, which are at present undescribed, or only described under the general title of Collections, of which there are many valuable volumes in the Cotton Collection of MSS. in the British Museum: and as this plan will be the means of extending the use of them, and of answering the purposes for which public libraries are established, I trust it will be well received. As a specimen I shall subjoin a description of Cotton MSS. Vespasian C. XIV. As it is certain that all gentlemen who have such kind of MSS. in their possession would wish to render them as useful as possible to the public, I shall expect them so far to encourage the plan as to send an account of them to the editor, by which I shall judge how far my attempt is well received, in which case you may expect occasionally to receive further information from,

Yours, &c. S. AYSCOUGH.

Cotton MS. Vespasian C. XIV. in the British Museum. Described in Smith's Catalogue "A large Volume of curious Collections, under several Heads, as Admirals, Admiralty, Advocatio Ecclesiarum, &c. in which are contained several original Patents and Letters. It may well be called a Common-Place Book of State and Government."

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(To be continued)

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 14.

I AM not at all surprised to see the illiberal reflections upon the great and good Bp. of Sarum by a Layman, inserted in your Magazine for October, being fully persuaded that there is not a tabernacle in the kingdom where the preachers are not continually extolling their own inherent righteousness, and degrading the clergy of the established church by the most bitter invectives. What mischief the distempered brain of these enthusiasts may bring upon the state as well as the church, time alone can discover. We may however conclude, that at all times unsettled principles and fantastic reveries in religion will be attended with the most pernicious consequences; and I am led to this conclusion from a passage in Dr. Grey's impartial Examination of Mr. Daniel Neale's History of the Puritans, vol. IV. p. 58, where it is asserted, that "The whole nation was considerably improved in sound knowledge, though Bp. Kennet and Mr. Echard are pleased to say, that heresies and blasphemies against heaven were swelled up to a most prodigious height."

And questionless so they were, notwithstanding Mr. Baxter's assertion to the contrary. Religion was then mere farce and grimace, as appeared by the villainous actions of the greatest pretenders to it; and it is an observation made by a learned person who lived in the times, and complied too much with them, in an affize sermon preached at Reading, 'that in the little town of Reading, he was verily persuaded, if Augustin's and Epiphanius's Catalogue of Heresies were lost, and all other modern and ancient records of that kind, yet it would be no hard matter to restore them with considerable enlargements from that place; that they have Anabaptism, Familism, Socinianism, Pelagianism, Ranting (and what not); and that the devil was served in heterodox assemblies as frequently as God in theirs; and that one of the most eminent church livings in that county was possessed by a blasphemer, and one in whose house he believed some there could testify, that the devil was as visibly familiar as any one of the family.' C—o—

* We have altered this signature, having another correspondent who signs Critic.

GENT. MAG. November, 1784.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

I COULD hardly help smiling when I read Rusticus's letter p. 255: Lord help the poor man! where can he live? He must have been rusticated a long time indeed if he would have what he says taken seriously! "Non-residence of the clergy a matter of just and general complaint, and ought to be redressed before any of our political grievances." What, of more consequence than the Westminster election or scrutiny, or an equal representation in parliament, or shortening the duration of it? Ask the reverend Mr. Wyvill, ask parson Horne, ask parson Bate Dudley. He then calls on the "non-resident clergy to shake off their sloth, and endeavour at least to prevent matters growing worse;" and asks, "if it can be supposed that the people in parishes so neglected will ever be brought to believe the knowledge and practice of religion is an affair of the last importance to them, whilst their clergyman is too idle to tell them so himself, and leaves it to be done by proxy?" I must again ask, where does this poor man live? Is he so ignorant of the world as to suppose that the care of the parishioners souls is what engages a clergyman to accept a living? Has a rector or vicar any thing more to do than to receive his tithes, and find a journeyman, or half, or a third, of a journeyman, who may jump into the desk, and read so much of the service as to protect his master from the bishop's notice? It is well known how common the practice of buying livings (*by the intended incumbent*) is become; and can it be supposed that such a one can find any thing stick in his throat after swallowing the oath which he must take in order to get possession? A living is an annuity, well secured, and the cheapest you can buy (as far as money considerations go); it qualifies you to hunt and shoot, and enables you to attend Bright-helmstone, or any place of amusement you like; and as to the souls of the parishioners, if they have any, let the Methodists look after them.

Your correspondent concludes with advice to "lay the conduct of such curates, whose behaviour is scandalous, before the bishop." Better and better! their lordships would be very much obliged to him indeed for troubling them about such low matters.

To be sure, there may have been a time

time when the parochial clergy thought it their duty to pray and preach themselves, if in health, and not to confine their labours to the pulpit only, but to visit the sick or ignorant at their own dwellings,—when it would have been thought scandalous for a man who accepted a living to put in a curate, and go to reside himself as a curate elsewhere,—to have refused doing duty more than once a day,—to have undertaken the care of three or four churches, and kept a curate to assist in riding or running from one to another; nay, I have heard that there are instances of persons in these days who think it their duty to go round their parishes every week, administering to the spiritual as well as bodily wants of the poor; who are so unpolite to refuse receiving visitors on the days set apart for this purpose; who perform the service twice every Sunday on a small living, and who would not go from the bed of a strumpet, or the drunkenness of a Saturday-night's meeting, to the desk or the communion-table; but then these are few, they are people whom *nobody knows*. The world is in general enlightened (thanks to Voltaire, Gibbon, Hume, &c. &c.), liberality of sentiment is the word, the clergy are under no more restraints than laymen, and effectually avoid the odious character of hypocrites.

Let then your friend Mr. Rusticus enjoy his reveries, but do not let him produce such dreams to your polite readers. You, Mr. Urban, as well as he, will draw on yourself the censure of diffusing methodistical cant, and must expect to have your now universally approved Miscellany thrown by with contempt.

S. H.

Sua Cuique.

MR. URBAN,

A Writer who signs himself W. B. B. in your Magazine for February last, p. 86, has pointed out some strange mistakes in Dr. Jortin's excellent printed Sermons, which no one, not even Mr. Knox, who has given them and their author a high and just eulogium, can more admire, in general, than your present correspondent. But, as the publication was posthumous, for those mistakes not the author, but the editor, alone is accountable, who, as being more conversant with law than gospel, or divinity, should have submitted his father's MS. to the revision of some of his friends of that profession, and might thereby have avoided these and some other mistakes (shall I call them?) which shall now be mentioned.

In vol. III. (Dublin edition, 1767) Sermons XX and XXI are intituled, "Woman of Canaan," Matth. xv. 22. Of these the first is literally translated from the XIVth and XVth of *L'Enfant* (*Amsterd.* 1728), *Sur la Cananéenne*, Matth. xv. 21—28. The second indeed is new. In the same volume, Sermon XXV, on Proverbs xx. 12. is said, in a short note at the conclusion, to be "taken partly from one of *L'Enfant*"—but on comparing it with the IVth of that writer, on the same text, it appears to be neither more nor less than a close version of the whole. *La Religion propose de deux sortes de vérités à notre méditation*, &c. begins the Frenchman. "Religion proposes two sorts of truths to our meditation," &c. begins the Englishman, and so he traces his original, word for word, throughout. The XVIIth Sermon, on Matt. xi. 30. is also taken in a great measure from the IIId of *L'Enfant*, and Sermon XXIV in vol. IV. on 1 Pet. 5, 6, 7, totally from the Ist*.

I must now in like manner restore to another celebrated French divine three discourses in the IVth volume, which have also been inserted as originals, but which in truth are mere translations, as a comparison will shew. Sermon V, on 1 Cor. xv. 19. is a literal translation of the IXth; Sermon VI, on Genesis xix. 14. of the Ist; and Sermon XI, on Acts iii. 26. of the IVth of Ostervald (*Geneve*, 1725).

If the learned Archdeacon of London thought proper to preach the thoughts of others (however good, all distinguishably inferior to his own), he certainly did not mean to publish them as such, and therefore, in justice to his memory, it may reasonably be hoped that Mr. Rogers Jortin in future editions (of which there have been many, and more may be expected), will restore this property to its right owners, either by omitting or acknowledging it. Dr. Jortin wants no borrowed fame.

Yours, &c. PHILO-JORTIN.

* A Note on the XVIIth is, "Some of the following remarks are taken," &c. and in one on the XXIVth, "L'Enfant, Sermon I" is just referred to, as "Ostervald, Sermon I" is in a note on the VIth. Had this induced the editor to consult the originals, he would not have inserted these as such; and might then also have been led to trace the others. In other Sermons Beausobre, Stillingfleet, and other writers, are also referred to; but, not having compared them, I know not how closely they are copied.

Ma.

MR. URBAN.

YOUR correspondent R. C. (p. 725) has by no means cleared up my difficulty about the statue at Oxford, inscribed *Aegidius Morettus Romanus faciebat*. He says, the statue "was formerly called, by some learned men, *Q. P. Maximus*; the inscription having been read by them so as to make the whole nothing more than the name of the artist," &c. Is the latter half of this sentence a reason for the assertion in the former half? He goes on: "*Aegidius Romanus* is the known name of the general whom I suppose the statue to represent." Why so? Is not *Egidius* sufficient to distinguish the person represented by the statue, supposing it to be the general I before referred it to, without the epithet *Romanus*? I cannot therefore conceive the inscription to mean any thing more than the name of the sculptor, q. d. *Giles Moretti, of Rome, made it*. As to the person represented by the statue, that is a separate consideration.

I do not assent to the derivation of the *Labarum*, p. 726, as thinking it too much like the capricious explanation of the legends of ancient coins by P. Hardouin, in his edition of Pliny's Natural History. At the same time I confess my inability to supply the deficiency, or correct former explanations.

I apprehend the lord Rofs, your correspondent R, p. 732, enquires after, was William, 5th son of Thomas lord Rofs, who, 44 and 47 Edward III, was of the retinue of the Duke of Lancaster, and had summons to all the parliaments from 36 Edward III. to 7 Richard II, when he died on his journey to the Holy Land, and son of John, who died on a like expedition 17 Richard II. William, on his brother's death, was employed by Richard II, with Walter, Bishop of Durham, Henry Earl of Northumberland, and others, in the treaty of peace between the King and his adversaries the Scots, and he was appointed treasurer of England 4 Henry IV*. Shakspeare joins him in the same party with the Earl of Northumberland. If your correspondent who asks this question is a commentator on Shakspeare, perhaps he may have better luck than his predecessors, who in this play tell us one of the quartos for *Gloucester's* blood reads *Woodstock's* blood; as if the same person was not meant; and tell us

where *Plasby* was full thirty pages too late.

The only shadow of a reason for the ring, fig. 2 in your last month's plate being *Druidical*, must be the *snakes* intertwined on it. It is rather of rude Saxon workmanship, such figures being frequently introduced in their bas-reliefs.

The ring, fig. 3 is not unlike one found in Corton parish, co. Dorset, engraved in Mr. Hutchins's History of that County, vol. I. p. 556, inscribed with the name of *JESUS*, thrice repeated.

The inscription on fig. 4 is to be read "*Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*." The five last letters are not so easily decyphered.

This is not an uncommon form of inscription, and there is a remarkable one in the same words, on the *binge* of *Manassæ* church in Essex, of which perhaps some of your correspondents may be induced to favour you with a fac simile copy, as I have never yet seen it published. The concluding words of that inscription are equally obscure.

Fig. 5 is an old jetton, or counter, exhibited by Mr. Snelling in his Pl. II. 29, with some little variation of legend, which, however, should be read,

"*Jesus Christus Dominus laudetur,*
"*Resurrexit Dominus.*"

Fig. 6 is a Nuremberg token, the legends and repetitions different from any in Snelling's Pl. IV.

The seal-ring bears the impression of what is commonly called a *merchant's mark*, such as they put on bales of goods, and the initials of the owner's name, H. C. P.

A print of the pulpit at Paul's Cross* may be seen in the title of "St. Paul's Church her Bill for the Parliament. Lond. 1621." By Henry Farley, a madman, who got into Ludgate by his schemes about the repairs of that cathedral†; and another view of it, on a larger scale, in that old painting described in your 14th volume, p. 179—181, which was probably another effort of Farley's, and, being bought at a country sale for a few *shillings*, was repurchased; for FIFTEEN GUINEAS, by the treasurer of the Antiquary Society, who reimbursed him, and fixed it up in their library. I do not know whether a view of the pulpit be prefixed to Bp. King's Sermon, preached in it on occasion of James the First's visit to it.—

* See a print of it in the present Month's Magazine, p. 810. EDITOR.

† See Brit. Top. I. 608.

* See Dugd. Bar. I. 550, 551.

There

There is a drawing of it in the Papyrus Library*.

Your correspondent BICKERSTAFFE has grievously mistaken the black letter mark for *et*, or *and*, or for a *seemingly capital I*, or a *sign of the cross*. The inscriptions, as far as they are not reversed, may be read

———— barkar &
& rafe wilson — Blakwyn
asabys.

Plans of the Houses of Parliament have been engraved by Pine; but we should be obliged to your correspondent that would furnish one of Westminster-Hall, *cum pertinentiis*. P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

THE mention of the dispute about Options on occasion of the death of the late Dr. Chapman, induces me to send you an abstract of a pamphlet printed, not published, *pendente lite* †, intitled, “The Option, &c.” Q. P.

Abstract of “The Option: or, an Enquiry into the Grounds of the Claim made by the Archbishop on all consecrated or translated Bishops, &c. 1756,” 4to.; upon Abp. Herring’s demand of the rectory of St. George’s, Hanover-square, on the translation of Bp. Sherlock to London, 1748, who refused to sign the grant thereof, binding his Executors and Assigns.

A copy of these papers was sent to the person principally concerned [the Abp. above-mentioned], Dec. 28, 1749, and returned Feb. 16 following, to which some few additions were since made. Pref.

After this follows a N. B. that the author [Bp. Sherlock] let the affair drop from Feb. 16, 1749, to Aug. 21,

1756; and then sent a printed copy with the additions to the Abp. when he knew his grace’s health prevented his giving an answer to it ‡. One was, however, drawn up by one of the first lawyers in the kingdom [Paul Jodrell, Esq.], and deposited in the Abp’s hands, and when produced will shew that this author stands very much in need of that light which, he says, he could not procure, and without which he has not done full justice to his argument.

OPTION is a word unknown in common or civil law, and in the abp’s registers.

No abp. in the Christian church but the abp. of Canterbury, and, in imitation of him, the abp. of York, claimed the right, and that probably in virtue of the legatine power annexed to the see of Canterbury.

Abp. of Canterbury had by ancient usage a custom to claim preferment from the new bp. for a clerk of his own.

Abp. Winchelsea contulit *gratiam* [so the term is] Reginaldi epi. Wig. quam tenetur facere *ratione consecrationis sue* dno G. Bruton ||. 1308 and 1309, the bps. of Exeter’s and of Ely’s *gratia*. These were *free gifts* to the abp. for his trouble, afterwards considered as *dues*, like *papal provisions*.

Gratia in the registers is a *promise of preferment* from a nobleman, by which a title for ordination is obtained.

Hence 1^o the abp’s claim was only for *consecration*.

2^o he could only nominate to the new bp. the person to be provided for.

3^o the new bp. was to be judge of the competency of the benefice, and of the pension to be allowed in the mean time.

Abp. Reynolds claimed this of the

* See Brit. Top. II: 613.

† This is a mistake. These were *two* litigations that had not the least connection. In the one, Abp. Potter’s right was undisputed, and the question only turned on the conduct of Dr. Chapman in the execution of his trust. This originated in 1759, on the death of Dr. Trimmell, whose precentorship of Lincoln was the option disputed. The other (as mentioned above) in 1748, between persons, and on an occasion, totally different, in which the Abp’s right to options on translated bishops was absolutely denied and arraigned. Bp. Sherlock printed only 50 copies in 8vo. Abp. Herring reprinted it in 4to. with a short answer by Mr. Jodrell and Archdeacon Denne (it is supposed); and the matter was compromised by his grace’s consenting to wave his demand of St. George’s, and to accept St. Anne’s, Westminster, to which (on the death of Dr. Pelling in 1750) he presented Dr. Squire. See *Anecdotes of Buryer*, p. 469. As an acknowledgement to Mr. Jodrell for his gratuitous assistance, the Abp. bequeathed to his brother his option of Dr. Denne’s archdeaconry of Rochester. EDIT.

‡ Abp. Herring died March 13, 1757.

|| Regist. Winchelsea. Two more instances in the archiepiscopal registers relative to Bath and Wells.

bp. of St. Asaph *post confirmationem*, not *RATIONE confirmationis*, and admission of his clerk to any *prebend* or a pension, and was refused.

The bp. of St. David's grants by deed to abp. Warham "primam et proximam advocacionem primæ et proximæ prebendæ seu alterius beneficii, to present a fit person for one turn only." The first instance of such grant by deed and acceptance. But here is no particular benefice specified.

In Cranmer's register, among the fees for confirmation and consecration is "the disposition of the first *prebend* that becometh void after consecration, by advowson to be granted to the abp."

This is the utmost of the abp's claim; and is expressly limited to consecration, and not extended to translation; he has no pretence to chuse a particular benefice, and the grant is by *advowson*.

The grants both to Pole and Parker run "apo consecratori meo." Cranmer, 1541, seems to have attempted to extend the right to *translated* bishops, in the case of Knight then consecrated bp. of Bath and Wells. The grant on the occasion, published in Oughton's Formulary, if genuine, was not executed, but the original one. In the other in which *translatio* is mentioned, it is awkwardly inserted, and in the deed on the bp. of St. David's consecration changed into "*post postulationem*," though there was no such thing as *postulation* in Cranmer's time, nor could it be used in the option claim. This claim was first exerted on Thirlby's translation from Westminster to Norwich 1550, probably he having no benefice to grant at consecration. It was inserted in the deeds of consecrated bishops, who admitted it as not affecting themselves. It dropped in Pole's time, and ever since; yet the present deeds run upon the old plan of granting *post confirmationem*, which anciently denoted only the time of demanding, but is now understood as if every bishop only consecrated, and not consecrated, was bound to it. In Pole's and before Cranmer's time no translated bp. had or could have even confirmation from the abp.

But Parker's deeds extended to *dig-nities*, of which there is only one instance, and that in Cranmer's time, to his executors; and sometimes binding the bp's successors, or for a term of 21 years. These last may be private agreements, and the other to avoid the chance of taking the worst or giving the worst benefice.

Of late some of the abp's officers have intimated to the bp. what benefice was expected; but the deed, pared at Lambeth, gives a right in the abp. to chuse the grantee expressing it to *satisfactionem* of the old cl the abp. may accept the c or demand the old custom these grants is the act of a single bp. binding only himself, but a new form was soon introduced, expressing the grant to be a compensation for an old right, and so the abp. claimed a compensation instead of his right.

All the grants to Grindal are from consecrated bps. except Piers bp. of Rochester, who was so soon removed to Salisbury that he perhaps had no time

Bancroft took t for consecration : they were made for his assigns, and he his clerk as soon as 1 to successors, and new bp. judging satisfaction he would n of which Barlow, presely by another ings in his own gif cence to hold in probably occasioned the abp. the first d the Reg. f. 36. da 273. after deeds dated itself 1605.

Abbot left off the clause "for 21 years," but not that "for successors," and introduced another, that "if the first turn of the benefice he chose should be granted away by the bp. or his predecessors, the 2d, 3d, 4th, and so on, should be the abp's," which is continued with enlargements and improvements.

From his time the grants have not varied much, except that it being disco-
vered

vered that a bp. could not by law grant for his successors, this practice was discontinued.

Popish abps. could not take such grants, because the council of Lateran forbids even promising *beneficium vivit et superstitis hominis*; though the first prebend that fell might be granted, a particular one could not; and cardinal legates, much less abps., could not make reservations on dignities.

Protestant abps. varied their forms:

1. Naming a clerk to the bp. to provide for,
2. the first void prebend was claimed

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to executors and administrators; and so it actually was soon after, and executors and administrators added to assigns in the deed itself.

The instances of abps. presenting to prebends and dignities in provincial churches were by virtue of papal bulls of provision, and do not affect the point in question.

The right in this case might be rested

upon this comparison between the claim set up against the provincial bps. of late days, and the ancient practice and custom verified from the authority of the Canterbury registers. We are now to consider how far the claim of an option, as now understood and practised, consists with the law of the realm.

The act passed 25 Hen. VIII. [the year after Cranmer's consecration, and the first of his sitting in parliament] against payment of annates, and concerning electing and consecrating abps. and bps., empowered them to take and recover such temporal and spiritual profits as had been by *usage* and custom appropriated to their sees. Supposing Cranmer to have collected an account of these profits, and entered it in his registers, and among the rest the Option as a *consecration* fee, it must be admitted as decisive evidence of what was the ancient custom.

In the act 1 Edw. VI. by which the king's letters patent supersede the consue d'elire, election, and confirmation, is a clause securing to the abp. and all others the *accustomed* fees, and another clause provides that no more than *such* be taken.

The act 21 Hen. VIII. c. 19. puts all our ecclesiastical laws under the examination of the king and 32 commissioners by him appointed; the ancient canons and constitutions under some restrictions being still to be used *as they were before this act*. As the former part for reforming the ecclesiastical laws was never carried into execution, they subsist in virtue of this proviso. It has been determined that no canon or constitution can now be used that was not used before 25 Hen. VIII. and the proof is put upon the ecclesiastical court, to shew that they have used any law in question, as they now use it, before the act. Both clauses being couched in the same terms, must not the same judgement be made upon both cases?

Sir J. Strange was of opinion the abp. had no legal claim upon *new* bps., and grounds his opinion on the acts before recited; but he thought uninterrupted usage from Bancroft's time a much stronger foundation for a claim upon *translated* ones. "For though (he lays) from the accounts of the matter before this time, there are strong reasons to conclude the claim was originally confined to consecrated bps., the use of the word *confirmation* in the case of a translated bp., and the subsequent usage and expressions

pressions in the grants themselves incline me to think this claim not now to be got over."

• But all translations of bps. are contrary to the canon law, and a dean and chapter could not elect for their bp. one already a bp., but must petition the pope for a dispensation, and this was called *Postulatio*, and the bp. *Postulatus*. A consecration could not be repeated, the abp. had nothing to do in this case, and as there was no election, there could be no confirmation; in the registers there was entered only a *mandate* from the pope to the abp. to deliver the jurisdiction to the translated bp., which according to custom the abp. had seized during the vacancy. As the pope who was prime agent in this transaction claimed no fee, still less could the abp.

MR. URBAN,

THE massacre of the protestants in France on St. Bartholomew's day, which proclaimed the court of France the most perfidious that ever was in the world, concerted by a bloody and violent prince, who wanted fortitude to carry it into execution till instigated by his mother Catherine de Medicis and the Duke of Guise, has been branded with every stigma it deserves by contemporary as well as later writers. The event of so violent and execrable a measure must soon have exposed the fallacy of its intention, considered in a political light. None but Naude, a catholic writer, justified it*. All the princes of Europe beheld it with the utmost abhorrence, except the Pope (Greg. XIII.) and the K. of Spain (Philip II.), who seemed to approve it. They gave thanks to heaven for it by processions and public prayers. The former, whose approbation has been supposed to be purely political, struck a medal on it, "reversing his stern effigies with a representation of that base and anti-christian murder of the admiral, the words HUGO-NOTORUM STRAGES †."

A more open avowal of it than even his processions and public prayers, and the indulgences which he granted on the occasion. The illustrious and learned Thuanus ‡ tells us, "that nothing

might be wanting to complete the madness of the times, the example of the ancient emperors was made subservient to this detestable action. Medals were struck with the King seated on his throne, and an inscription," &c. &c.

The inclosed translation of a very curious book purchased at the Duke de Valliere's sale last year establishes this fact beyond contradiction, and gives plates of the medals, which you are at liberty to copy for your valuable miscellany. P. Q.

The title of this book in the original runs thus:

"Figure et exposition des pourtraicts, et dictions contenuz es medailles de la conspiration des rebelles en France opprimee et estaincte par le Roy, Tres-Chrestien Charles IX. le 24 iour, d'Aoust. 1572. Par Nic. Favayer, conseiller dudit Sieur, et general de ses monnoyes. A Paris chez Jean Dallier, sur le pont S. Michel a la Rose blanche, 1572, avec privilege."

Explanation of two sorts of medals struck by the king's command.

"SIRE,

"After your Majesty was pleased to express your satisfaction in the patterns which I presented of the two sorts of medals to be struck both in gold and silver, as a perpetual memorial of your rebellious subjects against the divine majesty and your royal majesty, which God, the protector of this crown, by his grace discovered to you, and inspired the means of extinguishing in your city of Paris, the 24th day of Aug. last, in 24 hours, as by his immediate interposition. What it would have been impossible for the power of man to have compassed in 10 years, and even by four pitched battles, the most just opportunity of doing presented itself by Gaspar de Colligni, late admiral of France, two days before having been wounded by a

and serious occasions, raillery on medals being not then in use," adds, "we find no such sharp and provoking instances in noble medals which were lasting, and had been of equal consequence, to the keeping up of eternal feuds, and glorying in acts of cruelty; such as is that medal of Pope Greg. XIII. reversed with the representation of those inhuman butcheries committed on so many thousands of innocent and brave persons as perished in the Parisian massacre." And another, commemorating the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

* In his "Considerations politiques sur les coups d'etat, p. 124, &c.

† Evelyn's Numismata, p. 169.

‡ Hist. l. 3. A. D. 1572. Mr. Evelyn (Numism. p. 25.) after enumerating various medals of antiquity "impressed on grave

musket in the hands and in one arm by a soldier whom he had formerly offended: he was not content with your kind wife, nor the satisfaction of justice which you promised him, but threatened to avenge himself, saying, that if his arm was wounded, his head was not; so that the next day he held a secret council against your Majesty, the Queen your mother, Messieurs your brothers and the princes, contrary to his league; which being discovered was prevented the Sunday following at day-break by the speedy execution of him the head, and his principal accomplices.

"I have considered, Sire, that, as these number of pieces can be distributed among but a few princes and potentates both foreign and of your own realm, it would be proper, in order both to explain the medals to them, and to extend to all succeeding nations and ages the knowledge of so memorable a fact, to reduce it to writing, and, if you please, to publish it."

Description of two Medals.

The better to express, after the example of ancient kings by medals, the oppression of the said Colligni, late admiral of France, and his accomplices, and to leave a testimony of it to posterity, the popular medal contains the figure of K. Cha. IX. seated on his royal throne, holding in one hand his sceptre, and in the other a drawn sword, round

a palm branch, with a close crown on; under his feet the is rebellions subjects. the circumference is, ILLES seu perduelles, aut nefaria seditionis reverse are the arms ie two columns of the assumed by the king, I, PIETAS EXCITA-

VIT IVSTITIAM; meaning that piety towards God and true religion raised the sword of royal justice against the rebels. On the two pillars are two olive-wreaths, signifying peace obtained by the reduction of the rebels, and near them two branches of laurel, expressive of triumph after victory. The letter T in the word *Excitavit* in the legend is contrived to be on the point of the crown, representing the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, and among the Jews consummation, as being their final letter, as we hope this blow will prove to the new sect: Then it was, as a true

enign to the soldiers of the Christian church, worn from that 24th day as a signal in the hats of the good catholics and loyal subjects of his majesty, as Ezekiel saw it marked by the angels on the foreheads of the faithful.

The other medal, after the ancient fashion, contains the king's head after the life, with his arms, and the inscription in French, *Charles IX. R. D. F. Dampneur des Rebelles le vingt-quatrieme Aoust, 1572.* On the reverse is represented Hercules in his lion's skin, holding his club armed with iron in one hand, and in the other a flaming torch, with which he is destroying the many-headed hydra, whose heads as fast as they were cut off, were succeeded by others, representing the faction of these rebels, which, notwithstanding many of their leaders were cut off, recovered itself, and thrice renewed open war, and in a fourth instance formed this secret attempt. But for their extirpation not only sword and fire, but water and the halter, were employed, which are added on the edge of this medal. Thus was satisfaction made to God, the king, and his people, and to all the principal sovereigns and potentates of Christendom, as they shewed by public processions, bonfires, and other demonstrations of joy.

These medals were presented to the king on Wednesday the 3d of Sept. 1572, by the said Favyot the inventor.

Privilege.

John Dallier, bookseller in the city of Paris, is permitted to print, and cause to be printed, the explanation of the medals struck on the suppression of the conspiracy and the rebellion; and all other booksellers and printers are forbidden to print the same medals without the consent of the said Dallier, on pain of forfeiting the said books, and an arbitrary fine. Given at Paris, Oct. 14, 1572. Signed, SEGVIER.

PHILO-HISTORICUS desires our correspondents versed in Heroic History to give some memoirs on the rise of romance, romantic adventures, and particularly on those popular books (what time they were written), *The Seven Champions—Cleopatra—Valentine and Orson—Parisinus Prince of Bohemia—Fortunatus—The Shoemaker's Glory, &c. &c.*

MR. URBAN,

NOT thinking, with A. JACOB, p. 595, that the name of President Bradshaw will shock his surviving relations, if he has any (which I much doubt), I present you with a few anecdotes I have lately collected concerning him, and which may serve as an appendix to those already given in your valuable Magazine. When the Parliament appointed him President of the High Court of Justice, they assigned him a guard for the security of his person, and the Dean's house at Westminster for his habitation, together with £. 5000 in money. It is not my intention to defend the proceedings of that Court; but I cannot help thinking, that the part which Bradshaw took is not, in any degree, more infamous than that of the rest. To preserve the dignity of his office made him more conspicuous than some others, and more the object of the Royalists' resentment; yet it is very evident he had not more recourse against the King than Cromwell and Ireton, nor was half so instrumental in bringing him to the block. We learn, from Sir Roger Manley, that on the morning before Bradshaw passed sentence on the King, his wife rushed into his chamber, and falling upon her knees besought him, 'That he would have nothing to do with his Majesty, nor sentence this earthly king, for fear of the dreadful sentence of the King of Heaven. You have no child,' continued she, 'and why should you do such a monstrous act to favour others?' To which Bradshaw replied, "I confess he has done me no harm; nor will I do him any, but what the law commands." Was there any person who sat in the High Court of Justice who would not have condemned the King, in case Bradshaw had declined it? We must not forget that even Ingoldsby, who was created a knight of the Bath by Charles the Second, before his restoration, signed the warrant for beheading the first Charles; and also divers others, who were taken into favour afterwards, approved of the King's execution. The author of the Life of Mr. John Barwick informs us, that President Bradshaw was by no means pleased with Cromwell's usurping the government, as it was most clearly his desire to have a commonwealth established. He even spoke respectfully of the royal authority exercised within those bounds prescribed by law, which is a plain proof that he acted entirely out of

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principle in the part which he took in his sovereign's condemnation. He was turned out of his post of President by Oliver Cromwell; and was succeeded in his office by John Lisle, Esq. whose lady fell a victim to the unrelenting cruelty of Judge Jefferies. Other persons, of the name of Bradshaw, were active in the cause of the Parliament. A Colonel Henry Bradshaw sat on the court-martial which tried the Earl of Derby at Chester in 1651. A nephew of President Bradshaw was agent for the Parliament at Hamburg; from whence he was sent to Copenhagen, to demand the release of some English merchant ships which were detained by the King of Denmark. Heath's Chronicle, p. 334.—Whilst he was at Copenhagen, a conspiracy was formed against him, to murder him. See a particular account in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, vol. II: p. 485, et seq.—A. JACOB may perhaps be pleased to be informed, that some of the Bradshaws were eminently loyal; I will not deny him the pleasure. A John Bradshaw was ejected by the Parliament Commissioners from the vicarage of St. Paul's in Bedford; as was a James Bradshaw from the vicarage of Chalfont St. Peter's, in the county of Bucks. Not only the Bradshaws were on both sides the question: Gregory Clement, one of the King's judges, who suffered death at the Restoration, had a brother, Robert Clement, who, for his attachment to the King, was deprived of the rectory of Dinnington, in Somersetshire. Other instances might be given.

There can be no reason for supposing that President Bradshaw died at Barbadoes, or at any other place abroad; and, if I mistake not, Mr. A. G. does not mean to say that it was the President who retired to Barbadoes, to avoid persecution, but that it was one of his descendants. I find no mention of the President in History after the death of Oliver Cromwell, who died in 1658, one year before Bradshaw, whose infirmities perhaps prevented him from engaging in business for some time before death put an end to his life and labours. The restoration of Charles II. was not determined upon at so early a period as the President's decease. Indeed, if it had, it would not have been unnatural for Bradshaw, in imitation of Ludlow, and some other of the judges of the first Charles, to have left his native country, in search of a place of refuge. Switzerland, or

some

some other independent state, would certainly have been his choice; and it is, in my opinion, a great insult to the good sense and penetration of Bradshaw, to suppose that he would have chosen an English settlement in the West Indies as a place of refuge against the fury of the King of England.—With respect to the Epitaph*, is it common for those who die at Barbadoes to be buried at Jamaica? Cannot Barbadoes find room enough for its own dead? Would the ministers of Charles II. have suffered one of his father's judges to remain quiet in an island which was entirely in the king's power? Certainly not. They would have taken him from his retreat, and butchered him with the same barbarity as they did Harrison and his companions. So many unlikely circumstances attend this supposed retiring and concealment of Bradshaw, that even if no historian had mentioned him after the beheading of Charles I, I could not have believed it. In the present case, the death of Bradshaw in England is recorded by so many contemporary writers; and the mean and brutal revenge of Charles II. is also so well ascertained; that I cannot see how W. N. or any other person can entertain the least doubt. Even the sagacity of Mr. Walpole would here be exercised in vain to find out a foundation on which to build an hypothesis, and form conjectures in the place of true history; not but that I think there are many circumstances recorded of Richard III. (though not of Bradshaw) which Mr. Walpole, or any other person, may pronounce to be fictitious and absurd.

A letter in my possession, written by a gentleman in London to his friend in the

Country, dated Jan. 31, 1660, has these words:—"Yesterday Nol, Bradshaw, and Ireton, were hanged at Tyburn." Of the last person, who was as great a man as Bradshaw, some memoirs would be very acceptable. I wish also to know whether any original portraits of Ireton and Bradshaw are now existing, and should be glad to see them preserved from oblivion by means of your valuable Magazine. Yours, &c. B. R.

P. S. It has already been proved, that Bradshaw was not born in Wales. His magnificent interment in Westminster-Abbey (of which I hope Mr. Ayscough will favour the world with a particular account from the *Mercurius* and *Intelligencers* preserved in the Museum) is also very well authenticated.

MR. URSAN,

I supposed the evidence which I produced of the time of President Bradshaw's death had been sufficiently conclusive, but I observe that one of your correspondents seems still to retain his doubts. As a farther evidence, give me leave to produce an extract from a copy of Smith's Obituary, which seems to be the only ground remaining on which a doubt can be formed of the day of his death, and that an error, which must have proceeded from Mr. Peck or Mr. Baker, from whose abstract he copied it, has been the occasion of it. The MS. which I now make use of is in the Sloanian Collection, N^o 886, "A Catalogue of all such persons deceased whom I knew in their life-time, wherein are set down the several years of our Lord and the days of the month when every

* The original of the following epitaph is engraven upon a cannon at the summit of a steep hill near Martha Bray in Jamaica. (*See Memoirs of Mr. Hallis, vol. II. p. 789.*)

"STRANGER,
Ere thou pass, contemplate this cannon,
Nor regardless be told
That near its base lies deposited the dust
Of JOHN BRADSHAW;
Who, nobly superior to selfish regards,
Despising alike the pageantry of courtly
splendour,
The blast of calumny,
And the terrors of royal vengeance,
Presided in the illustrious band
of Heroes and Patriots,
Who fairly and openly adjudged
CHARLES STUARD,
Tyrant of England,

To a public and exemplary death;
Thereby presenting to the amazed world,
And transmitting down through applauding
ages,
The most glorious example
Of unshaken Virtue,
Love of Freedom,
And impartial Justice,
Ever exhibited on the blood-stained theatre
Of human actions.
Oh, Reader, pass not on,
Till thou hast blest his memory,
And never, never forget,
That REBELLION TO TYRANTS
IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD."

† Perhaps some friend at Cambridge will oblige your readers with an abstract from Baker's MS. volume, that it may be known on whom to lay the mistake.

"one of them dyed or were buried, from the year 1628, successively, to 1675." 1659.

"Oct. 31. Mr. John Bradshaw, Judge of the Sheriff's Court in Guildhall, who pronounced sentence of death upon his Sovereign, died afterwards rediged, and his head sett upon a pole over Westminster as a traitor."

As to the historic doubt, whether he was actually buried at Westminster, or his body clandestinely removed by the undertaker to Barbadoes, or to surgeon Sheldon's, it is a matter of no consequence; and therefore I shall not trouble your correspondents with any disquisition on the subject.

Perhaps I may, at a future time, give some extracts from this MS, as I observe that there are many more persons mentioned in it than in Peck; and as names occur in Peck, which are not in this MS, I conclude them both to have been only extracts. S. AYS COUGH.

MR. URBAN, Chesterfield, Aug. 28.

I HAVE observed, in several of your Magazines, very different, and even inconsistent, accounts of the birth-place and family-seat of President Bradshaw, and waited to see if any true narrative would appear. The short relation inserted in your last February Magazine, signed M. Y. K. gave me much satisfaction, because it is most assuredly right.

I was born in the neighbourhood of Marple, the family residence, and remember the last Mr. Bradshaw, who died, I suppose, more than fifty years ago. It was a tradition, generally embraced, that the President's estate never descended lineally after his time, but always collaterally: and as the common people (you well know) are very liberal dispensers of the Divine wrath, so they considered this event as a judgement of God upon the family for the concern which the President had in the King's death. I never was at Marple Hall, but have often travelled near it. It is situated at the distance of 2 or 3 small inclosures from the high road that passes through the centre of Marple liberty, and has the appearance of an ancient, substantial stone building: close adjoining to the road is an old summer-house, with a dial, and the common motto, *Sic transit gloria mundi*! The Bradshaw male line failing, the estate passed to a Mr. Pimlott; and he also dying without male issue, it is now in the possession of Mr. Isherwood.

M. Y. K.'s information of the late Mr. Watton's design of publishing many particulars relative to the President, is highly probable, as he was not only an inquisitive and scientific gentleman, but also very happily situated for making such enquiry, because Marple Hall is distant only about four miles from the town of Stockport, of which he was rector.

During the life-time of the late Mr. Bradshaw, John (who was not very wise, as will appear in the sequel) lived in the neighbourhood, and was employed every day at the hall in affairs suited to his capacity; such as cleaning shoes, assisting in the stables, going on errands, &c. One afternoon Mr. B. ordered John to come early in the morning, to go for him to Mr. Leigh's†, of High Leigh, about an affair that was in agitation betwixt them two, and gave him a strict charge not to fail. John promised punctual obedience, and accordingly came to the hall very early, but finding no person up, and the morning being fine, he thought it mere waste of time to stay for Mr. B.'s rising, and therefore (very wisely as he thought) immediately set out for High Leigh; arrived there before Mr. Leigh was stirring, and became exceedingly importunate with the servants to introduce him to their master; declaring that he came from Marple that morning, and such was the importance of his business, that he must speak to Mr. Leigh himself, and could not wait for his getting up. The servants were very unwilling to disturb their master; but John was so extremely urgent, that at last one of them went up, and informed his master of what the man had said, and of his great impatience to be admitted. Mr. L. rather alarmed lest any thing was amiss with his friend at Marple, ordered him to be brought up stairs into his bed-chamber. John, as soon as he saw him, making his best bow and scrape, said, "Good morrow to ye, Mr. Lee * Lee †; my master, Mr. Bradshaw, sends his service § to ye, and last night desired me to come to you, very early this morning, about the affair that is between you two." "What, John, have you brought no letter, or more

* I have forgot his surname.

† Pronounced Lee and High Lee.

‡ The vulgar method of pronouncing.— John thought Mr. Leigh's name was the same as his place of residence.

§ The word *compliments* was not then become fashionable.

“particular message from your master, to inform me concerning the business you are come about?” “No, an’t please your worship; my master does not always acquaint me with his business, nor did I think it necessary to tell him this morning, that I might be here the sooner, or else mayhaps he might have told me something about it; but I think it not right to pry into master’s secrets; and I suppose you knows much better than me what I come for, as my master said it was a matter acting betwixt you two; and I shall be glad to go back as soon as your worship pleases.” Mr. Leigh, smiling at his egregious simplicity, directed his servant to give John whatever meat and drink he chose to have, and lay meditating in what manner he should dismiss the simpleton. After revolving the matter for some time in his mind, it occurred to him, apropos, that a heavy grindstone had lain useless in his orchard for several years. He therefore ordered his servants, as soon as John was sufficiently refreshed, to bind this stone upon his back, in such a manner that he himself could not possibly unloose it; desiring that his service might be given to Mr. Bradshaw, and he had sent it by the bearer. John suffers himself to be thus enormously loaded, and sets out on his return with great glee, in a hot, broiling summer’s day, for Marple, which was at the distance of about twenty miles. Mr. Leigh, afraid of John being over-powered and hurt by his mauly load, directed one of his servants to follow him several miles upon the road, at a proper distance, to see that no harm came to him from this unlucky trick: but John marched on so lustily with his uncommon burthen as totally removed every apprehension of that nature, and in due time he arrived safe at his journey’s end, with only resting once or twice at a stile. But, being very much fatigued, he sat down in the hall, and fell fast asleep; soon after which, Mr. B., passing through the hall, awakens John in some displeasure, demanding why he did not come in the morning, according to order, to go to High Leigh. As soon as John had rubbed his eyes open, and perceived who it was that interrogated him so sharply, he jumped up, and hastily exclaimed, “I’ve been, I’ve been, Sir; and he has sent it, he has sent it; and I’ve brought it, I’ve brought it, Sir.” “Brought what?” replies Mr. B.—The particulars being explained, and the grindstone shewn to Mr. B., he was highly entertained with the laughable contriv-

ance of his friend Mr. Leigh, and the almost incredible simplicity of John. For some time the stone was shewn, and the above account given, to all Mr. B.’s visitors, as a memorial of John’s great weakness of mind, but most uncommon strength of body; for it was generally supposed that very few men were capable of performing the same. By the lapse of time, perhaps both the stone and the story may be now forgotten at Marple Hall, though I have often heard this account related within a mile or two of the place.

In Cheshire and Lancashire the *Foomart* [see p. 732] (an almost imperceptible difference in the pronunciation) is a very common animal. It is neither the weasel or the pole-cat, as supposed in the marginal note; but the true name of it is the *Fillemart*, the description of which may be found in the natural histories of animals. The hunting of it in the aforesaid counties is a common diversion amongst the lower sort of people, who have a peculiar breed of dogs for this purpose. They are very keen, and bite hard; of a pale or light brown colour; of the terrier kind; and are there known by the general appellation of *Foomart Dogs*. This diversion is always followed in the night-time; and those who are once initiated are said to be extremely fond of the sport.

If I mistake not, Mr. Urban, you are fond of recording any uncommon custom, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of it. I therefore take the liberty of mentioning the following one. At the village of Findern, in Derbyshire, situated near the mid-way betwixt Derby and Burton, the boys and girls go, every year, in the evening of the second of November (being All Souls day), to the adjoining common, and light up a number of small fires amongst the furze growing there, and call them by the name of *Tindles*. Upon enquiring into the origin of this custom amongst the inhabitants of the place, they suppose it to be a relique of popery, and that the professed design of it, when first instituted, was to light souls out of purgatory; but as the commons have been inclosed there very lately, that has most probably put an end to the custom, for want of the wonted materials. A. B.

Recipe for all Kinds of Agues.

Take two table-spoonfuls of the juice extracted from sage, and an equal quantity of vinegar, and let the patient swallow the dose when the fit comes on.

GERMAN

GERMAN LITERATURE.

114. *Oberon. Une Poëme, heroi-comique, Traduite d'Allemand de M. Wieland. Par M. de Boaton.* Berlin.

THE original *Oberon* has the highest reputation in Germany, being deemed, by the best judges, one of the most perfect poems of its kind in any language. But such is the facetious elegance of the original, that it seems very difficult to transfuse it. M. de Boaton, however, has succeeded beyond expectation. The author, M. Wieland, who was formerly preceptor to the Duke de Wiemar, is allowed to be the greatest genius now in Germany, being a perfect Proteus, and knowing how to assume all forms; but in versification, and in the art of relating and of painting, he is *unique* and inimitable. His compositions, both in verse and prose, are very numerous. *Oberon* is in the stanza of our Fairy Queen, and from the character it bears on the Continent, and from the specimens we have seen of it, it would give us great pleasure to be able to announce a good English translation; though we could wish that some of the scenes were less voluptuous, and that his principles had no tendency to the fashionable scepticism of the age. These a translator of different principles will soften or omit.

115. *The Confession of Faith of the Princess Frederica, eldest Daughter of the Prince of Prussia. Published by Order of the Court. By F. G. Sack. With Six Sermons.* Berlin.

THIS publication (in German) is by Mr. Sack, jun. (whose former Sermons we mentioned in vol. LIII. p. 686), one of the King's chaplains, who instructed her Royal Highness in the principles of christianity, and received her to the communion. The Confession, which is only 30 pages, would interest our divines, if well translated.

116. *The Moral Duties of Cicero. Translated by M. Garve.* Berlin.

THIS translation of *Cicero de Officiis* is also in German. M. Garve is a philosopher of the first rank. The remarks and dissertations which he has annexed do him great honour, and deserve to be universally known. M. Garve undertook this work at the desire of the King, who, in his last journey to Breslau, where the author resides, expressed his entire approbation, and made him a gratuity.

117. *Familiar Letters on Religion.* Berlin.

THIS work, in German too, but anonymous, is one of the best apologies for religious principles in general that ever was written. The author does not enter into the controversy with the Deists, but seems to confine himself to the Atheists.

118. *Memoirs of the Life of Voltaire.* Berlin.

THOUGH this infamous libel, we are told, was seized on its first publication at Paris, the great Frederick has exhibited a fresh instance of his magnanimity, in suffering not only the original, but this German translation, to be publicly sold to his subjects in his own capital. The liberty of the press would hardly extend so far even in England.

119. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions. Volume LXXIV. For the Year 1784. Part I.* 4to.

ART. I. *An Observation of the Variation of Light in the Star Algol.* By Sir Henry C. Englefield, Bart. F. R. S.

This observation, in which Mr. Aubert agreed, was made June 10, 1783. It fully confirms "the fact of the diminution of Algol, and the accuracy of the period fixed by Mr. Goodricke (see p. 691), as the phenomenon was certainly within half an hour of the time fixed by Mr. G. which, divided on eight periods, gives only an error of 4 minutes in the length of it; and a nearer coincidence in a matter of this nature is not to be expected."

ART. II. *Observations on the Obscuration of the Star Algol, by Palitch, a Farmer.* Communicated by the Count de Bruhl, F. R. S.

M. Cansler, one of the Elector of Saxony's librarians, transmitted this account. Palitch, a farmer of Prolitz, a village near Dresden, saw the greatest obscuration of Algol on Sept. 12, 1783, at 8 h. P. M.; Oct. 2 and 5, some minutes before 7, "when he judged it nearly of the size of a star of the 4th magnitude." At a quarter past 10, it had nearly recovered its usual brilliancy and size. He estimates the period of that remarkable phenomenon at 2 days, 20 hours, and 53 minutes.

ART. III. *Farther Observations upon Algol.* By the same.

Oct. 22, 22, and 29, Palitch saw this obscuration.

obscuraton again. He now thinks the period a minute less, viz. "2 days, 20 hours, and 52 minutes."

ART. IV. *Description of the King's Wells at Sheerness, Landguard Fort, and Harwich.* By Sir Thomas Hyde Page, *Knt. F.R.S.*

These works have long engaged the attention of the publick, and have been frequently mentioned in our Magazine (see vol. LII. p. 405, &c.).

"The dock-yard and garrison of "Sheerness" being "supplied with "water from Chatham, at an enormous "expence, (near 2000l. per annum,) "or occasionally from Queenborough, "neither of which supplies could be "continued in case of a siege, which of "course would be of short duration," an experiment, which seemed scarce likely to succeed, but which his Majesty, when he visited Sheerness, and saw the well, highly approved, and the governor, Gen. Craig, countenanced and supported, was made, in Fort Townshend, by Sir Thomas Page, at the instance of Lord Townshend (then master-general of the Ordnance), in 1781 and 2, the work being begun June 4, and finished July 4. For the process, or operation, which seems most masterly, we must refer to the article. Suffice it briefly to mention, that after discovering "a piece of a tree, at the "depth of 300 feet from the top of "the well, water appeared at 328 feet "deep, and at 330 feet, upon boring, "the whole bottom of the well blew "up, and it was with difficulty the "workmen escaped the torrents of water that followed them, which was "mixed with a quicksand that rose 40 "feet in the bottom of the well, at "which height it still remains. The "water rose, in six hours, 189 feet, "and in a few days within eight feet "of the top of the well." Though the well has been constantly drawn ever since, "a depth has always been left in "water of 130 feet," which is soft, perfectly good for every purpose, and, when drawn, unusually warm; "a fortunate circumstance, as it proved "wholesome," though "whence that "warmth proceeds remains yet to be "determined."—A plan, on a scale of eight feet to an inch, shewing the different strata of blue marl, quicksand, and gravel, with the high and low water marks, and the construction of the works, is annexed.

The King's wells at Landguard Fort

were begun and finished in 1781. A well of good water "was, with great "difficulty, sunk to the depth of low-water mark at spring-tides, about 18 "feet from the upper surface of the "sand, when, on a sudden, to the surprise of every person, the water that "rose from the bottom became entirely "salt." As good water had been found "eight feet from the surface, which "continued in great quantity almost to "the spring-tide low-water mark," Sir Thomas "directed sand to be thrown "into the well, to bring it a little above "what had been the *lowest fresh water* "line (twelve feet), and then drew "the water out which had been mixed. "After this, the filtration into the well "became again perfectly fresh, and in "equal quantity to the first appearance." Twelve feet were therefore "fixed as the greatest depth, and another well sunk at 40 feet distance, "with a horizontal brick drain, having "holes left in the sides for filtration, to "collect the water, and the bottoms "of both wells were secured with hard "materials; that the whole supply of "water might be reduced to the drain, "which is constructed to prevent, as "much as possible, the mixture of sand "with the water, and is found to answer the desired end.—For the cause "of the fresh water, or whence it "comes," Sir Thomas is "yet at a loss," though he endeavours to account for it in a scientific manner, for which recourse must be had to the article itself.

The King's wells at Harwich were begun May 6, and finished Sept. 29, 1781.—"The wells in that neighbourhood" being "shallow, and only depending on springs from the upper "surfaces of the ground," having "but "little water in the summer, and the "quality of it" being "very bad," a resolution was taken "to sink a well "from higher ground, and to endeavour to penetrate through a rock "which lay a few yards under the level "of the country... The experiment "answered in every respect, as there "was not a drop of water found till the "rock had been entirely cut through, "when, upon finding a considerable "quantity of moist sand, and boring "into it, a plentiful spring was discovered, and has supplied the troops "with very good water ever since."

The construction also of these wells is described by some plans and sections annexed.

nexed. This very expert engineer concludes his intelligent and modest account with recommending (what his own success abundantly warrants) "where it is apprehended any mineral " or drain from the upper surface of " lands, by mixing in wells, may hurt " the water, the sinking from the " heights, as there are few countries " (he adds) where very good water " may not be found, by a proper attention to locality in making wells."

ART. V. *Extract of a Letter from Edward Pigott, Esq. to M. de Magellan, F. R. S. containing the Discovery of a Comet.*

This comet was discovered by Mr. Pigott at York Nov. 19, 1783, at 11 h. 15 min. R. Asc. 41° , N. Decl. $3^{\circ} 10'$. He saw it again on the 20th and 21st. It looked "like a nebula, with a diameter of about $2'$."

ART. VI. *Project for a new Division of the Quadrant.* By Charles Hutton, LL. D. F. R. S.

This project consists in adapting "the " tables of sines, tangents, and secants " to equal parts of the radius, instead " of to those of the quadrant;" but for the particulars, mathematicians, to whom this seems a meritorious and useful service, must consult the article.

ART. VII. *On the Means of discovering the Distance, Magnitude, &c. of the Fixed Stars, in consequence of the Diminution of the Velocity of their Light, in case such a Diminution should be found to take place in any of them, and such other Data should be procured from Observations, as would be farther necessary for that purpose.* By the Rev. John Michell, B. D. F. R. S.

These "outlines," as the author modestly styles them, "of the use that " may be made of the observations on " the double stars," &c. proceed on a supposition, that "the particles of light " are subject to the same law of gravitation with other bodies, as in all probability they are, and also that some " of the stars are large enough sensibly " to diminish their velocity." But they are much too complex to admit an abstract or analysis, though highly deserving the attention of astronomers, as is every thing on this subject that is suggested by Mr. Michell.

ART. VIII. *A Meteorological Journal for the Year 1782, kept at Minehead in Somersetshire.* By Mr. John Atkins.

The barometer this year took "a " greater range than" usual, "being

" 2.44 inches. The thermometer likewise from 21° to 81° ; and in October, November, and December, there " fell little more rain than in August " alone." An halo, "exactly similar " to that of the sun," was observed by Mr. Atkins Feb. 9, "between" him and the sun. "The centre of the arch" was "about 15° high, and both ends " terminated in a field of snow."—Total of rain "from Jan. 1, 31.26 inches." The Journal fills 48 pages.

ART. IX. *Description of a Meteor observed August 18, 1783.* By Mr. Tiberius Cavallo, F. R. S.

For various accounts of this meteor, at the time, see the Index of our last year's volume.—It was observed by Mr. Cavallo, "in company with Dr. " Lind, Dr. Lockman, Mr. T. Sandby, " and a few others," from the N. E. corner of Windsor Castle, "about " 25 minutes after 9 o'clock in the " evening*."—"Its duration was " half " a minute, or rather less;" its altitude " about 25 degrees above the horizon;" its direction "from N. by W. half W. " at first 5 or 6 degrees obliquely towards the E.; then towards the E.; " and at last to the S. E. by E. where " it disappeared." Its light, when it emerged from "a small oblong cloud," that at first obscured it, was "prodigious, the whole country being instantly illuminated." It was then "oblong, but it presently acquired a " tail, and soon after parted into several " small bodies, each having a tail, and " all moving in the same direction;" and "about ten minutes after its disappearance, in the S. E. by E. a rumbling noise" was heard, like distant thunder, the report, probably, of its explosion, which "happened when it " parted into small bodies, viz. at about " the middle of its track." From these data, "and on the supposition that " sound travels 1150 feet per second," Mr. Cavallo forms the following calculations:

" Distance of the meteor from Windsor Castle - - 130 miles

" Length of the path it described in the heavens - 1550 miles

" Diameter of the luminous body when it came out of the clouds - - - 1070 yards.

" Its height above the surface of the earth - - 56½ miles."

* "Mr. Sandby's watch was 17 m. past 9 nearest; it does not mark seconds."

" The

"The explosion must have happened perpendicularly over Lincolnshire."

ART. X. *An Account of the Meteor of the 18th of August and 4th of October, 1783.* By Alexander Aubert, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A.

Mr. Aubert saw the first of these meteors (mentioned above) as he "was returning on horseback to" his "observatory at Loampit-hill, near Deptford, in Kent, at the foot of Lewisham bridge." His description agrees in general with that just given, save in the time of its disappearing, which, Mr. Aubert says, was "at 17 minutes and a half after 9, mean time," and its duration, which, he thinks, "did not exceed 10 or 12 seconds of time, during which it moved a space corresponding to about 136° in azimuth." He computes it also to have been "not at less than 40 or 50 miles distance from the earth," though he did not hear the report on which Mr. Cavallo founds his calculation.

The meteor of Oct. 4 was seen by this observer in Blackman-street, Southwark, at 43 minutes past 6, at an altitude of near 30 degrees, moving from the N. N. E. Eastward. It was much more luminous than the moon, then "beyond the first quarter; it extinguished quickly; its whole course did not exceed 25 degrees, nor the time of its appearance two or three seconds."—Mr. A. does not recollect hearing any noise or report, either during or after the appearance of these meteors.

ART. XI. *Observations on a remarkable Meteor seen on the 18th of August, 1783.* By William Cooper, D. D. Archdeacon of York.

This "awful meteor" is here described as appearing at first stationary, near the sea-side (where is not said) "towards 9 o'clock at night," in "the N. W. by N." taking "its course to the S. E. by E. and dividing into several glowing parts or balls of fire, the chief part still remaining in its full splendor."—"Two great explosions" were heard "soon after;" but no calculations are formed as to its size, distance, velocity, &c.

ART. XII. *An Account of the Meteor*

* This, however, agrees very nearly with Mr. Sandby. It is needless to add, that Mr. Sandby has published a beautiful drawing of this. See vol. LIII. p. 385.

of the 18th of August, 1783. By Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq. F. R. S.

"Edgeworth's town, Mullingar, Ireland," is the place from whence this observation is dated. The meteor was there seen "at half past 9; its size appeared to be about half of the moon's diameter; it moved from the N. at an elevation of 10 or 12 degrees, and in a line parallel to the horizon, and was visible during 10 or 15 seconds." No explosion is here mentioned, nor calculations or conjectures formed.

ART. XIII. *Experiments on Air.* By Henry Cavendish, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A.

These "experiments," we are told, "were made principally with a view to find out the cause of the diminution which common air is well known to suffer by all the various ways in which it is phlogisticated, and to discover what becomes of the air thus lost or condensed." Mr. Cavendish supposes that "this diminution is not owing either to the generation or separation of fixed air from it;" for which he gives his reasons. But for them we must refer to the article.

ART. XIV. *Remarks on Mr. Cavendish's Experiments on Air.* By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F. R. S.

"Some of Mr. Cavendish's deductions" being opposite to those laid before the Society by this gentleman about two years ago, he here gives the reasons of his dissent.

ART. XV. *Answer to Mr. Kirwan's Remarks upon the Experiments on Air.* By Henry Cavendish, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A.

This is a controversy into which we are not inclined to enter, and therefore will only give the titles of this and the next article.

ART. XVI. *Reply to Mr. Cavendish's Answer.* By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F. R. S.

ART. XVII. *On a Method of describing the relative Positions and Magnitudes of the Fixed Stars; together with some Astronomical Observations.* By the Rev. Francis Wollaston, LL. B. F. R. S.

A proposal here made to astronomers in general well deserves, and we therefore hope will engage, their attention; viz. "that each should undertake a strict examination of a certain district in the heavens, and not only by a re-examination of the catalogues hitherto published, but by taking the right ascension and declination of every star in

"in their several allotments, frame an exact map of it, with a corresponding catalogue, and communicate their observations to one common centre." But this being "a work of time, and not within the compass of every one," Mr. Wollaston here proposes a method more general, immediate, and easy, by noting down at the time the exact appearance of what is seen, or making a drawing of *apparent* situations on a large message-card, which thus "becomes a register of the then appearance of that small portion of the heavens." The method which he has adopted and recommends is here described at large, and, to explain it more fully, he has added a card of 107 stars, so marked. *Corona Borealis* was the constellation chosen, of which the stars α , β , γ , δ , ϵ , ζ , η , θ , ι , κ , λ , μ , ν , ξ , \omicron , and π , were successively made central, together with one or two belonging to Bootes. His glass is a night one, of Dollond's improved construction, which magnifies about six times, to which cross wires are added, intersecting each other at an angle of 45 degrees. This telescope is mounted on a polar axis. Other particulars and hints must be learned from the article; to which is subjoined a list of such occasional observations as the author has made since his last communication. They are on three eclipses of the moon, 1776, 1779, and 1783; two eclipses of the sun, 1778 and 1781; transit of Mercury, 1782; occultation of Saturn by the moon, 1775; occultations of stars by the moon, 1775, 6, 7, and 83; and eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, 1775 to 1781.

ART. XVIII. *An Account of some Late Fiery Meteors.* By Charles Blagden, M. D. Physician to the Army, Sec. R. S.

Dr. Blagden considers these meteors, or fire-balls, under the following heads:

1. Their general appearance. 2. Their path. 3. Their shape or figure. 4. Their light and colours. 5. Their height. 6. Their noise. 7. Their size. 8. Their duration. 9. Their velocity." Beginning with that of the 18th of August, he describes it, traces its progress, and gives a summary review of the whole, with much more minuteness and precision than any preceding observer, in this volume at least. The time of its appearance he estimates to have been "9 h. 16 min. P. M." mean time, of the meridian of London. GENT. MAG. November, 1784.

"don," and its duration "about half a minute." He then traces its course from the N. N. E. "beyond the farthest extremity of this island, a little Westward of Perth, and probably a little Eastward of Edinburgh, over the South of Scotland, and the Western parts of Northumberland and Durham, and somewhat to the Westward of York." Hitherto nearly S. S. E.; "but somewhere near the borders of Yorkshire, or in Lincolnshire, gradually deviating to the Eastward and bursting, it moved, for some time, almost S. E. cross Cambridgeshire, and perhaps the confines of West Suffolk; but, gradually recovering its original direction, it proceeded over Essex and the Straits of Dover, entering the Continent probably not far from Dunkirk, and being afterwards seen at Brussels, Paris, and Nuits in Burgundy &c. say," it has been said, but by "doubtful authority," at Rome, thus traversing, in all, 13 or 14 degrees of latitude, or "a track of 1000 miles at

"of the earth."

"times round, at

its tail was "betw

"long;" its expl

"near the comme

"Lincolnshire,"

its altitude, from

vations, is here

"been more than

"earth, in a region where the air is at

"least 30,000 times rarer than here be-

"low," its report appears to have

been "loudest in and near Lincolnshire,

"and again in East Kent," the conse-

quence of two explosions; "its trans-

"verse diameter, when it passed over

"the zenith, subtended an angle of 30

"minutes, probably almost half a mile

"across;" its duration is estimated

by Mr. Herschel at Windsor (whose

observation, however, has not reached

us) at "forty or forty-five seconds,"

its apparent motion or velocity, at

"the lowest computation of 20 miles

"a second, exceeds that of sound above

"90 times," and therefore "it must

"have passed over the whole island of

"Great Britain in less than half a mi-

"nute, and might have reached Rome

"within a minute afterwards." But

* It was seen in Ireland. See vol. LIII. p. 385.

† *Journ. de Paris*, Aût 14, 1783.

‡ Parker's *G. M. Advertiser*, Oct. 7, 1784. *this*

these particulars, though highly curious, we can only thus briefly notice, and recommend to every philosophical and curious enquirer. All calculations of the distance and height of this meteor, founded on "the velocity of sound in air so much rarer than where our experiments have been made," Dr. Blagden is inclined to distrust. Those above-mentioned are drawn from different observations of its altitude, especially that of 25 degrees, determined at Windor in Article IX.

The fire-ball of Oct. 4. "which was much smaller and of much shorter duration," Dr. Blagden saw from Sir Joseph Banks's library, [in Soho-square, we suppose,] and ascertains the time to have been exactly the same that Mr. Aubert saw it in Southwark (see Art. X.) viz. "at 43 minutes past six in the evening, moving from the N. W. to the S. E." Its colour he compares to "the blue lights of India, and some of the largest electrical sparks." It "had no tail, but was nearly round, or perhaps a little elliptical, and after moving with an intensely bright bluish light not less than 10 degrees, it became suddenly extinct, without any bursting or explosion." Its altitude, "even when it became extinct," being found by a quadrant to be 32 degrees, on comparing this with "an observation made by Mr. Boys, of Sandwich*," that "it disappeared just under, and a very little to the Westward (rather Northward) of the star γ in the foot of Cepheus, γ Cephei being then about 57 degrees high, and bearing above 21 degrees to the Eastward of North, this meteor, after all proper allowances are made †, must have been between 40 and 50 miles above the surface of the earth." "Its breadth," as it appeared to this observer, was "not above one quarter of the moon's diameter," though some thought this also near as big as the moon, "some what above a furlong," and its duration "three seconds."—"Supposing it described an arc of 14 degrees in one second and a half, or, according to Mr. Aubert's observation, of 25 de-

grees in 3 seconds, its real velocity was about 12 miles a second."—"A similar meteor had appeared the same day from the Northward, about three in the morning."—Rejecting former hypotheses, from the velocity, lambent flames, hissing noise (heard by many), connection with, and resemblance to, the aurora borealis, and constant direction of the largest meteors, from or toward the N. or N. W. and indeed approaching very nearly to the present magnetical meridian, Dr. Blagden is inclined to ascribe their origin to electricity.—With this very interesting article the volume concludes.

120. *Poems, Moral and Descriptive.* By the late Richard Jago, M. A. (*Prepared for the Press and improved by the Author, before his Death.*) To which is added [rather prefixed], *Some Account of the Life and Writings of Mr. Jago.* 8vo.

RICHARD JAGO, born Oct. 1, 1715, was the third son of the rector of Beaudesert, in Warwickshire. At Solihull school his friendship commenced with Mr. Shenstone, which continued till his death. He completed his education at University College, Oxford; married, 1. a daughter of the rev. Mr. Fancourt, of Kilnicote in Leicestershire, who died in 1751; and, 2. a daughter of James Underwood, Esq. of Rudgely in Staffordshire, (who survived him,) and died May 8, 1781, aged 65, being then vicar of Snitterfield, Warwickshire, worth 140l. per annum, and rector of Kilnicote (above-mentioned), worth near 300l. He had only children by his first wife.—Truly honourable was his character, and eminent were his poetical talents, as appears by his poem of *Edge Hill*, his *Fable of Labour and Genius*, and his *Elegies on the Blackbirds and Goldfinches*, all excellent in their kind. Such are the scanty outlines of his life and character.—The *Elegy on the Blackbirds*, when it first appeared with Mr. Jago's name, in Doddsley's *Miscellanies*, was claimed, with unparalleled effrontery, by a manager of the Bath theatre, who pretended that Jago was a fictitious name, which he had adopted from Othello. And even Dr. Johnson, in his *Life of West*, has left this matter still dubious, though Mr. Shenstone's letters, to which he refers, proves the fact. The principal poem, besides those above-mentioned, is, "Adam: or the Fatal Disobedience. An Oratorio. Compiled from the *Paradise Lost* of Milton,

* This observation has not yet appeared in the *Transactions*.

† "It appears, from observations taken by General Roy, F. R. S. that the bearing of Sandwich from London is not so much to the Southward of E. as it is laid down in our maps."

"Milton, and adapted to Music."—
On one of the short pieces intitled
"Peyto's Ghost," (which is here se-
lected as a specimen,) is the following
note: "Was the late Lord Willoughby
"de Broke." This is undoubtedly a
mistake, as that nobleman had neither
the name nor estate of Mr. Peyto. The
present Lord, indeed, his godson and
heir, has both. But in fact this refers
to the said Mr. Peyto, who lived at
Chelsterton, where the scene lies, and
formerly represented the county.

"PEYTO'S GHOST.

"To Craven's * health, and social joy,
The festive night was kept,
While mirth and patriot spirit flow'd,
And Dullness only slept.

"When from the jovial crowd I stole,
And homeward hap'd my way;
And pass'd along by Chelsterton,
All at the close of day;

"The sky with clouds was over-cast;
An hollow tempest blow'd.
And rains and foaming cataracts
Had delug'd all the road.

"When thro' the dark and lonesome shade,
Shone forth a sudden light;
And soon distinct an human form
Engag'd my wondering sight;

"Onward it mov'd with graceful port,
And soon o'ertook my speed;
Then thrice I lifted up my hands,
And thrice I check'd my speed.

"Who art thou, passenger," it cry'd,
"From yonder mirth retir'd?
"That here pursu'st thy cheerless way,
"Benighted and bemir'd?"

"I am," said I, "a country clerk,
"A clerk of low degree,
"And yonder gay and gallant scene
"Suits not a curacy.

"But I have seen such sights to-day,
"As make my heart full glad,
"Altho' it is but dark, 'tis true,
"And eke—my road is bad.

"For I have seen lords, knights, and squires,
"Of great and high renown,
"To chuse a knight for this fair thire,
"All met at Warwick town.

"A wight of skill to ken our laws,
"Of courage to defend,
"Of worth to serve the public cause
"Before a private end.

"And such they found, if right I guess—
"Of gentle blood he came;
"Of morals firm, of manners mild,
"And Craven is his name.

* "Hon. Wm. Craven, of Wykin. He
was afterwards Lord Craven."

"Did half the British tribunes share
"Experienc'd Mordaunt's * truth,
"Another half, like Craven, boast
"A free nubials'd youth;

"The sun, I trow, in all his race,
"No happier realm should find;
"Nor Britons here for aught in vain,
"From warmth with prudence join'd."

"Go on, my country, favour'd soil,
"Such patriots to produce!
"Go on, my countrymen," he cry'd,
"Such patriots still to chuse."

"This said, the placid form retir'd
Behind the veil of night;
Yet bade me, for my country's good,
The solemn tale recite."

121. *Trial of the Rev. William Davies
Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, at the Assizes
at Shrewsbury, on August 6, 1784, for a
Libel. folio.*

OF the dialogue which occasioned
this prosecution and trial, and which
was the composition of the Dean's
brother-in-law, the learned and inge-
nious Sir William Jones†, (now one
of the judges in Bengal,) a short ac-
count was given in our last volume,
p. 332. Many friends of the govern-
ment, who are also friends to the Re-
volution, saw no harm in it. *Dis aliter
visum.* A Mr. William Jones, attorney
at law, the hon. Mr. Fitzmaurice, high
sheriff, and a Welch Grand Jury,
thought otherwise; and therefore the
first of these prosecuted (the Treasury
and the Attorney and Solicitor General
declining it), and the last presented it
as a libel; and in consequence a bill of
indictment was found at Wrexham a-
gainst the Dean of St. Asaph, as the
publisher, in April 1783. The trial
came on at the same place in September
following; but was put off, on applica-
tion of the prosecutor, to April 1784,
when, the prosecutor having obtained
a writ of *certiorari*, the Court of King's
Bench ordered it to be tried at the next
assizes at Shrewsbury‡. Mr Justice

* "The late Sir Charles Mordaunt,
Bart."

† See his first Charge to the Jury at Cal-
cutta, p. 672.—It is remarkable, Mr E.
affirms, that, immediately after avowing
himself the author of this obnoxious dia-
logue, he was appointed by the King one
of the supreme judges of India.

‡ This trial is said, by mistake, p. 633, to
have been at Gloucester. In the same page
Maidstone is said to have been a maiden af-
fize, though 12 were capitally convicted, and
three executed.

Buller

Buller sat as judge. Mr. Bearcroft was the principal counsel for the Crown, and Mr. Erskine for the defendant. But for a farther account of it see p. 633.

A few verbal mistakes are all that we shall notice.

The Dean is, or was, of "Llan-nerch," not Llannorck, Park, as misstated in the indictment; and Mr. Bearcroft, has unwittingly dubbed him a *Doctor*, which he is not.—The late Judge Foster (not *Forsler*) is made by the same gentleman (or rather by the short-hand writer) a "Lord Chief Justice," p. 24; and (stranger still) Lord Mansfield is said by Mr. Erskine, p. 18, to have "administered the justice" of this country for above half a century, though it is certain he became Chief Justice in 1756.—Mr. Erskine has since failed in his application to the Court of King's-Bench for a new trial, but has succeeded in obtaining an arrest of judgment, so that the matter still sleeps. May it never be awakened!

322. Knox's *View of the British Empire, particularly Scotland, &c.* (Concluded from p. 610.)

WE now enter on this interesting pamphlet, whose indefatigable author, ardent to ascertain the real state of his native soil, and to discover how the country and its produce may be best improved and turned to advantage, is gone on a fresh tour into the Highlands, in order to enable himself to add to the fund of information he has already been the instrument of presenting to the curiosity of the publick on a most important subject.

In his account of the "Ancient and present State of Scotland, particularly the Low Countries," Mr. Knox gives us its commercial annals, commercial establishments, present state of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; treats of the various classes and degrees of people in the Lowlands, and their propensity for the manufactures of England; shews that Scotland is the most valuable nursery for seamen in the British empire, England excepted, the Scottish fisheries, and of one species only, employing in the proportion of ten seamen to one who are engaged in the whale fishery; above two to one of those who carried on the whole North American commerce, while in our possession; and nearly equal to the number

now employed in all our remaining settlements*; considers the great importance of Scotland to England as a commercial nation, and offers some proposals for a more liberal system of polity relative to Scotland, with some conjectural estimates of the beneficial consequences which would result to the whole island.—In his "View of the Highlands" he treats of the division and face of the country; the distresses of the Highlanders, which, he says, "no language can describe, nor fancy conceive," and which occasioned an emigration of above 20,000 between 1765 and 1775; their manners in former times; the character of the modern Highlanders, and their qualifications for the arts of civil life, as well as those of war; of the comparative state of the Highlands, and the Northern countries of Europe, in respect of towns, commerce, and navigation; the produce of the Highlands by sea and land; and of inland navigation, viz. 1. "The South-ern Navigation between the Forth and Clyde;" a most important junction of scarcely 24 miles, which would "open a communication across the kingdom, and thereby cut off the long, dangerous navigation by the Land's End and the Pentland Firth." This business, after having been taken up on a large scale by Charles II, and again in the late reign by the Earl of Chatham, but each time abandoned, was again undertaken, on a more contracted plan, by subscription, for vessels of 80 or 100 tons, in 1768; "and in 1775 it was completed to the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and within six miles of the intended junction with the Clyde." £. 150,000 has been expended, which is 10,000l. more than was actually paid, though subscribed. The Company therefore is in debt, and 50 or 60,000l. more is required for "the remaining six miles, the most expensive of the whole, which they have not thought it expedient to raise." Our author therefore proposes either that this company should be reimbursed and dissolved, and the work completed, as at first

* "Previous to the American war, and when the bounty, at present limited to the herring busses, was regularly paid, the fisheries of Scotland and its islands employed 20,000 men. All North America, when in our possession, Canada, &c. included, employed 8000. The whale fishery 2000. Africa 3900. West Indies 12,000. East Indies 6000. Newfoundland fisheries 20,000." intended,

ntended, at the public expence, or at least that the sum still deficient should be voted. "The depth of this canal is "seven feet, and its breadth, at the surface, fifty-six feet. The locks are 75 "feet long, and their gates 20 feet "wide. The English canals are generally from 3 to 5 feet deep, 30 or 40 "wide, and the lock gates from 10 to "12 feet. The distance between the "entrance into the Clyde and Forth is, "by the Pentland Firth, 600 miles; by "the canal scarcely 100; all vessels, "therefore, not exceeding 80 or 100 "tons burthen, will, by this passage, "save 500 miles of a navigation at all "times dangerous, and in winter almost "impracticable. The voyage by the "Land's End is still more extensive, "and in time of war doubly hazardous." The great utility of this work is self-evident, and in an age of improvements, that it should have been so long neglected is unaccountable.—2. "Navigation between the Atlantic and Loch "Fyne." The voyage from Cape Wrath to Glasgow cannot be estimated at less than 400 miles. "Between "Loch Fyne and Loch Crinan a canal "would open at once to the Atlantic "Ocean, the Hebrides, the whole region of the West Highlands, and the "great Loch Linnhe; whence a communication (as mentioned afterwards) "may be opened to Inverness, and the "British Sea (commonly, but improperly, styled *German Ocean*), in the "Northern division of the kingdom. It "would also shorten the passage from "Clyde to the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and, for large vessels, to the "extensive shores of the Baltic." By cutting only 11 miles, that is, by cutting off the peninsula of Cantire, all these desirable purposes would be attained; a voyage, which frequently takes up three weeks, would be performed, with fewer hands, and in all seasons of the year, in four or five days; and, "the surface being perfectly level," this might be effected for 17,000l.—3. "Navigation between Fort William and Inverness." "The whole line of communication from "the Sound of Mull to Inverness comprises an extent of 93 miles, and is thus "composed of land and water, viz.

Linne Loch	34	River Lochy	7
Loch Lochy	14	— Oich	4
— Oich	4	— Ness	6
— Ness	22		—
	—		17
	74		

Land from Loch Lochy to Loch Oich, the level 14 feet above the flood-mark at Inverness,	2
Lakes	74
Rivers	17
Land	2
	—
	93

"Thus, by cutting two miles of land, "and deepening seventeen miles of almost navigable rivers, a direct communication may be opened between "the two seas."

"In closing this subject it may be proper to remark, that the three canals, here recommended, would open a circumnavigation within the heart of the kingdom, to the unspeakable benefit of commerce, and the fisheries. A vessel setting out from Inverness to Edinburgh, and the east side of the island, might return by Glasgow, the Hebrides, and other parts on the west side, and so vice versa, as might seem most beneficial to the parties concerned.

"This inland navigation, amounting to about 500 miles, would include almost the whole trading part of the kingdom; a circumstance which requires the most serious attention; and the more so, when we consider with what facility it might be accomplished, and the smallness of the expence, compared to the solid and permanent advantages to the Highlanders in particular, and to the trade of these kingdoms in general, as will further appear by the following estimates:

"By completing six miles of the canal between the Forth and Clyde, by which vessels under 100 tons would save near 500 miles, and elude all privateers.	60,000
"By cutting two miles of land, and deepening seventeen miles of rivers, between Fort William and Inverness, which would save 200 miles,	50,000
"By cutting five miles between Loch Crinan and Loch Fyne, which would save 100 miles.	17,000
Expence £.	127,000

Land to be cut,	13
Rivers deepened,	17
	—
	30

Navigation saved, 800 miles.

"The accumulated ills sustained by the tedious and hazardous passage round the Pentland Firth, in delays, damages at sea, shipwrecks, captures, extra-freight, and insurance, amounts in one year only, to more than would complete the above works of general utility; and, if to this we add the great object of relieving the distresses of 400,000 people, of bringing them into the line of action, and of opening new sources of wealth and commerce within our own island, it is matter

matter of astonishment that these works have not been completed long ago."

We are then presented with "A Review of the Herring Fisheries, viz. 1. The Western, or Loch Broom Fishery; 2. The Northern, or the Orkney and Shetland Fishery; 3. That on the East Side of the Kingdom; the Expediency of erecting Villages and Harbours in the West Highlands; the Plan of those Villages; the most proper Situations; and Estimates of the Expence." And the pamphlet concludes with an account of "the Famine, the Failure of the Fisheries, and the Hurricanes of 1782;" with which, though so recent, it is little known in England, we will also close our extracts from a work which well deserves, and has already engaged, the attention of our legislators.

"While I was engaged in the preceding pages, an event of the most calamitous nature befell the inhospitable regions which I had been describing. The year 1782 proved remarkably cold and wet, the crops over great part of Europe were more or less injured, and the northern climates experienced a scarcity, amounting to a famine. The scanty crops in the Highlands of Scotland were green in October, when a fall of snow, attended with frost, prevented every species of grain from arriving at maturity. The labour, the seed, and the straw were lost. Potatoes, which in bad seasons had proved a substitute for grain, were this year frost-bitten, and rendered entirely useless. Thus the earth withheld its bounty for the support of man and beast. During this distress at home, no relief could be obtained from abroad. Ireland, the granary of the Hebrides and western shores of Scotland, shut its ports against the exportation of grain; those of the Clyde were unable to give any assistance; while, on the eastern side of the kingdom, the hazards of enemies cut off the necessary supplies from Germany, the Baltic, and, in a great measure, from England.

"Thus deprived of every resource, by the double calamity of war and scarcity, many hundred persons languished and died through the want of sustenance. The husband and the parent, unable to behold these scenes of distress without endeavouring to relieve them, set out, amidst frost and snow, upon the long and almost impracticable journey to Inverness, where they expected to purchase a little grain with the produce of their cloths or furniture which they had previously sold, in the districts where they resided. Several of those who had engaged in this generous enterprize, fell a sacrifice to hunger and cold, in their way to the market. They were found dead on the roads,

in caverns, and amongst thickets, where they had taken shelter from the inclemencies of the weather, while the small, emaciated horses, the companions of their distress, could scarcely stand or walk.

"Such was the dreadful situation of the mainland, and the islands, during the winter and spring; and though expresses were dispatched to the Lowlands, by the clergy and others, imploring immediate relief for a perishing people, it doth not appear that application had been made to government, for that purpose, before the beginning of the summer 1783, when a generous supply was readily granted.

"Let us now suppose that a few small harbours and granaries were established at proper distances, along these western shores, and that the communications to the Lowlands were shortened by means of inland navigation; such calamities, if not in a great degree prevented, might be so far mitigated, as to save the lives of thousands, besides obviating the necessity of occasional calls upon the treasury for the relief of those parts.

"The year 1782 furnishes another argument in favour of these proposals. The annual arrival of the herrings in the West Highlands had never been known to fail completely till this remarkable year, when these little visitors seemed to conspire with the seasons, in order to rouse the notice of government towards these distant shores. While the elements kept back or destroyed the regular produce of the earth, the herrings abandoned their well-known lakes, directed their course towards the Irish channel, or stopped there, after their usual progress round the Land's End; and here the Highlanders, not being provided with proper vessels, were unable to follow them.

"This was not all. While those people were deprived of grain, roots, milk, vegetables, and herrings, their usual food in good seasons, an almost uninterrupted succession of storms, such as had not happened within the memory of man, prevented them from attempting the white fishery; neither could they, had the weather been moderate, go to sea without the means of sustenance. Here therefore was a double famine; the cup of affliction and distress, arising from every possible cause, was now full. From this *ne plus ultra* of human depression we entertain a hope that matters will revert into a contrary direction, under the auspices of a benevolent Sovereign and Parliament, to whose humane, as well as political attention, that country and people are most humbly recommended."

The Appendix contains, I. "Corroborating Proofs respecting the calamitous State of the Highlands," extracted from Dr. Campbell, Mr. Pen-nant, and Dr. Johnson; and II. "Remarks on the Short Tour of Scotland," com-

"comprehending the Southern Division
"of that Kingdom, and a considerable
"Portion of the Highlands."

123. *Letters to a young Gentleman, on his setting out for France; containing a Survey of Paris, and a Review of French Literature; with Rules and Directions for Travellers, and various Observations and Anecdotes relative to the Subject.* By John Andrews, LL. D. 8vo.

AFTER giving his young traveller some general rules for his conduct, and instructing him how to travel most profitably, Dr. Andrews recommends his associating and conversing with officers, abbés, ex-jesuits, and monastics, and to his study the present legislation, circumstances, and politics of France. He then reviews and examines French literature and French writers, tragic, comic, and poetical; novellists*, historians, orators, philosophers, and miscellaneous writers; gives a short view of the several literary institutions, academies, libraries, churches, and adds some observations and anecdotes relating to other buildings of note, public walks, and gardens, shews and fights, amusements, &c. in Paris.

At the head of French literature Dr. Andrews places Voltaire, and with him, as the "pillars of French tragedy," Corneille, Racine, and Crebillon. "Corneille paints heroes as they ought to be; Racine as they are; Crebillon as they should not be; and Voltaire as they wish to appear." Marmontel, Gresset, and Delaplace have also merit. In comedy equally popular and esteemed are Moliere and Regnard; that the greatest moralist, and this the greatest exciter of mirth. Destouches and La Chaussée are also much applauded. The latter is the inventor of *la comédie larmoyante*, which corresponds with our "sentimental comedy." Boileau, Rousseau, and La Fontaine are next panegyrised as French classics, but, above all, Voltaire again, as their only Epic poet, in much higher strains of eulogium than the *Henriade* will generally be thought to warrant, out of France, as, be it's merit what it may, French rhyme must have clogged the wings of a Homer. In short, one cannot read this panegyric without thinking that it must be penned by a Frenchman, or that the writer never heard of Milton—as much superior to the bard of Ferney as the subject of his poem, Creation and the

Fall, is to that of Voltaire, The French Monarchy and the League. Gresset, Racine the son, and the royal philosopher of Sans Souci, though not a Frenchman, have their share of this incense. As novellists, next advance Marmontel, Crebillon the son, Marivaux, Prevôt, Count Hamilton, Le Sage, Fenelon, and Ramsay. All these writers are well appreciated; as are also the historians, Bossuet, Fleury, F. Daniel, Rollin, Crevier, Rapin, F. Orleans, Vertot, Dubos, Perceux, Henaut, St. Real, Tillemont, Raynal, Montesquieu, Cover, Duclos, La Bleterie, and, again, Voltaire, to whom, as usual, our author is much more favourable than we think he deserves, as in truth, an essential ingredient in a good historian, he is notoriously deficient. The following circumstance we know to be a fact. When Voltaire was writing his History of Charles XII, he used to read it at Paris, as he proceeded, to Baron Sparre, the Swedish envoy, who had served under that prince. Some mistakes the Baron occasionally pointed out. The bard made his acknowledgments; but when the book was published, he had not corrected one.—On the French oratorical, philosophical, and miscellaneous writers we shall not enlarge.—Among various anecdotes here interspersed, one letter, not one of the shortest, is engrossed by the amorous and tragical history of the Countess of Chateau Briand, one of the mistresses of Francis I.; and, from the manner in which it is related, we may be certain that this writer would have been no rigid confessor. Other anonymous personages, men of straw, are occasionally introduced, evidently to swell the volume; but we see them enter without curiosity, and depart without regret. And we are sorry to observe that this gentleman has resided so much abroad as to have in part forgotten his own language; for though only the first of the following words may be properly French, none of them are English: *actual* (for *present*), *St. Bennet*, *am liberations*, *exteriorities*, *disorderliness*, *uninterestingness*, *distinctiveness*, *prosperousness*, and many more of the same coin, which to Englishmen need not be pointed out, but are certainly not sterling.

124. *The Speaking Figure, and the Automaton Chess Player.* 8vo.

THIS writer professes to unravel the mystery of these two famous figures, falsely (he says) called *Automata*. That of the speaking

* Mad. Grassigny is always spelt Grassigny.

speaking doll he thus explains: "This figure (about the size of a very young child) is suspended by a ribbon round its waist, in the door-way of a room, or light closet, *which is interior to that in which the company are admitted.* To the mouth of the doll is fixed a tin tube, about a foot in length, the end of which is formed like the mouth-piece to a speaking trumpet; and to that mouth-piece the *questioner* applies his, and in a gentle whisper puts a question to the doll, in either French, English, German, or Italian; to which a *rational answer* is returned by this *inanimate being*. . . . In the very large plume of feathers on the head of the puppet the other end of the trumpet is concealed, but more expanded than that to which you put the question. There is a hole through the ceiling, *over the door-way*, but which is invisible to every body in the *exterior room*; and, therefore, whatever words are whispered at the mouth-piece below cannot fail of striking the ear of the *prostrate confederate above*. But as he cannot apply his mouth, as the questioner does, *close* to the counter trumpet in the baby's head, his reply is not heard by you so distinctly as he hears the question put; and therefore he often fails, and often whispers some *reply*, but too faintly to be understood. It will be said, 'But the figure may be taken down, and the reply will be made while it is held in the hands of the shewman.' It is true; but he holds it in the *same place*, and *directly under* the confederate; at which times the confederate may easily slip a tin tube through the aperture in the ceiling, above a foot or more, to hear the question, and return the reply, without its being seen by the spectators in the front room. The man indeed will tell you, that it will answer a question when hung upon a tree in the Park. But who will regard the declaration of a *Charlatan*? for the truth is, he will not bring it even into the exterior room; and the whole deception is, *that the question and reply pass through* a tin tube fixed in a human form; for, take away that, and hang a double-ended speaking trumpet in the doorway, and then it would appear too idle a deception to draw the attention of any but children of its own dimensions."—This is well illustrated by a plate.—The writer adds, that he has

tried the experiment with success in his own house, with a bust of plaster of Paris, and can thus carry on the correspondence in the manner above described. He thinks the *Chess Player*, M. Kempfle's Turk, a still more simple trick; but in this we do not agree, nor acquiesce in his explanation, and therefore we shall say no more of it.

125. *A Supplement to the Miscellanies of Thomas Chatterton.* 8vo.

The "Miscellanies of Chatterton" were reviewed in vol. XLIII. p. 424. These poems, we are assured by the anonymous editor, "are unquestionable originals; the greater part of them having been immediately transcribed from Chatterton's own manuscript." They may be so; but—*si sic omnia*, the pretended works of Rowley would never have been honoured with the attention of the public, and the researches of a Bryant and a Warton. Acrostics and verses "to Miss Sally Clarke," and "the beautiful Miss Holland," compose the majority of them. Of these, the following, though one of the shortest, trite and trifling as it is, is not the worst:

"To Miss CL—KE. 1768.

"TO sing of Clarke my Muse aspires,
A theme by charms made quite divine;
Ye tuneful Virgins, sound your lyres,
Apollo, aid the feeble line.
If Truth and Virtue, Wit and Charms,
May for a fix'd attention call,
The darts of Love and wounding arms
The beauteous Clarke shall hold o'er all.
'Tis not the tincture of a skin,
The rosy lip, the charming eye,
No, 'tis a greater power within,
That bids the passion never die.
These Clarke possesses, and much more,
All beauty in her glances sport*,
She is the Goddess all adore,
In country, city, and at court.

Nothing but the name of Chatterton could ever gain such trash a second reading. One of the poems "to Miss Holland" begins thus:

"Far distant from Britannia's lofty isle,
What shall I find to make the Genius smile?"

How is this? Was the author ever out of England, or is this only a poetical flight? There is also a long scurrilous "Epistle to the Rev. Mr. Catcott," on his System of the Deluge, of which the following note is a full recantation:
"Dec. 20, 1769. Mr. Catcott will be

" pleased to observe, that I admire many things in his learned remarks. This poem is an innocent effort of poetical vengeance, as Mr. Catcott has done me the honour to criticize my trifles. I have taken great poetical liberties, and what I dislike in verse possibly deserves my approbation in the plain prose of truth.— The many admirers of Mr. Catcott may, on perusal of this, rank me as an enemy. But I am indifferent in all things; I value neither the praise or censure of the multitude." Such were the principles, or rather no principles, of this eccentric youth. But a better poet might have taught him to think a lie in prose and verse the same.

The following "Sentiment," dated 1769, will shew that his exit was then premeditated, and that, like a true disciple of Hume, he argued much in the same absurd manner,

" Since we can die but once, what matters it,
If rope or garter, poison, pistol, sword,
Slow-wasting sickness, or the sudden burst
Of valve arterial in the noble parts.
Curtail the miseries of human life?
Though vary'd is the cause, th' effect's the same,
All to one common dissolution tends."

That is, in plain prose, a man may as well be hanged as die in his bed. It matters not whether the gallows or a fever be the cause, "death" is equally the effect. There are some verses in imitation of our old poets Heccar and Gaira, an African Eclogue, &c. and "Chatterton's Will, 1770," a motley piece, more whimsical than serious, in verse and prose, in which he satirises Messrs. Bungum and Catcott, and praises Mr. Barrett "for all his little knowledge," alludes to his intended exit, saying that his "body will be dragged by Harris to the cross-way, and superstitious mortals will wreck their hate on his remains;" that his "death will happen to-morrow night before eight o'clock," directing Paul Farr, Esq. and Mr. John Florer, if the coroner and jury bring it in Lunacy, to cause his body to be interred in the tomb of his fathers, and to add six epitaphs annexed, "one in obsolete French, on Guatercine [Qu. Catharine] Chatterton, 1210," one in bad Latin, on Alan and Alice Chatterton, who died in 1415," one in English "on (his father) sub-chaunter of the cathedral, who died in 1752," and the other

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three (in English also) on himself.— This is the 5th: "To the memory of Thomas Chatterton. Reader, judge not, if thou art a Christian—believe that he shall be judged by a superior power—to that power alone is he now answerable." The 6th was to have two achievements of arms (Qu. whose?); he directs the monument to be erected, "though the coroner's inquest should bring it in *felo de se*;" bequeaths his "vigour and fire of youth to Mr. G[eorge] C[atcott], his humility to the rev. Mr. C——n, sen. to Mr. B[ungu]m his prosody and grammar, to Bristol all his spirit and disinterestedness, parcels of goods unknown on her quay since the days of Canning and Rowley, his religion to Dr. C[utts] B[arton], D[ean] of B[ristol], empowering the *sub-spirit* to strike him on the head when he goes to sleep in church, his powers of utterance to the Rev. Mr. B[rough-ton*], his sincerest thanks to Mr. Clayfield, his moderation to the politicians on both sides, his generosity to the (then) mayor, his abstinence to the aldermen, &c." He thus seriously, however, concludes: "Item, I leave my mother and sister to the protection of my friends, if I have any. Executed in the presence of Omniscience, this 14th day of April, 1770. THO. CHATTERTON."

How any human being, endued with reason and common sense, much more how a youth of such extraordinary abilities as this Pseudo-Rowley, if such he was, could thus dance on the brink of a precipice, with that eternity, into which he was just going to rush unsummoned, full in his view, is equally lamentable and unaccountable. But to his own master he standeth or falleth.

126. Poems on several Occasions.
By Michael Bruce. 4m. 8vo.

THIS young Caledonian bard, now no more, was first introduced to the notice of the public by the ingenious authors of the Mirror. See vol. LI. p. 84. The present collection seems a republication (and therefore should have been so styled) of the volume there mentioned, published by subscription at Edinburgh in 1769, and of which, and

* Prebendary of Sarum, and one of the writers in the Biographia Britannica. He died at Bristol, and was buried in his church of St. Mary Redcliff, in 1774.

The author, a farther account was transmitted to us by a correspondent in the same vol. p. 499. To these brief memoirs, and to the latter part of a pathetic "Elegy, written in the immediate view of death," (the subject similar, but the manner of treating it far different from that of the boy of Bristol, quoted above), we shall only add, as a farther proof of Mr. Bruce's talents, who was "no less amiable as a man than valuable as a writer," the following

"DANISH ODE.

"The great, the glorious deed is done!
The foe is fled, the field is won!
Prepare the feast, the heroes call;
Let joy, let triumph fill the hall!

"The raven clasps * his sable wings;
The Bard his chosen timbrel brings;
Six Virgins round, a select † choir,
Sing to the music of his lyre.

"With mighty ale the goblet crown;
With mighty ale your sorrows drown;
To-day, to mirth and joy we yield,
To-morrow, face the bloody field.

"From danger's front, at battle's eve,
Sweet comes the banquet to the brave;
Joy shines with genial beam on all,
The joy that dwells in Odin's hall.

"The song bursts living from the lyre,
Like dreams that guardian-ghosts inspire;
When mimic shrieks the heroes hear,
And which the visionary fear.

"Music's the medicine of the mind,
The cloud of care give to the wind;
Be every brow with garlands crown'd,
And let the cup of joy go round.

"The cloud comes o'er the beam of light;
We're guests that tarry but a night:
In the dark house, together prest,
The princes and the people rest.

"Send round the shell, the feast prolong,
And send away the night in song;
Be blest below, as those above
With Odin and the friends they love!"

This surely is truly Runic, and truly Grayan.

If Chatterton had been blessed with the principles of Bruce, or Bruce had enjoyed the health of Chatterton, both might now have survived. But,

"Whatever is, is right."

127. *God the Author of Peace and Lover of Concord. A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of Deal, on Thursday, July 29, 1784. Being the General Thanksgiving Day for the Peace. By William Backhouse, D. D. Rector of Deal, and Archdeacon of*

* Qu. 'claps?'

† We could wish this had been a trochee, instead of an iambic. But 'chosen' unfortunately occurs just before.

Canterbury. *For the Benefit of Saint Cyprian's.* 4to.

THE Text, 2 Chron. xx. 30, "So the realm of Jehoshaphat was quiet: for his God gave him rest round about."—On the subject of the late unhappy breach in our Israel the Archdeacon gives this consolation:

"America is of British extraction. England is the tree: America is the branch. The branch is severed from the trunk. But it remains to be proved whether separation is, or is not, for the good of the old stock. The fruit produced never paid the expence of cultivation.

"Too much indulgence perhaps has been the root of all the evil. Nothing spoils children more effectually. It tends to make them peevish, discontented, and in the end totally ungovernable. *When Jesurun waxed fat, he kicked;—then he forsook God which made him, and lightly regarded the rock of his salvation.*

"It is indeed sharper than a serpent's tooth to have a thankless child."

"Natural affection, while it operated, kept every thing in order; but when a Revolution had unhappily taken place in the hearts of the children †; when love had turned into hatred, nothing was left for the issue of the matter but force; and force, which had failed in an experiment made at the distance of seven leagues, was not very likely to succeed in an experiment to be made at the distance of a thousand. Appearances, at least, did not promise success."

He thus concludes:

"Both ye and I, my beloved in the Lord, have our fears, but in a different way. The overflowings of an high tide make ye afraid lest your streets should be made waste, your property destroyed, and your lives put into hazard. *The overflowings of ungodliness make me afraid* lest a general corruption of morals should so far prevail as to make you fall into temptation, and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition."

* Mr. Smith's family. See p. 152.

† "It does not follow that the American war, because it has been unfortunate in the issue, was wrong in the principle. No landlord, who thought his title good, would suffer his rent to remain unpaid, nor his right to the estate to be called in question, without an action at law. Subjects can recover by law, but princes, in many cases, by arms only.—But the right itself, and the probability of success in asserting the right, under given circumstances, are different questions. And in the prosecution of right by taking up arms, the victorious party is often made to pay more than the matter in dispute is worth."

This

This sermon is "inscribed to a Lady, who does honour to her native parish, Deal, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the learned translator of 'Epietetus,' the ingenious author of 'A Collection of Poems,' and a rare example of inward greatness, unaffected wisdom, and sanctity of manners, with the respect due to great yet modest merit."

128. *Ode to Robert Brooke, Esq. Occasioned by the Death of Hyder Ally.* By Eyles Irwin, Esq. 4^{to}.

MR. IRWIN has often embellished oriental subjects, far more pleasing than this, with the rich colouring of his poetical pencil. He has now chosen one fit only for a Dante, or a Spagnolette.— "In the structure of these stanzas he had in view (he says) the translation of an ode of Hafez, by the ingenious Mr. Jones." now Sir William, we presume. The gentleman to whom it is addressed, then Capt. Brooke, in the battle of Mulwagle (where Col. Wood commanded), by unexpectedly flanking the enemy's horse with two guns, contributed principally to the success.

"Conspicuous on a doubtful day,
When danger press'd the British force,
Thy martial genius blazon'd forth :
MULWAGLE saw the bold essay ;
And, check'd in his successful course,
The flying foe confess'd thy worth."

The oracular and truly Delphic prediction of a Bramin, whom Hyder consulted on his first entering the Carnatic, in July 1780, that "he would never leave it again," the infants that were daily slain to supply his back with their livers, as a remedy for a malignant boil of which he died, the cruelties exercised by his irregular horse, &c. the horrors of war, famine, &c. are graphically described, but justify what we have said above.

"Relentless minister of death !
Ah rather come in danger's shape,
Where battles rage, and billows roar ;
Hang on the Plague's destroying breath ;
But let Humanity escape
The horrors Famine has in store."

Thousands of poor wretches perished, we are told, in the famine at Bengal in 1770, rather than eat flesh, which their religion forbade. So lamentably and pitifully "Superstition chain'd their minds."

The poem concludes with these animated stanzas :

" 'Tis done—fall'n is the mighty foe !
In notes that joy the Indian race,
Fame winds the Tyrant's solemn knell :
And Fancy hails the show'ry bow,
That went to man returning grace,
And peace to earth reliev'd, to tell.

" Rapt with the thought, the fiery muse
O'er fairy tracts delighted strays,
Through periods big with India's good ;
And lo ! the chosen Man * the views,
Who shaming our degenerate days,
In trials uncorrupted stands.

" For him shall Virtue wreaths prepare,
Where laurels and where myrtle twine,
And olive and th' untading bower :
Come Helen †, Phœbus' vot'ry fair !
To numbers bland his praise consign,
Or to thy pencil's magic power.

" Nor thou, my friend, shall trivial hold
Thy interest in the pleasing change,
Which o'er th' Atlantic whispers peace ;
Kilbegg shall fill her Brooke, unfold :
Content his native fields to range,
The ardours of the soldier cease.

" Or if thy active mind assume
Pursuits of elegance or use,
Whence poverty and toil rejoice ‡,
The barren moor, or sleeping loom,
Shall unexpected fruits produce,
And wake for thee Lerne's voice."

129. *The Religious Use of Botanical Philosophy.* A Sermon preached at the Church of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, on Whittun-Tuesday ||, June 1, 1784, on the Wisdom of God, as displayed in the Vegetable Creation. By William Jones, M. A. F. R. S. 410.

WE have often had occasion to admire Mr. Jones, both as a naturalist and a divine; but never more than in the discourse before us, in which those two characters are happily united. The anniversary that gave rise to it was established, we think, by the will of Mr. Fairchild, a gardener at Hoxton. It is very properly dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks, P. R. S. who "went abroad,"

* We are left to guess at this patriot; but suppose him to be the Governor-general.

† Nor have we any clue to direct us to this fair poetess and painter, but think we shall not be mistaken in applying it to Miss Helen Williams, the elegant author of "Peru." "Bengal" would supply her with as affecting, as shocking a picture.

‡ "The approbation and encouragement which this gentleman's undertakings have received from the Irish parliament, is the best reward that public spirit can aspire to. To fertilise the sunny waste, and to improve the manufactures of his native country by imitations of foreign products, will ensure a more desirable reputation to a wise man, than the toils of war, and the trophies of victory."

|| Should not this have been "Whit-Tuesday?"

the dedicator says, "with all the botany of his own country, and added to it that of the terraqueous globe; like a vessel that carries out the commodities of Britain, and returns laden with the riches of the world."

The text is taken from Gen. i. 12: "And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind: and God saw that it was good." The goodness displayed in this part of the creation, the preacher observes, is manifested, I. in the form and structure of vegetables; II. in the manner of their growth; III. in their natural uses; IV. in their moral uses, for the advancement of human prudence and religious faith. On these four heads Mr. Jones enlarges with great strength of reasoning and elegance of language. To quote all the striking passages would be to quote the whole, as an admired preacher indeed did, soon after its publication, in one of our cathedrals.—Our limits will only admit one or two specimens.

"The parts generally observable in plants are a root, a stalk, branches, leaves, flowers, fruit, and seeds. Succeeding each other in their order, and all seeming necessary to each other; but under the direction of divine wisdom, vegetable life is carried on in every possible form, and the end of fructification is attained, while the means seem to be wanting; as if providence meant to shew us, that it is not confined to any particular means; and that the work of God in this respect essentially differs from the work of man. The *Capillary* plants, or Ferns, have neither stalks, nor branches, nor flowers, but consist of single leaves on the pedicles, with seeds on the backs of them. The flower of the Carline Thistle sits upon the ground without a stalk; while the *Euphorbium*, or Torch-thistle, has nothing but a stalk, like the staff of a spear. The melon-thistle is all fruit; the *Opuntia*, or Indian fig, all leaf; the Jessamin has a flower without a seed; the Fig-tree has a fruit without a flower. The *Tuber terra*, or Truffle, has neither leaf, stem, branch, flower, nor seed; nothing but a globular root, which thrives under ground, and does not appear to be fed by fibres, like other roots; yet it increases and multiplies."

The sleep and perspiration of plants, happily investigated by modern naturalists, and, above all, their medicinal virtues, give ample scope to this Christian orator. With a view, particularly, we suppose, to antimony, he ingeniously observes,

"There is certainly a *momentum* in mineral preparation, which produces sudden

and great effects; but the power approaches too near to violence; while the vegetable medicines, ordained for such by the Creator, are more congenial to the human constitution; and thus a reasonable alliance is preserved between the medicine of man and the diet of man; but we never eat minerals, though we use them in medicine! often with some good, but also with the danger of some bad effect. The mineral materials of a volcano will warm us, as the fuel of any other fire, but at the same time they may suffocate, or send down ruin on our heads."

Jotham's parable in the Book of Judges, the most ancient fable extant, and our Saviour's similar allusion to the natural state and condition of plants and flowers, are happily introduced; the transient nature of those vegetables gives occasion to the usual moral reflections; and the revival of seeds and roots aptly illustrates the resurrection.—In conclusion, after observing how a right use of this subject contributes to the happiness and dignity of man, whether he contemplates the beauty, variety, or uses of plants,

"Happiest of all," says the preacher, is "he, who having cultivated herbs and trees, and studied their virtues, and applied them for his own and for the common benefit, rises from thence to a contemplation of the great Parent of good, whom he sees and adores in these his glorious works. The world cannot shew us a more exalted character than that of a truly religious philosopher, who delights to turn all things to the glory of God; who from the objects of his sight derives improvement to his mind, and in the glass of things temporal sees the image of things eternal. Let a man have all the world can give him; he is still miserable, if he have a groveling, unlettered, indelicate mind. Let him have his gardens, his fields, his woods, and his lawns, for grandeur, ornament, plenty, and gratification; while at the same time God is not in all his thoughts. And let another have neither field nor garden; let him only look at nature with an enlightened mind, a mind which can see and adore the Creator in his works; can consider them as demonstrations of his power, his wisdom, his goodness, his truth; this man is greater, as well as happier, in his poverty, than the other in his riches. The one is but little higher than a beast, the other but a little lower than an angel!"

*** The Author of the *Curialia* (reviewed p. 763) presents his respectful compliments to Mr. Urban, and begs leave to refer to p. 1. of Part II. of that work, from whence it will appear, by a note, that the *Memoir* had the honour of being read before the Society of Antiquaries March 21, 1782, when the Dean of Exeter was President.—As to Lord Walden, it was an oversight.

ON LORD MANSFIELD FALLING, WITH
LADY EDWARD BENTINCK, FROM A
BENCH IN THE BALL-ROOM AT
TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, AND LOSING
HIS WIG. BY A LADY.

WHO would not think it perfect bliss,
In such a gallant cause as this,
With such a fair to fall?
How could a courtier be afraid?
When youth and beauty claim'd his aid,
The sacrifice was small.

Fair nymph! for thee, the rustic 'squire
Would leave his hounds; the bard his lyre,
His quill, and laurel crown;
The monk would cease to count his beads,
The pilgrim throw aside his weeds,
The senator his gown.

Mourn not, ye judges, when we tell,
"How from the bench Earl Mansfield
fell;"

For Justice thus replies:

"Without a wig, without a gown,
He still must equally be known,
Pre-eminently wise.

"Not to an outward form confin'd,
His bright, his comprehensive mind,
In every dress the same,

"Diffuses o'er the world its ray,

"And, keeping death and time at bay,
Glows with one steady flame."

ON THE SAME. BY LADY.

WHEN he, to whom Astræa gave her
laws,
Became endanger'd by a trivial cause,
The Goddess caught, and sav'd the falling
sage,
And bade his wisdom bless another age.

AN INVOCATION TO THE NYMPH OF THE
SPRING AT TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, ON
LORD MANSFIELD'S HAVING EX-
PRESSED AN INTENTION OF LEAV-
ING THE PLACE. BY A LADY.

ARISE, fair Naiad! from thy well;
Arise, and tune thy vocal shell,
Try every soft bewitching art,
To charm the ear, and please the heart,
'Till Mansfield shall thy voice obey,
And near thy spring consent to stay.
Sweetly warble in his ear,
"Health, and all her train, are here;
"Health, whose liberal hand bestows
"Nights of undisturb'd repose,
"Hours of social mirth and glee,
"Days of soft tranquillity."
Nymph! at thy pellucid spring
Ruddy Health delights to dwell,
Fanning, with her magic wing,
The mineral sparks that fill thy well,
And o'er the surface of the stream
Hope sheds her fascinating beam.
Bacchus, rosy god of wine,
Must to thee the palm resign.

His sweets nectarious may impart
A short-liv'd banquet to the heart;
May dissipate the gloom of care,
And shield the sufferer from despair;
May bid the slave forget his chains,
The exil'd wretch his native plains,
And by a transient joy suspend
The anguish of an injur'd friend.
Yet long the vision cannot last;
With reason, sorrow's force returns;
The dream of happiness is past,
The slave perceives his chain, and mourns.
Again the lover feels his pains,
Again the injur'd friend complains;
The artificial spirits cease to blaze,
And weaken'd nature rapidly decays.
But thou, O Nymph! canst cheer mankind;
Invigorate the drooping mind;
Bid faded Beauty re-assume
Her sprightly grace, her roseate bloom;
Give spirit to the languid eye,
And banish from the breast Dejection's sigh;
While o'er thy sparkling fountain bends
The wisest judge, the best of friends;
Nymph of the stream! indulgent heaven
The grateful task to thee has given,
To bid him from thy well receive
The renovating draught,—and live.
Thy power has made those eyes benign
With all their former lustre shine.
Science and Art no longer mourn,
Again they see his health return,
And hear his tuneful lips dispense
The words of purest eloquence.

ANSWER OF THE NYMPH OF THE SPRING
AT TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, TO THE IN-
VOCATION WRITTEN ON LORD
MANSFIELD'S DECLARED IN-
TENTION OF LEAVING THE
PLACE. BY A GENTLEMAN.

SAY, whence that voice, which thus so
sweetly sings,
Around the margin of my healing springs?
Has any sister of th' harmonious Nine
Left fair Castalia's fount to visit mine?
But ah! not one of all the Muses' choir,
Nor the soft warblings of a Burrell's lyre,
Nor all the various arts which mostly please,
The bliss of friendship, and the love of ease,
Can longer here invite a Mansfield's stay.
The public welfare hastens him away.
Enliven'd by my streams, and purer air,
Britannia's health is now his only care.
"And lo! Astræa, with a solemn call,
Remands her favourite to her sacred hall,
To poise again her scales with equal hand,
And due obedience with her sword com-
mand,
Whilst from his seat, with reverential awe,
He speaks the oracles and voice of law."
For such high duties heaven at first design'd.
The Patriot Sage—a blessing to mankind,
Thus spake the Naiad, from her wat'ry cell,
And Mansfield bids, with wishful lingering
look,—Farewell.

VERSES INSCRIBED TO LORD MANSFIELD,
AFTER HIS
LEAVING TUNNRIDGE-WELLS, 1784.
BY A GENTLEMAN OF THAT PLACE.

WHILST Mansfield here, as good as
great,

Adorn'd this healthful blest retreat,
Our suns with brighter lustre shone,
Our hours more cheerfully pass'd on;
The Muses tun'd their sweetest song,
And harmonis'd the festive throng;
The Loves and Graces form'd the ball,
And social pleasures gladden'd all.

But since Astræa call'd away
Her's and our pride—how dull the day!
How chang'd the scene!—A silent gloom
Shades every walk, and every room;
Forlorn, the nymphs and swains retire,
And mute is Burrell's vocal lyre;
Our rural plains around all seem to mourn,
And join the general prayer for his return.

L I N E S *

ON
SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS'S
Being presented with the Freedom of
The PAINTERS' COMPANY,

OCTOBER 18, 1784,
The Annual Feast of St. Luke, their Patron.

HAIL! favour'd Master of that art di-
vine,

Which bids all Nature on the canvas shine;
That ever-beauteous, ever-friendly art,
Which wakes the feelings, and which warms
the heart;

Which to our eyes restores the mighty dead,
And bids upfading laurels deck their head:
The lily mingled with the blushing rose,
Which on the cheek of Beauty transient
blows,

By thee pourtray'd, can time and fate defy,
And still with mimic beauty charm the eye.

Thus lovely Thais †, from the Master's
hand, [brand:
Still blooms in youth, and still she grasps the
Her power the haughty victor well might
own,

If such her charms as from thy pencil shewn.

When beauteous Dido's ‡ bleeding form
we see, [thee,
And view what once she was, display'd by
We scorn Æneas for the fancied wrong,
Yet praise the poet's sweetly-erring song,
Who form'd a tale so tender, tho' untrue,
Which borrows fame from Maro and from
you.

* Delivered to the Master in Office, Cha.
Catton, Esq.—Mr. Josiah Sarney, Mr. Dan.
Willshen, Wardens.—Mr. Tho. Jones,
Master elect.—Mr. William Sharpe, Mr.
Ralph Masey, Wardens elect.

† Alluding to a painting of Sir Joshua's.
‡ Another of his pieces.

Thus can thy magic pencil bring to fight
The charms of Virtue in each varied light,
And steadfast Faith ||, or melting Hope ||, dis-
play; [sway.

We feel their beauties, and we own their
But cease, vain Muse, nor too advent'rous
soar,

Each happy work of Reynolds to explore;
Some pen more favour'd should record his
fame,

Some happier poet celebrate his name:
Full blest the bard, if artless lines like these,
Grac'd by that name, can for a moment
please;

That moment granted to peruse the lay,
Whilst he forgives the homage which you
pay.

And ye Protectors § of that pleasing art,
Which warms, which animates, the feeling
heart;

Which bids the pencil's vivid colours glow
With all the radiance of the heavenly bow;
Who boast a Thornhill's, Aggas', Lambert's
name **,

Now add a Reynolds to your roll of fame,
In whose bright character, well pleas'd, we
find

Genius and Virtue happily combin'd.
May you still flourish opulent and great,
Your country's pride, till time's remotest
date!

Health, wealth, and honour, may you ever
share,

Still worthy Cattons dignify your chair;
To future ages Reynolds be restor'd,
And future Wests and Copleys grace your
board!

Painters'-Hall, }
Oct. 18. } A CITY MOUSE.

MR. URBAN,
THE following Ballad possibly may be
worth inserting in your Magazine. It
was suggested by a real fact, which lately
happened in an obscure village:—a beauti-
ful country girl was debauched, under a pro-
mise of marriage, by a man whom she pas-
sionately loved. Upon her proving preg-
nant, she was forsaken by him; in conse-
quence of which she died soon after, of a
broken heart. But, what is most remark-
able, she foretold the day of her death some
time before her decease.

ROSALINE'S DYING COMPLAINT TO HER
SLEEPING CHILD.

ALAS, my dearest baby!
I grieve to see thee smile;
I think upon thy rueful lot,
And cold's my heart the while.

|| Other pieces.

§ Address to the Painters' Company.

** Alluding to the paintings of those
Masters in the Hall.

Gaiist

Gainst wind and tide of worldly woe
I cannot make my way;
To lull thee in my bosom warm,
I fear I must not stay;

My mother will not hear me speak,
My father knits his brow;
O Venus, were they never young,
That thus they treat me so?

Ye souls unkind, a fate like mine
O never may ye prove;
Nor live to find how bitter 'tis
To lose the man ye love.

My friends they all forsake me,
Nor comfort will afford;
They laugh while I am thinking
"My true love broke his word."

May God amend their cruel hearts,
For surely they 're to blame!
They little know what 'tis to feel
The heaviness of shame.

Th' ungentle hand of rude Mischance
Has 'rest my heart of rest;
And frighten'd Hope, with cheerless eye,
Lies strangled in my breast.

'Twas yesternight, at latest hour,
I waked but to weep;
I kiss'd my baby's pretty hand,
And watch'd it while asleep.

Its cruel far-off father
My tender thoughts embrac'd;
And, in my darling's infant look,
His lovely likeness trac'd.

With smileless look the spectre Death
Advancing seem'd to appear;
And Fancy toll'd the death-bell slow,
Across my startled ear.

Full well I knew its loathsome voice,
That sternly seem'd to say,
"Go, hie thee to the clay-cold turf,
"For thou must die to day."

*To the MEMORY of Miss MARIA LINLEY.
By Capt. THOMPSON.*

*Esbia puella, vale!
Cara Maria, vale!*

IF truth, if virtue, innocence; and grace,
May in celestial records claim a place,
Linley, thy name is, with an angel's pen,
Written on golden leaves by faintest men!
If wit, if beauty, modesty, and sense,
Met earth's applause, or heaven's high recompence;
If e'er an angel left the solar sphere,
To fix in wonder every eye and ear,
'Twas thou, Maria—whose superior grace
Prov'd thee descended of celestial race;
Prov'd thee design'd to mitigate our care,
And raise our minds to know what angels are!
Maria dear, adieu! and from th' abode
Of saints, bestow thy light to point the road;
That by thy radiance we may gain the sky,
And pass with thee a bless'd eternity.

E X T E M P O R E.
EPITAPH ON GEO. ALEXAN. STEVENS,
THE FAMOUS LECTURER ON HEADS,
By Capt. THOMPSON.

A SECOND Alexander here lies dead;
And not less sam'd—as taking off a head.

ON a handsome marble monument, with
a head of the Bishop against the wall,
inclosed within iron rails, in the S. E. cor-
ner of the nave of Worcester cathedral:

M. S.

Viri admodum Revdi JACOBI JOHNSON,
Qui optimam indolem feliciter promovit
Collegii primum Westmonasteriensis,
Deinde Aedis Christi,
Alumnus.

Erat

Ingenio culto et urbano,
Animo temperato et æquabili,
Summa in suo, pietate et munificentia;
Studio in amicos ardentissimo,
Benevolentia erga omnes,

Insignis.

Aliquando scholæ Westmonastii Hypodi-
dicalus,

Exinde Ecclesiæ Paulinæ Londinæ Preben-
darius,

Consecratus anno MDCCLII Episcopus
Gloucester,

Postea MDCCLIX Vigornium translatus,

Ubi duas episcopales domos

Splendide et eleganter

Restauravit.

Ob omnia presulis officia rite præstita

Clero suo totique Diocesi

Acceptissimus.

Tandem dum Bathoniæ salutis ergo degebat,

Ab equo præcipitatus

Morte

Flebili heu et peno repentina,

Sed pio proboque viro nunquam intempestiva,

Abreptus est

A. D. MDCCLXXIV. Æt. suæ septua-
gesimo.

E P I T A P H
IN ELMSTEAD CHURCH, KENT.

SACRED to the memory
of Sir JOHN HONYWOOD, Baronet,
of Evington, in this parish;
Who, in times when hospitality and simpli-
city of manners
were giving way to fashion and refinement,
maintained them pure and uncorrupt;
and was an eminent example of the virtues of
private life.

In religion, of serious and unaffected piety;
in morals, of strict honesty and integrity;
in social life, of openness and freedom of
conversation,

amongst all ranks of men.

His tenants, neighbours, and those who

starved him,
never experienced from him oppression,
but all the good offices of kindness and benevolence.

Thus did many partake of the influence of his example,

and the affluence of his fortunes.

Others may have moved in an higher sphere,
but no man ever contributed more
to the advantage, comfort, and happiness
of the circle round him.

By his first wife, Annabella, daughter of
William Goodenough,
of Langford, in the county of Berks, Esq.
he had issue, William *, Edward, Annabella,
Christiana, Mary, Thomasine.

By his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of
Sir Edward Filmer, of East Sutton,
in this county, bart. he had issue,
Filmer, John, and Mary.

He died June 21, 1781, aged 71.

MR. URBAN, *Lowriston, Sept. 14.*

AT an inn on the north road, the proprietor has most laudably set up a small but select library for the entertainment of travellers. For their further amusement, he has likewise provided a large blank paper book, called the Album, in which every person that comes to the library is expected to write some passage, in prose or verse, either quotations or original productions. The following verses belong to the latter class, and have never appeared in print.

Yours, &c.

R. B.

WAITER, make haste, bring here the Album;

Do you think, sir, I'll live in thralldom,
And not write verses when I please,
Reville, lampoon, and satirize

The men and manners of the age?

Know, sir, these lines will grace your page.

The waiter, trembling, brings the book,
With consternation in his look,

Muttering these words, "I vow to Gad,

"All travellers, now, sure are mad.

"Physicians, lawyers, grave divines,

"Mind nothing now but writing lines;

"Instead of calling, What's to drink?

"The constant roar is, Pen and ink.

"Sad times, indeed! As I'm a sinner,

"They neither think of drink nor dinner.

"O Gardentone, this book remove †,

"If this poor village thou dost love;

"And if it is not done in time,

"Poor Murdoch ‡ may take down his sign."

MR. URBAN,

I WAS so pleased (many years ago) with
reading an epitaph over the west door of
Harlow church, Essex, in memory of Thomas
Norrlington, limner and organist there,

*. Father of the present baronets.

†. The landlord.

‡. The innkeeper.

that I could not forbear copying it, especially as it was then almost, and is since quite, obliterated.

Yours, &c.

W. S.

INGENIOUS shade! whose happy art
Such various wonders can impart,
Thy graces and thy beauties shine,
And charm in every touch and line.
Soon as thy hand the influence gives;
The metal speaks, the canvas lives;
Thy colours bid the dead arise,
Thy notes exalt them to the skies.

He died January 22, 1722, aged 33 years.

ON SEEING MR. POPE OFTEN RIDE OUT
WITH MR. CHESELDEN IN THE
CHARIOT OF THE LATTER.

WHEN Hulse, for some trifling unorthodox jests,
As an atheist was censur'd by bigots and priests,
The politic Doctor, to remove the reproach,
For six months with a parson was seen in his coach.

When Cheselden saw this device had success,
He conceiv'd, in some sort, it might suit his own case;

Then with Pope by his side, in the pride of his soul,

"Now, d— you," says he, "now say I'm
"a fool."

MR. URBAN,

THE following epitaph abounds with
wit, and was written by the hon. H—
E—, late L—d A—te of S—d.

HIC jacet THOMAS YOUNG, M.D.

Obstet. Profess. in Acad. Edin.

qui ob. 1783, æt. 58.

Qui Venerem sine Lucina,

Lucinam sine Venere,

Coluit.

Filios post mille

Reipublicæ datos,

Heu, heu,

Sine liberis decessit.

Bella inter intestina

Manu fortis, sed sine Marte.

Patriæ laboratoris

Nomen adeptus est.

ON A GRAVESTONE FOR JOSEPH CHAPMAN, A TALLOW-CHANDLER, IN
THE CHURCH-YARD AT
BISHOP STORTFORD,
HERTS.

LIKE leaves of trees the race of man is
found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the
ground;

Another race the following spring supplies,
They fall successive, and successive rise.

So generations in their course decay;

So flourish these when those are pass'd away.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 786.)

Wednesday, July 21.

ON the order of the day being read, for the House to go into a committee. on the bill relative to fortifications to be built for the defence of the dock-yards; it was moved, as an instruction to the committee, that they have power to make compensation to such persons as may have been sufferers by their lands being taken from them. On the question being put, that the Speaker do leave the chair;

Mr. *Huffey* objected to it. He was, he said, an enemy to vast and expensive fortifications; besides, as there was no estimate before the House, though only 50,000*l.* was asked, he doubted whether 500,000*l.* would defray the charge: another objection was to the indiscriminate seizure of lands without making proper satisfaction to the owners, and to the withholding of lands from the owners which upon trial were found not to be wanted.—These persons, he thought, were fairly entitled to satisfaction, and wished a jury to be appointed, to assess the quantum, and not to leave it to the mercy of commissioners, who, he understood, were to be the assessors on the occasion.

Mr. *Fitzpatrick* also opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair; and stated, that the fortifications at Portsmouth had already cost 200,000*l.* and were not two-thirds finished; that, Portsmouth being insufficient to contain its inhabitants, the number of houses built at both ends, and in the centre of the fortifications, rendered the defence intended by them in a great measure ineffectual.

Capt. *James Luttrell*, surveyor of the ordnance, supported the motion. He stated the necessity of fortifications; and instanced the deplorable situation of the nation, when the French fleet under D'Orvilliers lay off Plymouth, and with what ease that admiral might have made himself master of, and destroyed the place.

Lord *Bessborough* remarked, that last year he was for postponing the business, because there was then no estimates before the House; and the Rt. Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Pitt] was of the same opinion: probably he may have received some *new lights* to induce him to be now of another mind; but the House has not. He therefore declared against voting 50,000*l.* for a business which might, before it was finished, cost 500,000*l.* The Board of Ordnance always wished to have large works going on, because of the concomitant advantages attending them. Such large expenditures gave patronage to engineers, sub-engineers, sergeants of the works, and a variety of other emoluments; which, with the contracts and contractors, made comfortable pickings for other-wise unnecessary clerks and other officers. He reprobated the motion.

Mr. *Rolls* likewise declared against plans which were injurious to individuals, without being beneficial to the public. He stated so-

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veral instances which bore hard on the proprietors of lands; Sir John St Aubin, the High Sheriff of Devon, and Mr. Carew, had lands taken from them; the latter had his lawn, his gardens, his pleasure grounds destroyed, and a fortification erected at his door, and no adequate satisfaction made him for the injury he had received.

Mr. *Rushleigh* stated the hardship of Mr. Carew's case, and pointed out the vulnerable part of Plymouth as far removed from the place of that gentleman's residence, which was unnecessarily defaced.

Capt. *Berkely* enforced the necessity of fortifications; and particularly those at Plymouth, where, with an easterly wind and smooth water, troops might be landed, even though our ships had the command of the Channel. We could not command the elements. He gave two reasons for fortifications; one to prevent a *coup de main*; the other to prevent the desertion of our own men.

Mr. *Steele* observed, that the present bill went to invest the Ordnance with power to purchase lands, and to re-invest the owners of other lands, whose property had not been wanted; and not, as some gentlemen would insinuate, to enable them to take away any gentleman's property without a compensation.

The original motion was then put, and carried; and the House went into a committee, Mr. Gilbert in the chair, who began reading the different clauses; and when he came to that which appoints commissioners to value lands, &c.

Mr. *Huffey* rose, and proposed an amendment, viz. to substitute a jury instead of commissioners.

Mr. *Fitzberbert* seconded the motion, and inveighed against the injustice of empowering the master-general of the Ordnance, first to sell the land, and then to appoint commissioners to value it.

Capt. *Luttrell* was against juries, who, being on the spot, might be partial to the owners.

Mr. *Powney* was for the amendment being amended, by appointing the jury from another country.

Mr. *Edm* approved of the last proposition.

Mr. *Pitt* thought the commissioners appointed by the master general of the Ordnance the proper judges.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the India regulating bill, Sir G. Howard in the chair, who again read the clause for establishing a new court of Judicature (see p. 786.) which was again and again canvassed and contested.

Mr. *Sheridan* insisted on the minister's promise (see p. 785.), to consider this clause separately, and to make it a distinct bill.

Mr. *Pitt* denied any such promise, either direct or implied; but admitted many alterations, which went, in a great measure, to meet the ideas of the gentlemen in opposition; and at length it was agreed to.

The

find all those striking remarks and solid propositions resolved by the last Speaker into a few verbal omissions and critical emendations. He could account for this, he said, on no other principle than that the Hon. Gentleman had given into his infirmity, and had been napping all the whole time the Hon. Mem. was speaking. He acknowledged that the bill had undergone many very material alterations and corrections; but there certainly were many more necessary before it should pass into a law; he was therefore most strenuously for re-committing it.

Mr. Martin said, he did not know that drowsiness was any part of the character of the noble Lord who spoke last; but this he knew, that, if his Lordship had slept from the hour he was born to the present day, it had been happy for this country; for to him and his measures all the confusion and all the distresses we are now lamenting are to be ascribed.

The question being put on several amendments collected from the remarks in Mr. Sheridan's speech, the same were agreed to; after which, the report was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday 27.

Mr. Pitt moved, for leave to bring in a bill to authorise his Majesty, to continue for a longer time the intercourse between Great-Britain and America. The question being put, granted.

Wednesday 28.

The above bill was brought in, read the first time, and a motion made, for reading the same a second time; when

Mr. Aikin rose, and expressed some dissatisfaction at the precipitancy of the measure. The question involved many propositions of the highest importance to the commerce of this country, and, whenever it was formally and effectually brought forward, the W. India merchants were ready to substantiate every fact which they had asserted in their petition.

Mr. Pitt declared, that his object went to the identical point which the Hon. Gent. seemed to have in view. He was purposely guarded, that the question might not be prejudged in any degree whatever, but left altogether open, to the full and free discussion of the House.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the bill concerning the new duty on hackney coaches, the Marquis of Graham in the chair. These regulations took place on the 4th of September.—When a coach is hired only for a few hours, the first hour continues at the old rate of 1s. 6d. but every hour after is to be raised 6d. A coach is 14s. 6d. per day. The fare of a mile and one half as before only 1s. but every fare above that one sixpence more than it is now.

Mr. Burke rose, he said, to disburden his mind of a very serious matter, to which he must crave a few moments attention from the House.

The Reports which had been laid before

the House from certain Committees appointed by the last Parliament to enquire into the state of the East India Company's affairs had been very strangely misrepresented in another place. A character of great dignity and weight, to whom, he did not doubt, many wise and many good men looked up as an oracle, had lately, on a very solemn occasion, and for a very obvious purpose, endeavoured to fix the stamp of falsehood on the Reports of that Committee. These Reports are now before the House, and he called upon the honourable and learned gentleman [Mr. D—dax], who had lately published them in six volumes folio, to support him in bringing them to the test, in order that a clear and indisputable opinion of their veracity may be formed, and formed in such a manner as to preclude all contradiction for the future. This, he said, he meant to do, either to recover the credit of the Committee in which he was concerned, or to expose its insignificance and tendency to impose on the House that information for true which should be found to be false.—No reply was made.

Chas. of Ex. bequer acquainted the House, that in consequence of what had been suggested at some meetings, that had been held with the holders of navy bills and ordnance debentures, he had re-considered the subject, and found it advisable to allow one per cent. addition to the three last classes, but the first to stand as it did originally. To this proposition he thought no reasonable objection could be made.

Mr. Fox strongly opposed this mode of commutation, and insisted that it went to the absolute and entire ruin of all public credit.

Mr. H—ffy opposed it likewise on the same ground. And

Mr. Hammer represented in a very striking manner the cruelty and injustice of the proceeding. He said, the fortunes of many people were embarked in this branch of public support, and their subsistence or ruin depended on the due course of payment, according to the established rules of government.—He insisted, therefore, that the public faith could no otherwise be preserved, than by paying one hundred pounds for every hundred pounds advanced, or to give to the creditors what should be fairly deemed an equivalent.

Mr. Dampier wished no division might take place, lest the public should be unnecessarily alarmed.

Lord North joined in the same wish; for, should the question be negatived, it would then be understood, that a bill which was brought in at the instance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be adopted; and, therefore, the gentlemen with whom he acted, by giving up one obnoxious measure, would open a way for another still more objectionable, and more severe upon the bill-holders.

Mr. Fox was struck by the force of the noble Lord's remark, and the resolution offered by the minister was carried.

Mr. Pitt informed the committee, that the

letters

others from the commission of the like crime, nor must you desist till this is effected; I cannot prescribe the means; but to guard myself against the obloquy to which I may be exposed by a forced misconstruction of the order, ~~and~~ I think it proper to forbid, and protest against the use of any fraudulent artifice or treachery to accomplish the end which I have prescribed: and as Ten alone is contrary to the orders, your will of course observe the secret, that it may not transpire. But I repeat my recommendation of it as one of the first and most essential duties of your office."

Maj. Scott was sorry the right hon. gentleman who moved for the papers was not pre-

sent, as he might probably, on the perusal of them, have made some motion expressive of his mistake, as what he had said had given rise to a report that the man was actually murdered.—As the report, therefore, if not contradicted, might do much mischief to the character of the hon. gentleman said to have given the orders, he must move to have the papers printed, which was agreed to.

The order of the day was then read, for receiving the Report of the Committee on the Struggling Bill, which Mr. Arden moved might be recommitted, and it was agreed to.
(To be concluded next month.)

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 3.

AS the influence of misrepresentation and prejudice seems not yet to have subsided, notwithstanding the long and peculiar hardships which Col. G—— of the Guards has suffered from a late unhappy transaction; and as there may still be some of his profession who are *unacquainted* with his having taken the *earliest opportunity* of vindicating his injured honour; I beg leave to submit to the candour of the impartial public, through the channel of your respectable Magazine, the following authentic facts; and you will oblige, &c.

L. T. I.

IT appears that, in the month of June 1783, the officers belonging to Col. G——'s corps were assembled for the purpose of taking his conduct with regard to the late Col. T—— into consideration; and at that meeting, it appeared to be their opinion, that Col. G—— had not pursued the measures that were most likely to vindicate his injured fame. It was the misfortune of Col. G—— to be absent from this meeting, as it must naturally be supposed that, had the gentlemen of the corps seen the challenge which he sent to Lieut. Col. T—— at New-York, on the 15th of October 1780, together with his answer (both which are here subjoined), they could not have thought that he had not taken proper steps to vindicate his injured reputation, at an *early and seasonable period*; and by the tenor of the unfortunate Col. T——'s refusal at *that time*, they must also have been convinced, that Col. T—— himself had limited the season for satisfaction, and that the *late hour* was an hour of his own *fixing*. It was likewise a circumstance not favourable to Col. G——, in the decision of his corps, that, among those who sat in judgment on his private conduct, there were *twenty-seven very respectable young men* whom he never had even the honour to see, owing to his being six years absent upon service in America, and the very rapid promotion which during that time took place in

the regiment.—These gentlemen (without being uncharitable in suggestion), it is possible, might have been biased in their judgments, and deceived by reports, not founded on truth, soon after the return of his accuser to Europe in the month of November 1780. It is further to be observed, that these are but six officers of the third regiment of guards now alive in the corps, who were in America the campaign of 1780, from the period the brigade went into the Jerseys, where the ground of this quarrel originated, on the 6th or 7th of June, until they embarked for Virginia, on the 16th of October; consequently there were but six officers who could be acquainted with the merits of the reduced Col. G——'s private conduct, with regard to the vindication of his honour: and as his first challenge to Col. T—— was dated on the morning of the 15th of October, the day preceding their embarkation, it is more than probable that those six officers did not know this challenge had been sent.—In this view, the whole meeting of his corps might have concluded, that Col. G——'s *first call* on Col. T——, for vindication, the 20th of June 1783, was the *first demand* he had made of him for reparation of his injured character, especially as the language which Col. T—— had fancied to use, upon declining Col. G——'s *second invitation*, seems intended to make it appear to that meeting (which it is said to have been laid before) as the *first*, or only challenge he could have received, (vide Col. T——'s answer to that challenge, in Col. G——'s trial at the Old Bailey, the 27th of last month); whereas the demand which Col. G—— had made on Col. T——, in October 1780, was dated the *very first moment* it was in his power to make it, consistent with the nature of Col. T——'s situation, from the court martial, which (at the instance of a previous court of enquiry) had taken place upon him, and the hope which Col. G—— then looked for of a *Curia Militari* on himself.—In consequence of the actual column of the late Col. T——, Colonel G—— has

in

in the course of four anxious years, in the vindication of his injured honour, had, in a public and private manner, *three trials for his life*: in the event, happily for him, all most honourable.—In the first trial before a General Court Martial, on the 4th of September 1782, at New York, he “*was honourably acquitted of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him*,” (and here it is but proper to remark, that the delay of his M——y’s most gracious pleasure on Col. G——’s prayer for a Court Martial, together with a combination of vexatious circumstances in the campaigns of 80, 81, and part of 82, put it out of his power to have procured an earlier investigation). In the second trial, in the private vindication of his injuries, (when his opponent, or he himself, must have fallen) it was the will of Providence the aggressor should fall, and the oppressed escape wounded. This took place on the 4th of September 1783, and seems to be a particular event in the order of things.—On this fatal decision, at the Ring in Hyde-Park, it is hoped that Col. G——n’s most prejudiced foes will do justice to his conduct. It was then the lot of Col. G——n to become an exile for the fourth year under a shocking imputation, from a cruel verdict of the Crown’s Jury. On the 17th of September 1784, he surrendered himself to the laws of his country, as his last trial, and before the most respectable jurisdiction, he was acquitted by a jury of the county of Middlesex, in the manner that, while it must always reflect honour on their justice and humanity in his peculiar situation, can prove no less flattering and creditable to the reputation and character of Col. G——n!

It must ever be a heartfelt satisfaction to Col. G——n and his friends to recollect, that while his conduct in this unfortunate, and by him unsought-for business, seems to be marked with an uncandid disapprobation by a limited few, the general sentiment of that gallant and generous army, which served in America during the late unfortunate war, have been conveyed most kindly in his favour, through the very flattering and honourable medium of the highest rank of its officers, who, unconnected with the interest of events, only guided by unerring truth, and that superior knowledge of the past proceedings which their attention to duty and local situations afforded them, have nobly stood forth in declaring their sense of Col. G——n’s entire conduct throughout the whole of this unhappy affair.

This is a tribute to character worthy any person’s pride, for with such nice and proper guardians of honour, none but the injured and deserving ever find countenance—the numerous list of high and distinguished officers of that army, with and under whom Col. G——n had the honour to serve in

America, who appeared at his late trial (even at a season of the year so inconvenient to their attendance), proves beyond a doubt, that Col. G——n, in their opinions, had omitted no proper step to vindicate his honour, both as an officer and a gentleman, that time, reason, or circumstances could possibly justify.

Nor indeed is it possible for the most vindictive gentleman seriously to lay his hand on his heart and say, that Col. G——n has not vindicated his honour with the exertion of every effort and propriety that man can do, on this side of the grave.

*** Copy of Col. G——n’s first Challenge (as mentioned in these Facts) and Col. T——n’s Answer.

“New York, Sunday morning,
15th October, 1780.

“SIR,

“The unwarrantable manner which you have used to traduce my character, makes my claim to personal vindication just in my own opinion, and must in that of the world.

“I desire therefore you will meet me with a friend and two pair of pistols, half an hour after four o’clock this afternoon, on the north-side of Bunker’s Hill Fort, where there is a recluse orchard near.

“I shall be at the White Conduit House, with my friend, at four o’clock, ready to repair to the spot mentioned.

“I am, SIR, your much injured, obedient servant,
Cosmo Gordon.”

“Lieut. Col. Thomas.”

“SIR, New York, 15th October, 1780.

In answer to the note which I have just received, I have only this to say, that it appears very extraordinary you should, at this late hour, think yourself entitled to call on me for personal satisfaction. Whether your character has been traduced, the late court martial on me (which, as you know, is still in suspense) must determine.

“You thought your honour required a court martial on me—you obtained it, and no steps were omitted that could tend to my dishonour or ruin.

“If, Sir, you can hereafter prove to the world, that my original accusation (which I thought it my duty to make) was ill-founded, then, and then only, can you be entitled to that satisfaction from me, you, as an injured man, may have a right to demand.

I am, SIR, your most humble servant,
FRED. THOMAS.

“You may spare yourself the trouble of writing any more on the subject.”

N. B. Any officer or gentleman who may be desirous of being convinced of the authenticity of these letters, may see them by applying to Mr. Marley, at the bar of the British Coffee-house, Charing-cross, with whom they are deposited for that purpose.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, Sept. 29. Several persons concerned in the late fire (see p. 706) have been seized and put to death. The Topgi Bachi, or chief of the Cannoners, has been dismissed; his disgrace is attributed to want of discipline in his corps, who, instead of using their utmost to extinguish the late fire, committed some excesses themselves.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Oct. 4.

"Two young Gens d'Armes, who were detained in the Conciergerie, endeavoured to break out. As they met with a little more indulgence than the rest of the prisoners, they found means, by the connivance of a soldier on guard, to procure pistols and ammunition, and fired upon the gaolers, one of whom they killed, wounded another mortally, and severely beat a third; however, being unable to force one of the doors, they found it impossible to escape, and being taken and tried, they were, with a soldier their accomplice, sentenced to be broken on the wheel. On the 13th the sentence was carried into execution; two of them were strangled while they were receiving the blows from the bar; the third, who was the author and chief of the conspirators, was punished in a most severe manner, and survived 18 hours, exposed to the view of the spectators, who were not more surprised at the resignation with which he bore it, than shocked at the severity of the punishment, which for a while interrupted all political conversation. The person who furnished them with arms for their design is mistress of a Scotch nobleman, who has long been in prison for debt, and will soon be tried."

Paris, Oct. 15. By a late convention between this court and Sweden, it is stipulated that the subjects of his most Christian majesty shall be allowed the privilege of establishing warehouses at Gottenberg, for storing all sorts of goods imported either from France or America in French or American bottoms, without being subject to any duties, tolls, or impositions whatever. They likewise may export the same in French or Swedish bottoms. And, as a compensation for the advantages likely to result from the above in favour of his subjects, his most Christian Majesty cedes to the King and Crown of Sweden, in full sovereignty and property for ever, the island of St. Barthelemi, in the West Indies, with all its territories, bays, seas, and harbours, to hold and keep the same in manner as has been enjoyed hitherto by the crown of France.

Brussels, Nov. 8. Accounts have been received here, that last night the Dutch broke one of their dykes near Lillo, by which several persons were drowned. They attempted to break a second, but were prevented by the Imperial troops. This event has spread an alarm at Ostend, and has occasioned an extraordinary diligence in completing the works on the ramparts there.

Lord Gaz. Other papers say, that more than 50 persons were drowned by this precipitate act; and that the whole country from Lillo to Lefsevehoeck and Destract are now entirely under water. They have also opened the sluices between Utrecht and Deederdenandst, and laid that part of the country in the same condition.

"His Imperial Majesty cannot therefore look on this fact but as a declaration of war on the part of the Republic.

"In consequence of which, his majesty has already recalled the baron de Reischach, who has hitherto been his minister at the Hague, with orders to quit Holland without taking leave of the States General, and all the necessary dispositions have been equally made, for assembling without delay, in the Low Countries, an army of 80,000 Imperial troops, which his majesty proposes to augment as circumstances may require."

Letter from Rotterdam to Mr. R. B. a Merchant of Dublin, dated Oct. 16.

"Though the Gazettes have not announced it, you may rely upon it as a fact, that a triple alliance was concluded the 1st or 2d of this month at Paris, between these States and the courts of Berlin and Versailles, whose basis is at all events to support the Barrier Treaty. England will be forced into the war; the Emperor has already called upon your King, in his capacity of Elector, to send his quota of troops to join the others of the circle of Westphalia, under pain of military execution and the ban, in order to compose the army which is to assemble in Brabant in March next."

Hague, Oct. 25. A charge being publicly circulated against the Prince Stadtholder, that his Serene Highness, by a private letter to vice adm. Byland, had forbid his sailing for Brest, contrary to the resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 3d of Oct. 1782, and stating that said letter had been laid before the commissioners appointed by their High Mightinesses, to enquire into the failure of the proposed expedition to Brest; his Highness, feeling himself hurt by so envied a calumny, earnestly requests their High Mightinesses strictly to enquire into that malicious charge, and having convicted themselves of the fallacy of the report, will take such steps as to their wisdom may seem meet, to convince the whole nation. The States General have, in consequence of the above requisition, ordered a copy of it to be sent to their commissioners, that the matter may be fully investigated.

According to letters from *Brussels* of the 10th inst. General Count de Moutake, grand chamberlain, arrived there the preceding evening from Vienna, in order to prepare for the reception of the Emperor, who was on the way to that part of his Majesty's dominions. The regiments of Lemburg, Brabant, Francfort, and a light corps (La Brulle's) marched on the 7th for Lillo on account

count of some disturbances in that neighbourhood. The trade between Brussels and Holland is entirely stopped. The Dutch caravans have all returned home much mortified at what must ultimately tend greatly to their loss.

Advices from *Brussels* of the 13th instant declare, that most of the German princes have sent the warmest professions to the court of Vienna, of supporting the Emperor in his claim upon the States of Holland; and that his Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg had appointed 2000 men to hold themselves in readiness to march for that purpose.

Paris, Oct. 24. Letters from Bologna mention, that the Sieurs David and Dronais, two young painters in the academy of Paris, in their way to Rome, were, upon the territories of Rome, cruelly murdered. It is added, that this act of barbarity was committed at an inn, and that the wife of the Sieur David and his sister shared the melancholy fate of the young artists.

ADVICES FROM THE EAST INDIES.

The *Tortoise* packet has brought advices from *Madras*, of June 12, that the peace with Tippees Sultan is carried completely into effect, by the safe arrival at *Madras* of all our countrymen who were made prisoners during the war and remained alive. To this account is added the following extract of a letter from an officer, who has commanded one of the Bengal regiments in the *Carnatic* during the war.

"The prisoners are all daily expected, and some arrived; and the Bengal detachment, which was marched from that presidency in 1781, by col. J. D. Baskin, to our assistance, was sent away on Thursday last.

"The select committee issued their thanks to these brave veterans in terms more expressive of their great merit than I can pretend to write.

"Lt. Macartney reviewed the detachment on Tuesday morning, and was much pleased with their appearance after all the fatigues they had undergone in the *Carnatic*."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer belonging to the Major East-Indiaman, dated Calcutta, April 30. 1784.

"After experiencing the greatest dangers to which a ship was ever exposed, the ill-fated *Major* was destroyed by fire between nine and ten o'clock in the morning of the 23d of April, as she lay at her moorings at Calcutta, about 40 miles below Calcutta. The ship had been extremely infested with a kind of beetle called Cockroaches, which eat through every thing; and it was found necessary to fumigate the holds and decks, previous to her receiving her cargo on board, in order to destroy these vermin. In performing this business, by some accident, the fore-hold of the ship caught fire. A large

quantity of saltpetre had just been taken on board as ballast. This terrible combustible was instantly in a blaze, and burnt so furiously that all attempts to extinguish the flames proved ineffectual; and in less than half an hour reached the powder magazine, and the ship blew up. Captain Arthur was transacting his business at Calcutta when this melancholy event happened. All the other officers were on board, and every effort was made to save the ship. Mr. Gray, a young gentleman, who acted as fourth mate, was the only officer hurt. He was so much scorched in endeavouring to extinguish the flames, that he lived only two days after the accident. Nine foremast-men were destroyed by the explosion."

Intelligence, it is said, has been received respecting the fate of Gen. Matthews, and some of the English, who were taken prisoners by the troops of Tippee Saib, during the hostilities in the East. It is said, that the above officer experienced the most unparalleled barbarity, by the direction of Tippee himself, which put an end to his life.

ADVICES FROM AMERICA.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10. The American Congress at a late meeting came to the following resolutions: "Whereas it is necessary to expedite the holding treaties with the Indian nations, which it appears cannot be done but under the protection of an armed force; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary in the War-Office be, and he is hereby directed to order 300 men of the militia, directed to be raised by the act of this day, to be in readiness to march when and to what place or places the commissioners for negotiating with the Indians, or any two of them shall direct; and that the commanding officer of the said troops give such protection to the commissioners as they or any two of them shall require; and that the said Secretary give order to the different keepers of the publick stores to furnish to the order of the commissioners, or any two of them, such tents, marquees, and other articles, as the said commissioners shall think proper.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9. The depredations of the Indians are not yet at an end in this country. Three days ago as Walker Daniel, esq. the State Attorney in this district; Mr. Keightley, of Philadelphia, and a Mr. Johnston, were going from the falls of Ohio to the salt works, about six miles from the works they were attacked by a party of about seven Indians, when Daniel and Keightley were shot dead on the spot, and Johnston was wounded across his breast with a ball, though he fortunately effected his escape. The dead bodies were found scalped, and stabbed in a very barbarous manner.

The above outrages do not seem the worst the Americans have to suffer. The claimants of Connecticut are already in arms, and threaten

threaten a civil war if not satisfied in their demands. The events which have already happened, say the commissioners of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, are truly lamentable, and serve to confirm the opinion we have already expressed of the intended violence of the Connecticut claimants, and the distress and sufferings which we are afraid the better subjects of the State are fated to undergo.

Albany, Sept. 16. On Monday evening, his Excellency the Governor of New-York, the Commissioners of Indian Affairs for this State, with a number of gentlemen of this city, returned from Fort-Schuyler, where a treaty has been held with the Six Nations and other Indians residing within this State. We are not informed what has been the subject of this treaty, but the most perfect harmony and good understanding prevailed throughout the whole.

The legislative system for regulating the trade between America and the East-Indies has been issued by the American Congress; and it strongly recommends to the States, and to the traders to that quarter in particular, on no account whatever, to aim at territorial possessions in the East; but to trade quietly and by such regulations as the free ports in China and India allow, and according to the treaties with France and Portugal; and they leave to each separate State a free will to regulate the import duties on East-India goods as they like.

Montreal, Sept. 15. On the night of the 13th inst. a number of Savages broke into a barn of Col. Campbell's farm, at La Chine, with an intent to steal sheep; three men who lay in an adjoining house, being alarmed by the noise they made, arose and went out to know what occasioned it; they had not gone many paces when they were violently assaulted by the Savages, who stabbed one to the heart, knocked another down and cut his throat, and the third with much difficulty made his escape and alarmed the neighbourhood. The Savages, when they found the inhabitants alarmed, made off.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

ON the 18th inst. came on the trial of Behj. Matthews for killing two soldiers of the 9th regiment of dragoons, who attempted, with several others, to rescue Capt. Palliser, who was in his custody for debt. After a trial of some hours, the intended rescue being clearly proved, the jury brought in their verdict—justifiable homicide.

A robbery of a very singular kind was lately committed at Kilmainham, where a baker, in passing by the gate, was called to by one of the prisoners to let him have a loaf, and shewed him the money, which he gave him, and then desired him to divide the loaf, and give it him in at the gate: he had no sooner put the first piece in, than his hand was caught in a noose, and held fast, and the prisoners swore, that if he made the

least noise they would cut it off. They then insisted on his giving them all the money he had in his pockets, which the poor man did with his other hand, in order to get the first released. He then made his complaint to the gaoler, but, not being able to identify the robbers, could get no redress.

On the 25th of October, the day appointed for the meeting of the several delegates from the counties and cities in Congress, a very respectable body of gentlemen assembled in the exhibition-room in William-street, Dublin, when Mr. D'Arcy moved, That, previous to their entering upon any business, the gallery should be closed, and that every person not a delegate should be requested to withdraw; which being complied with, Col. W. Sharman, on motion, was unanimously elected president; and John Talbot Ashenhurst, esq. secretary.

They then proceeded to business; and, after three days deliberation, came to the following resolutions:

Resolved unanimously, That the people, in the largest sense of the word, have an undoubted right to state their grievances, to petition for redress, and to propose remedies for the same.

Resolved unanimously, That this right belongs to the people, with peculiar extent and energy, on the subject of parliamentary reform.

Resolved unanimously, That the people have a right to confer with each other, the better to digest such mode of redress as they may wish to recommend to Parliament.

Resolved unanimously, That a reform in the representation of the people in Parliament is indispensably necessary.

Resolved unanimously, That the appointment of this assembly by the people, and the steps they have taken from time to time on this subject, have been constitutional.

Resolved, That this assembly do hereby address the counties and cities, and great towns, who have not yet been represented therein, recommending to each of them respectively to elect delegates for that purpose before the 20th of January next; and to exhort them, as they respect their own consistency, as they wish for the success of a parliamentary reform, and as they tender the perpetual liberty and prosperity of their country, to seize this opportunity of effecting that great and necessary confirmation of the constitution.

The Congress separated, after the usual compliment of thanks to the president, &c.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Oct. 9. The annual competition for the prizes given by the Highland Society of London, to the best performers on the ancient martial highland great pipe, was held in the assembly-room in this city, where a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen attended. There were sixteen competitors; all of them good pipers. After each of them had

had played in succession, the first prize (an elegant pipe having a suitable inscription engraved on a silver-plate elegantly emblazoned, and forty marks) was adjudged to John M'Gregor of Fortingal, who, with the additional merit of having taught above fifty pipers himself, is the eldest of five sons taught by their father John M'Gregor, together with 90 other pipers. The second prize in money was adjudged to Donald Fisher of Bredalbane; and the third to Dougald M'Dougal of Lorn. The money arising from the tickets was distributed among the other competitors, several of whom had come many miles to exert their skill.

At a late meeting of the gentlemen and freeholders of the county of Ross, to take into consideration the late act "for licensing distillers in the Highlands of Scotland," they unanimously came to the following, among other spirited resolutions: That no county, nor any individuals of any county, can be more anxious to have all illegal distilleries suppressed, and to exert themselves to do every thing, compatible with justice and the principles of our constitution, to make every branch of the revenue effectual, than is this county. But they must, with the freedom becoming the subjects of this state, and in justice to themselves and their posterity, declare their conviction, that, if this bill is carried into effect, it will in a few years depopulate the highland parts of the country, and make an estate there not worth the holding.

The act above complained of extends to 17 counties, 12 of which have declared against it, viz. Perth, Inverness, Ross, Argyll, Sutherland, Dunbarton, Aberdeen, Forfar, Kincardine, Banff, Nairn, and Bute; five have declared their assent, viz. Lanark, Clackmann, Caithness, Sutherland, and Murray.

The business of reforming the boroughs is carrying on with spirit, but with great deliberation and decency. It is a fact, that in many boroughs the same persons possess the exclusive right of management in all public affairs; in others the magistrates are self-elected; some boroughs situated in one county have their councils composed of persons who reside in another; others have magistrates who have no property in them, and who reside altogether in London; but the greatest absurdity is, that some of the chief magistrates of towns in the North were during their office employed in the service of G. B. in the East and West Indies. The town of Nairn had very lately a provost in India; a bailie at Inverness, a treasurer who lived many miles from town, and a dean of Guild, who at the same time officiated as a side-waiter at Fort George. These are facts.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcastle, Nov. 11. On the 4th instant, a woman who kept a little shop at Walsingham was found strangled in her house by some villains who had robbed her of all her

money, and had filled a cask with paper and set it by her, to which they had put a lighted match probably with a view to burn the house; but the paper making a smother waked a little girl that lay in the house, who alarmed the neighbourhood, but not time enough to secure the murderers.

Aberystwith, Oct. 30. This day a very singular murder and suicide was discovered here. Mr. Th. Williams, an agent at this port, who lived in a little cabin by himself, not rising as usual, nor answering when called up, it was thought proper to force the door, when he was found lying on the kitchen floor dead and quite cold, without any wound or violence. On forcing open the door of his bedchamber, a woman, one Mary Jones, was discovered, with whom the deceased was known to have cohabited. Being interrogated concerning the murder, she refused to answer; but it came out by circumstances, that she had first poisoned Williams, and then poisoned herself, for about three o'clock she died. The coroner's jury sat upon the body of the woman, and brought in their verdict *Felo de se*. She was put in a coffin, and buried in a hole dug near the sea. The coroner, it is said, could not with safety to himself order her to be buried in a cross-way with a stake driven through her, as the superstition of the people is such, that, if she had been so buried, they would have been in dread of her joining those malignant spirits that are supposed to haunt, and have almost depopulated the once flourishing town of Llandbadern Vawr!

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

October 24.

Being the anniversary of the King's accession to the throne, when his Majesty entered into the 25th year of his reign, the Park and Tower guns were fired at 10 o'clock; and in the evening there were illuminations and other demonstrations of joy.

October 25.

Majors Campbell and Johnson of the marines, who went with their seconds to the Continent, to decide their difference in the way of honour (see p. 632.), met in Flanders on the 25th of last month, when a full investigation of the cause of quarrel took place; the consequence of which was a perfect reconciliation between the principals.

October 27.

Capt. Faulkner, of his Majesty's ship *Proselyte* of 32 guns, arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Admiral Campbell at Newfoundland; by which it appears, that the new settlement of Port R. seway had sent two ships to the fishery, which had met with good success; one had sailed for Europe, the other returned home with winter's provisions for the settlement.

October 28.

The Court of Directors of the E. I. Company came to the following resolutions, which

which the new board approved and confirmed.

"As peace and tranquillity are now perfectly established throughout India, and this court being sensible that this event has been principally owing to very able and spirited exertions of our governor general and our supreme council;

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this court be conveyed to Warren Hastings, esq; for his firm, unwearied, and successful endeavours, in procuring the late peace with the several powers in India.

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this court be conveyed to the Supreme Council, for the assistance they have given, in procuring the late peace with the several powers in India.

"Resolved unanimously, That our governor general and council be directed to inform Mr. David Anderson, that this court entertain a proper sense of his masterly conduct in negotiating with the Mahratta powers; and that they shall rank him among those who may have a claim to their favour.

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this court be given to the Right Hon. Lord Macartney, for his zeal and activity in the Company's service, and for his assistance in procuring the late peace in India."

October 29.

This day was landed at the custom-house, the valuable collection and library of the late celebrated Lionzus, purchased by a private gentleman in Suffolk, as mentioned in a former Magazine.

An express arrived at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office with dispatches from Lord Viscount Torrington, his Majesty's minister at the court of Brussels, containing intelligence, that letters of recall had been sent to the Imperial minister at the Hague. All the troops in Austrian Flanders were in motion; and every warlike preparation, making with all the seriousness of an approaching war.

MONDAY, November 1.

A few days ago, a young lady of fortune in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, being refused the consent of her friends to marry the man on whom she had placed her affection, came to the fatal resolution of putting an end to her existence, by shooting herself through the head with a pistol, which she did effectually, the ball passing through her brain so that she died instantly.

Wednesday 3.

In the papers of the day a robbery of an extraordinary nature is circumstantially related, but in a mysterious way, that gives room for speculation. It should seem that a complete service of plate is the official perquisite of every new minister; that preparing for Mr. Pitt was just finished, and collected from the several workmen by Mr. Hemmings of Bond-street, who had the making of it, when, on the morning before it was to be delivered,

it was carried off no body knows by whom, nor does any body know where; otherwise than that a hackney coachman has been found, who deposes, that he was called off a stand in Oxford-street by three men, whom he set down towards the west-end of Conduit-street; that the coach was there ordered to stop for them, and that, in about half an hour, they all three returned with bundles of very large size, and as it seemed of great weight; that the coachman (the three men with their bundles having got into the coach) was ordered to drive to Old-street road; but in their way thither they called at a house in Long-lane, where they all got out, took their bundles with them, and discharged the coachman. This was between the hours of seven and nine in the morning, which corresponds exactly with the time the felony is supposed to be committed.

This day the question came on to be argued in the Court of Exchequer, Whether the new trial of action brought by capt. Sutton against commodore Johnstone should be at the bar of the Court, instead of being at Guildhall before a single judge. The Lord Chief Baron observed, That the Court had unanimously set aside the former verdict as given against evidence, and therefore had ordered a new trial; but that there did not appear to him, those difficulties in the case which renders a trial at bar necessary; and in that opinion the other Barons concurred.

Monday 8.

Lord George Gordon, president of the Protestant Association, sent a message to Baron Van Lynden, the new Dutch ambassador, wishing to have the honour of an interview with his Excellency, having it in his power to be of service to the States. "Lord G. Gordon's heart cleaves to the States of Holland. He has no intelligence that he would keep secret from them; but wishes to communicate every thing that may tend to give them the advantage over all their enemies."

To this message the Ambassador returned a most polite answer; and Lord George had the honour of a private conference with his Excellency, which lasted about two hours.

This day a Court Martial was held at the Horse Guards.—*Prisoner.* Col. Debbieg, of the Engineers.—*Prosecutor.* His Grace the Duke of Richmond, master-general of the Ordnance.—*Charge.* For indecent and disrespectful language, reflecting on the master general, made use of in letters written to the Duke, and to gen. Bramham. The letters were produced and read, and gen. Bramham was called to authenticate those which were received by him. The letters produced, his Grace said, was the whole charge; and the Col. desiring time to make his defence, was indulged till Friday next.

The rev. William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, appeared in the Court of King's Bench, pursuant to notice, to await the sentence of that Court, in consequence of the verdict

verdict obtained against him at the last Shrewsbury assizes.—The hon. Mr. Erskine, however, as the defendant's advocate, arose, and, after stating the special circumstances of the case, moved their Lordships for a rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be granted to his client. Lord Mansfield here recommended Mr. Erskine to couple the motion he then made with that in arrest of judgement, which he, no doubt, intended to make: to this, however, he objected, declaring he was bound in duty to press his Lordship for an opinion, on the sole grounds of his present motion, without the least regard to those of any other that might or might not hereafter be made.—Mr. Justice Boller, in the course of the proceedings, taking fire at Mr. Erskine's narrative of his Lordship's conduct in his judicial capacity at the late trial, said, "he must claim the protection of the Court, from reflections that were as false as they were scandalous!"—To this Mr. Erskine rejoined. A violent altercation ensued. Earl Mansfield granted the rule to shew cause; which has since been solemnly argued and over-ruled; notwithstanding which, Mr. Erskine still persisted in support of his client; and though, he said, he had failed in his first motion for a new trial, he had still another ground of proceeding, and that was by motion in arrest of judgement.

Lord Mansfield wished this motion had been made at first; it would have gone to the whole; and he was clear the publication was not sufficiently charged in the indictment to constitute a crime. It is true, he said, the Court might judge of the innuendoes, but then there must be innuendoes on the record; the criminal purpose must be clear. His Lordship said, the charge was not sufficiently laid in the indictment; and, the other Judges concurring, the judgement was arrested.

Tuesday 9.

Being Lord Mayor's Day, Richard Clarke, Esq. the new Lord Mayor, attended as usual, went to Westminster Hall; and, having taken the oaths of office at the Exchequer Bar, he returned in state to Guildhall, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided, at which many persons of distinction were present.

Wednesday 10.

Ld. Geo. Gordon had again the honour of paying his respects to the Dutch Ambassador; and to acquaint his Excellency, that his Lordship, and a number of his friends, had determined to draw and accompany his carriage to the Court of St. James, provided that mark of attachment to the cause of the republic should be thought proper before his Excellency had been introduced to the King. After some conversation, it was thought best not to appear at present in any great numbers. In consequence of this opinion, his Lordship paraded the streets at the West End of the town in blue and buff, a cockade; and a large broad sword suspend-

ed in a belt. He then went singly to St. James's, and there meeting the Ambassador, gave him a salute as he came down stairs from the Lever, and drawing his sword laid it with much solemnity at his Excellency's feet. The Ambassador was at first a little surprized, but recollecting himself walked on, without taking the least notice of his Lordship.

Thursday 11.

This day at the Admiralty Court, held at the Old Bailey, Samuel Harris and John North were indicted, for that they, in company with six other persons whose names were unknown, on the 30th of April last, fired into a boat belonging to his Majesty's Cutter Nimble, and killed John M'Mear, one of the seamen on board the said cutter.

The fact was, that Lieut. Bray, who commanded the cutter, seeing a vessel in the dead of night hovering about the coast, suspected her to be a smuggler, and accordingly ordered two boats to be manned, and went in one of them himself, to learn what she was; upon hailing her, the Lugger's people hailed them again, and asked, *Who they were*, and being told, they instantly fired a volley of musquetry into the boat, and a ball penetrating the right breast of John M'Mear, he instantly died. Mr. Bray then returned the fire, and boarded the Lugger. A violent skirmish took place, in which all the smugglers, except the two prisoners, were either killed, or mortally wounded. The Jury in about ten minutes brought in their Verdict **GUILTY**.

John England was then indicted for feloniously and piratically stealing the long-boat belonging to the Tartar, in the service of the East India Company; but for want of evidence was acquitted.

Tuesday 16.

About the dead hour of night, a man was observed in the atrocious fact of digging up dead bodies in the King's Road Burying-ground, Little Chelsea, when he was fired at by the watch, and shot through the head.

Wednesday 17.

In a letter of this day's date, Ld. Geo. Gordon acquaints Mr. Pitt, "that several hundred seamen had addressed him. Acting Lieutenants, Mates, and Midshipmen; of the Royal Navy, are among them."—This letter was accompanied with a letter addressed to his Lordship himself, as President of the Protestant Association, by way of Petition, and signed EDWARD ROBINSON and 34 more seamen, "able, willing, and ready to serve the United Protestant States of Holland against the King of the Romans and all their Popish enemies." Concluding, And your Petitioners shall ever pray for Ld. George Gordon.

Added to the above, was intelligence still more extraordinary, "That several officers of distinction in the land service had applied to him, and offered their service to the States General,

General, particularly a Field Officer of the Connecticut line, and an officer who has lately left the Irish Brigade in France. Many of the guards have requested to go volunteers. Some Athol Highlanders are on their way to town, who he makes no doubt will engage in the good Protestant cause of their H. M. M.—Thus his Lordship acquaints the Minister with, he says, in order to convince Baron Van Lynden of the general good disposition of the people of these Kingdoms, to renew their old friendship with Holland, on the righteous and solid foundation of the Protestant interest.

Next day his Lordship sent another letter to the Minister, acquainting him, that Capt. Rawlinson of Shadwell had made him an offer of the Prince William Frigate of 16 guns, to cruise against the Imperial Merchantsmen, and all the enemies of the United States; that several Artillery men, and more than 1000 seamen, with a full proportion of masters, mates, gunners, and carpenters, have already signed their requests to be employed in the same just cause.

The Minister, having been informed that many seamen had been induced to quit their occupations in expectation of being employed to serve against the Emperor, thought proper to put his Lordship in mind of the consequences of his proceedings; and that whatever steps he had taken was without the smallest degree of authority or countenance from his Majesty's Ministers.

In return, his Lordship wrote for answer, that he was glad to hear that many seamen had been induced to quit their occupations; that, as soon as his Majesty's Ministers are pleased to countenance their honest endeavours, he would make proposals to the States to take them into immediate pay. The consequences, his Lordship said, may fall on the Heads of the King's servants, if they advise their Sovereign to take part against the Protestant interest.—Such is the substance of this remarkable beginning; what the end may be, must soon be known.

Thursday 18.

This day a man, late a hater in St. John's-street, was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, to receive judgment for the crime of wilfully setting fire to his own house (in order to defraud the insurers). For this offence the prisoner was indicted for felony, and a bill found against him; but, on account of a nice distinction of law, he was not prosecuted for *Arson*; as the lawyers call feloniously burning, but for a misdemeanor. He is sentenced to stand on the pillory in Smithfield, to be imprisoned in Newgate two years, and to find sureties for his good behaviour for seven years.

Friday 19.

A body of sailors, ship carpenters, &c. to the number, as was supposed, of 1000 or 1200, assembled before the Queen's House, complaining of want of employment, and de-

manding a *redress of grievances*. After some conversation with Lord Sydney, who promised to make enquiry into the cause of their complaints and, if just, to procure them relief, they departed quietly.

An order has been dispatched to all the outposts, particularly those which are the nearest to France and Holland, not to permit any person whatsoever to go out of the kingdom, or to take shipping for the Continent, unless furnished with the new passports which are now issuing from the Secretary of State's Office, copies of which have been sent off, in order that the forgeries of that kind, which have been hitherto but too common, may be the more easily detected.

At the same time a proclamation was published, strictly charging all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, and other seafaring men whatsoever (being natural-born subjects) who may have entered into the pay or service of any foreign prince or state, that forthwith they do withdraw themselves, and return home: And further strictly prohibiting all seafaring men whatsoever from entering themselves into the pay or service of any foreign prince or state, or to serve in any foreign ship or vessel whatsoever.

Saturday 20.

About 150 sailors assembled in Wellsch-street before the house of Ed. G. Gordon, who referred them to the correspondence above stated, and that he could not serve them and his

This the man that ten day ago unhappy Alexander received from th and mo prodig arrived at o'clock, and spent near an hour in prayer with the clergyman, after which Dixon made the following confession: "That neither he nor Morgan (the unfortunate man who suffered some time since at Newgate) were guilty of the murder of Mr. Linton, but that he was in company with those who committed the murder early the same evening, but not at the time the murder was committed." He confessed the crime for which he was going to suffer, and that he was the only person concerned in breaking open Mr. Andrew's house.

An nine men were going from Deal in a boat to see the execution at Dover, the boat upset, by a sudden squall, and three of them perished, and two others very narrowly escaped.

This day Samuel Harris and John North were

were taken from the Cells in Newgate, and conveyed to Execution Dock, and there executed. A Popish priest attended one of them, and both behaved decently. They acknowledged that they had fired at the King's boat, but hoped the balls had done no mischief.—The crew of the smuggling lugger consisted of eight persons, six of whom were slaughtered by the King's Cutter, and the two that remained were the men this day executed.

Monday 22.

The court-martial pronounced sentence on Col. Debbieg. The Judge Advocate read the sentence of the Court, as approved by his Majesty: That, in consequence of the Col.'s meritorious services, he should be dismissed with a reprimand from the President, after making an apology to the Master-General of the Ordnance. The President accordingly delivered the reprimand; and a paper being offered to Col. Debbieg, drawn up by the Judge Advocate, it was read by him, in which was his acknowledgment of his unmilitary and disrespectful conduct towards the Duke. The Duke then addressed the Court, declaring his intention in the prosecution to have been merely aimed to the benefit of the service; and that matters should be henceforward not only be buried in entire oblivion; but that he should be happy to reward and promote the Colonel in his corps, according to his future merit.

Thursday 25.

Intelligence from Ireland takes notice, that the zeal for Protestantism has reached Ireland, and that the armed Protestant Volunteer corps have already begun to address the President of the Protestant Association.

Friday 26.

The Papers of the day, we are happy in observing, have given the public reason to hope that the friends of an over-officious young nobleman have prevailed upon his Lordship to temper his zeal with moderation, and to withdraw himself from the anxieties of this world's affairs to the contemplation of that happier world where there is no opposition of sentiment, but all pious and good Protestants of one righteous mind.

Gen. Sloper took leave of his Majesty, previous to his going to India as Governor General of the Royal Forces, &c.

Saturday 27.

Christopher Arkinson, Esq. was brought up to the Court of King's Bench in order to receive judgement, when Judge Willes pronounced the following sentence—"To pay a fine of 2000*l.* to stand in and on the pillory, near the Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, and to be imprisoned in the King's Bench Prison, twelve calendar months.

Tuesday 30.

The latest letters from the Continent give hopes, that a Treaty of Pacification will soon take place, between the Emperor and the States General, under the mediation of the neutral powers.

About 35 years since, a person, nicknamed Castle Jacobs, concealed himself in one of the apartments among the ruins of Dudley Castle, and for some time carried on the business of coining; but being at last suspected, a number of persons set off with a determined resolution of taking him. One of the windows commanded the Castle-hill, and he observing their approach set fire to his apartments. On their arrival the place was in flames, and the man was never heard of from that time until about a week since, when some of Lord Dudley's people, pulling down the ruins, discovered a perfect skeleton, and four crucibles, with a great number of pieces of base coin. The skeleton his Lordship means to preserve as a curiosity.

In the course of the present month an eagle was shot in Lincolnshire, which measured from the tip of the wings, when extended, seven feet seven inches. It was a noble bird, and being hurt in the wing only, it was with difficulty subdued.

On the 15th of October the city of Grenoble, on the confines of Savoy, was alarmed by an earthquake. It was preceded by a rumbling noise, exactly like that which preceded the shock which threw the city of London into the greatest consternation in the year 1750, and was attended with much the same consequences. See vol. XX. pp. 56, 167.

Robberies, rapes and murders are not yet arrived at such a pitch of audaciousness in this kingdom as in Ireland.—On the 2d inst. about eight o'clock in the evening, a number of fellows, armed with pistols, &c. formed a plan to commit a robbery, which they effected in the following manner: One of them, well dressed, called a sedan chair, whilst another went before as a footman: They went to a Lady's house in Temple-street; rapt at the door, and sent in the name of a right hon. Gentleman who was known to the Lady, desiring to speak with her; the Gentleman was desired to walk in; the chair was opened, and the villain with his associates, being four in number, rushed up stairs, all of them armed; and the chairmen disappeared. The family consisted of the Lady of the house, a young lady a friend of hers, and a servant maid. The Lady, hearing some unusual noise below, looked over the railings, and saw the villains make fast the hall door, upon which she retreated and locked herself up in her bed-chamber; but the villains soon broke open the door, took what they pleased in goods and money, and during four hours which they were in the house, practised every brutality on the Lady and her friend, each of them having been held down alternately by those ruffians. They made their escape over the garden-wall, but two of them have been taken, and are committed to Kilmainham goal, and diligent search is making after the rest.

The meeting of Parliament is fixed, by Proclamation, for Tuesday Jan. 25.

AERO-

AEROSTATION.

OUR Readers may wish, in the present age of balloons, to have a short and accurate account of the different aerostatic voyages which have been made since Mr. Montgolfier's discovery. We are enabled, through the intelligence of M. de la Lande, the Editor of the *Journal des Savans*, to present them with the following correct catalogue:

1st Experiment. 21st November 1783, the Marquis d'Arlandes* and M. Pilatre de Rozier ascended in a Montgolfier, or balloon filled with rarefied air, from the Muette, at 54 minutes past one o'clock, and their voyage lasted from 20 to 25 minutes.

2d. The first aerostat filled with inflammable air ascended from the Thuilleries on the 1st of December 1783, at 40 minutes past one; and the ingenious discoverers as well as adventurers, were, Messrs. Charles and Robert.

Their voyage lasted two hours and five minutes. The same day M. Charles mounted alone, and continued aloft 35 minutes.

3d. The grand Montgolfier of Lyons was elevated at Lyons Jan. 19, 1784; and the travellers were Messrs. Joseph Montgolfier, Pilatre de Rozier, the Comte de Lauracien, the Comte de Dampierre, the Prince de Ligne, the Comte de la Porte, and M. Fontaine.—The immense machine took fire, but they descended without injury in about 15 minutes.

4th. At Milan, on the 25th of February, the Comte Andreani, Mess. Augustin Gerli, and Ch. Jos. Gerli, ascended, and continued in the air about 20 minutes.

5th. Mr. Blanchard made his first experiment, and ascended from the Camp de Mars, near Paris, on the 2d of March, at half past 12 o'clock, and continued an hour and 15 minutes in his voyage.

6th. On the 19th of March the Comte Andreani and two companions ascended again at Milan, to the height of 850 toises, and travelled seven miles.

7th. At Dijon, on the 25th of April, Mess. de Morveau and Bertrand ascended at 48 minutes past four, and were one hour and 37 minutes in the air.

8th. At Marseilles, May 8, Mess. Bonin and Maret were elevated in an aerostat 50 feet in diameter, named *le Marseillois*; they were only 7 min. in the air, and travelled 1 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$.

9th. At Strasbourg, on the 15th of May, a balloon was raised with two persons; but the voyage did not succeed.

10th. At Rouen, May 23, M. Blanchard made his 2d voyage; he travelled one hour.

11th. At Marseilles, May 29, Mess. Maret and Bremond went up again in the *Marseillois*. It went rather higher than before, but it took fire, and they escaped with great difficulty.

* The Marquis d'Arlandes, one of the two first persons who ever adventured in a balloon to the upper regions of the atmosphere, was broke in the beginning of the late war on a charge of cowardice.

• GENT. MAG. November, 1784.

12th. At Lyons, on the 4th of June, in the presence of the King of Sweden, M. Fleurant and Madame Tible ascended in a Montgolfier 70 feet in diameter. This was the first lady who ascended. Their journey lasted 45 minutes, and they travelled about two miles.

13th. In Spain, June 6, M. Boyche, a young French painter, ascended in a Montgolfier made by order of the Infant Don Gabriel. It took fire, and he escaped with great difficulty.

14th. At Dijon, on the 12th of June, Mess. de Morveau and de Virly ascended, and made a voyage of one hour and two minutes.

15th. The Suffrein was raised from the Orphan house at Nantes, June 13, at 10 minutes past six o'clock; the travellers were Messrs. Coustard, de Massy, and Mouchet. They were 58 minutes.

16th. At Bourdeaux, on the 16th of June, Mess. Darbele, des Granges, and Chalmur, ascended, and were up 1 hour and 14 minutes.

17th. A grand Montgolfier was elevated at Versailles June 23, at 45 minutes past four o'clock. The voyagers were Mess. Pilatre de Rozier and Prouff. They were up 47 min.

It may be mentioned in this recital, that on the 11th of July, Mess. Miollan and Janinet failed in their public experiment, though on a previous trial their machine had elevated nine persons with 700 pounds of ballast.

18th. The Mess. Roberts, and the Duke de Chartres, ascended from St. Cloud on July 15, and there continued above 45 minutes.

19th. Mess. Blanchard and Boby ascended at Rouen on the 18th of July, and were up two hours and 55 minutes.

20th. The same gentlemen ascended at Bourdeaux on the 26th of July, and traversed the Garonne, and the Dordogne.

21st. On the 6th of August, Mess. Carny and Louchet ascended from Rhodes, and were up 35 minutes.

22. On the 6th of September the Suffrein ascended again from the Orphan-house at Nantes. Mess. Coustard, de Massy, and Delaynes, were the voyagers. It was up two hours and 32 minutes.

23d. At London, September 15, Mr. Lunardi, an Italian, ascended, and continued in the atmosphere three hours and 20 minutes, in which time he travelled 25 miles.

24th. The brothers Robert, and M. Hulin, ascended at Paris on the 19th of Sept. from the Thuilleries, and in six hours and 40 minutes travelled 150 miles, which is as yet the longest journey performed by aerostation, and in every particular the most complete.

Thus far we have from M. de la Lande; but one or two to the above which have taken place since the date of his journal may now be added.

On the 4th of October, Mr. Sadlier ascended at Oxford.

25th. Mess. Blanchard and Sheldon ascended at Chelsea, near London, on the 16th of Oct. at eight minutes past twelve; Mr. Sheldon alighted at Sunbury, and Mr. Blanchard continued

tinued his voyage to Rumsey, distance 73 miles.

Nov. 12. Mr. S. deir went from Oxford to Thame in three hours.

Mr. Carnet also raised himself at Philadelphia in a balloon; but the voyage was short, owing to its catching fire.

From this, and every one of the experi-

ments which have been made with the Montgolfier, or balloon inflated with rarified air, it is evident, that for purposes of use they can never be depended on. They are so subject to accidents, and at the same time so unwieldy, that they will hardly be used, except of a small size for entertainment.

Mr. URBAN,

East Kent, Nov. 6, 1784.

THE brick-makers in this neighbourhood, and, I suppose, in others, having, since the late Act which imposes a duty of 2s. 6d. per thousand, agreed to advance their price 5s. they would do well to consider, as their employers certainly will, whether they are not liable to the penalties of the 17th Geo. III. c. 42. § 4, which enacts, that "all combinations for enhancing the price of bricks or tiles shall be void; and every brick-maker, or tile-maker, offending therein, shall forfeit the sum of 20l.; and every clerk, agent, or servant, 10l.; half to the poor, and half to him who shall sue in six calendar months in one of the courts at Westminster." — As to our tile-makers, they, in consequence of the late duty, and the trouble attending it, have all left off working. From high winds, therefore, still worse than high duties, Good Lord, deliver us!

Yours, CANTIANUS.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- Oct. 2. Beggar's Opera—Harlequin Junior.
 5. The Gamester—Irish Widow.
 7. Clandestine Marriage—Comus.
 9. Douglas—All the World's a Stage.
 11. Merry Wives of Windsor—Harlequin Jun.
 12. Isabella—The Apprentice.
 14. Love in a Village—High Life below Stairs.
 16. The Gamester—The Quaker.
 18. School for Scandal—Gentle Shepherd.
 19. Grecian Daughter—The Padlock.
 21. Love in a Village—Who's the Dupe?
 23. Jane Shore—Catherine and Petruchio.
 25. Beggar's Opera—Harlequin Junior.
 26. As You like It—Bon Ton.
 27. Tancred and Sigismunda—The Quaker.
 28. Deception—The Padlock.
 29. Provok'd Husband—Gentle Shepherd.
 30. Isabella—The Irish Widow.
 Nov. 1. Hamlet—The Double Disguise.
 2. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Harlequin Junior.
 3. The Earl of Warwick—Double Disguise.
 4. Conscious Lovers—The Spanish Rivals.
 5. Richard the Third—Ditto.
 6. The Earl of Warwick—Ditto.
 8. School for Scandal—Harlequin Junior.
 9. The Tempest—Bon Ton.
 10. Earl of Warwick—Spanish Rivals.
 11. Clandestine Marriage—Comus.
 12. School for Fathers—Harlequin Junior.
 13. Douglas—Too Civil by Half.
 15. Cato—Spanish Rivals.
 16. Fair Penitent—The Deserter.
 17. Zara—Bon Ton.
 18. The Tempest—Harlequin Junior.
 19. Cymbeline—Spanish Rivals.
 20. Venice Preserved—Ditto.
 22. The Wonder!—Arthur and Emmeline.
 23. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
 24. Zara—High Life below Stairs.
 25. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Arthur and Emmeline.
 26. Cymon—Bon Ton.
 27. Grecian Daughter—Spanish Rivals.
 29. Isabella—High Life below Stairs.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Oct. 1. Conscious Lovers—Musical Lady.
 4. Macbeth—Harlequin Rambler.
 6. The Hypocrite—Musical Lady.
 8. The Duenna—Tristram Shandy.
 11. Richard the Third—Harlequin Rambler.
 12. Robin Hood—St. Patrick's Day.
 13. The Hypocrite—Positive Man.
 15. Robin Hood—Tristram Shandy.
 18. Cymbeline—Midas.
 20. The Hypocrite—Poor Soldier.
 21. Ditto—Positive Man.
 22. Robin Hood—St. Patrick's Day.
 25. Romeo and Juliet—Musical Lady.
 26. Ditto—Poor Soldier.
 27. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The Sultan.
 28. The Man of the World—Rosina.
 29. K. Henry IV. Part I.—Aerostation.
 30. K. Henry IV. Part II.—Ditto.
 Nov. 1. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
 2. Robin Hood—Ditto.
 3. The Duenna—The Liar.
 4. Tamerlane—Harlequin Rambler.
 5. Romeo and Juliet—Aerostation.
 6. The Hypocrite—Tom Thumb.
 8. Romeo and Juliet—Poor Soldier.
 9. Robin Hood—Lord Mayor's Day.
 10. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.
 11. The Way of the World—Rosina.
 12. Macbeth—Aerostation.
 13. Merry Wives of Windsor—Poor Soldier.
 15. Macbeth—Rosina.
 16. Fontainebleau; or, Our Way in France—The Citizen.
 17. Ditto—Aerostation.
 18. Ditto—Lord Mayor's Day.
 19. Romeo and Juliet—Poor Soldier.
 20. Fontainebleau—Barnaby Rattle.
 22. Macbeth—Rosina.
 23. Fontainebleau—Aerostation.
 24. The Hypocrite—Poor Soldier.
 25. Fontainebleau—Aerostation.
 26. Romeo and Juliet—Rosina.
 27. Fontainebleau—Tristram Shandy.
 29. Grecian Daughter—Tom Thumb.

Page 395, l. 16, read 'W. Browne.'

P. 793, col. 2, l. 11, from bottom, for 'Maidstone, &c.' r. 'to that town, there to wait the session'—where he has since been capitally convicted, and executed. See p. 782.

P. 797, col. 1, l. 12, for 'Miss Cluck, &c.' r. 'Miss Chick, only daughter of —, C. esq; of Westham, Essex.'

P. 799. The late Earl Waldegrave, when Major Gen. W. distinguished himself at the memorable battle of Minden, in 1759, by leading, with Maj. Gen. Kingsley, those gallant six battalions which gained that remarkable victory. He is succeeded in his titles, &c. by his only son, George Visc. Chewton.

The right hon. Countess Dowager Delawar (see p. 799) was daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Wynyard; was married to John 2d Earl Delawar, Aug. 8, 1756; and was mother to the late Earl and the present. When Miss Wynyard, she was a remarkable beauty. Witness these Tonbridge verses, in 1755:

"But let me pay a compliment to Wynyard,
Ripe as the swelling clusters of the vineyard;
Happy she smiles with unaffected joy,
Happy to dance with Monsieur Mirepoix."

BIRTHS.

OS. 14. **T**HE Princess of Asturias, a prince, christened Ferdinand Maria.

22. Arch-duchess of Milan, a princess.

27. Lady of Maj. Gen. Wynyard, a son.

Nov. 7. Lady of Alex. Hume, esq; a dau.

8. Lady of Sir Brook Bridges, bart. a son.

22. Lady Viscountess Galway, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Mr. Robert George, of Barnard's Inn, to M^s. Senior.

Mr. Charles Wislaw, attorney-at-law, of Gray's-Inn, to Miss White.

OS. . . By special licence, Mr. W. Mercy, of E. India House, to Miss Turner, of Romford, James Roger, esq; to Mrs. Smith.

20. At Hull, the rev. T. Tate, vicar of Sheriff Hutton, to Miss Fox.

21. At the Savoy church, W. Lynch, esq; of the island of Madeira, to Miss Hernon.

26. Rev. Mr. Rideout, R. of Westmeaton, to Miss Frances Woodgate, of Mounthfield.

At Pool; Dr. Sylvester Gardner, formerly of America, aged 80, to Miss Catherine Goldthwait, daughter of Thomas G. esq; late of Penobscot, in New England, aged 28.

At Chelmsford; W. S. Cooper, esq; to Miss Harvey.

Mr. John Green, an eminent farmer at Yeathom, near Holmfirth, Yorksh. to Miss Micklethwaite. They at the same time ordered the sexton to make a grave for the interment of the lady's father, then dead.

28. Thomas Van, esq; to Miss Wewitzer. Tho. Chippindale, esq; to Miss Goodlad.

31. By special licence, — Edwards, esq; to Mrs. Jones.

Nov. 2. Miss Elliott, sister to Rear-Adm. E., to Mr. Hayward.

Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Bristol, to Miss Bishop,

4. W. A. Williams, esq; to Miss Martha. Edward Lasceter, esq; to Miss M. Gibson. Sir Thomas Gascoigne, bart. to Lady Turner, relict of the late Sir Charles T. bart.

5. Mr. Hutchins, of Bowes-Farm, Edmonton, to Miss B. Raikes.

6. Mr. H. Wordsworth, of Ivy-lane, to Miss Sally Hill.

9. Mr. John Spier Hughes, surgeon, of Rushin, Denbighshire, to Miss Spier, of Southgate, Middlesex.

10. John Augustus Boyce, esq; to Miss Sophia Newell.

12. Geo. Welbeck, esq; to Miss Anne Bury. Rev. Tho. Cox, to Miss Anne Austin.

13. Mr. James Davison, to Miss Townsend, sister of the rev. Mr. T. of Merton.

Tho. Keate, esq; to Miss Emma Browne, dau. of Lyde B. esq.

14. W. A. Jamison, esq; of Chertsey, to Miss Sally Pearce.

16. By special licence, at Navestock, Essex, the Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, to Lady Horatia Waldegrave, 2d dau. of the Duchess of Gloucester, by her first husband, the 2d Earl Waldegrave, and sister to the present Countess Waldegrave.

17. — Burke, esq; to Miss Chillis. Mr. John Hawkins, of St. John's, Westminster, to Miss Maria Matthews, Parliament-str.

Tho. Edwards, esq; to Miss E. T. Gibson.

18. By special licence, Reginald Pole Carew, esq; of Antony, co. Cornwall, to Miss Jemima Yorke, only dau. of the hon. John Y.

20. Mr. Oliver, linen-draper, of Holborn, to Miss Andrews, only daughter of the late Mr. A. of the same place.

25. At Edmonton, Mr. Joseph Cowdell, hofier, in Milk-street, to Miss Wilkinson, dau. of Mr. W. of Bush-hill.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at his villa, near L'Isle, M. Errard, author of several remarks, in distinct treatises, on the origin of fortifying towns and cities, a descendant of the famous Errard, engineer to Henry the Great of France.

Mr. Roberts, writing-master to the young princesses, at Kew.

Rev. T. Welch, vicar of South Benfleet. At Bishop-Wilton, near York, aged 115, Mr. Whip, farmer.

Suddenly, at Spreding-green, co. Bucks, H. Plant, esq; many years a Bank Director.

At Spa, hon. Mr. Legge, a younger son of E. Dartmouth, and a groom of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales.

At Halfheads, Yorksh. Edw. Foxcroft, esq.

At Tours, in France, Mrs. Johnson, relict of the late H. J. esq; of Great Berkhamsted, Herts, and mother to the relict of Sir W. B. Proctor and the right hon. Charles Yorke.

Mrs. Willis, wife of Mr. R. W. saddler and ironmonger, at Stroud; and the 4th of Nov. during the interment of Mrs. W. her husband died also. They had lived together 54 years.

James Orrok, esq; a captain in the royal navy. This gentleman commanded the *Conquestadore*, at the Nore, during the greatest part of the last war; and after she was broke up he commanded the *Prince Edward* at the same place.

Mr. John Firth, master of the White Bear inn, Basinghall-street, and one of the common council of Bassishaw ward.

At Lakenheath, Suffolk, in his 54th year, John Handlip, gent. who had acquired a fortune of 30,000l.

Lady of William Egerton, esq; of Tatton-Park, Chester.

At his father's house, in Oxfordshire, Mr. Courtney, who was unfortunately wounded in a duel with Lieut. Dacre, of the marines, about three months since, of which he has lingered to this time.

Aged 86, Peter Casley, rector of Norton, co. Worc. to which he was presented by the dean and chapter Oct. 14, 1726. He was born of Roman catholic parents, and said to be a son of one of the persons appointed demy of Magdalen college, Oxford, by James II. before the Revolution. Though in advanced age, he regularly served his church twice every Sunday, and left his library, as an heir-loom, for the use of his successors in the vicarage. "I was poor," said the good old man, "when I came to the living. It cost me, from time to time, much money to purchase books; my successor may peradventure experience the same inconvenience. I will therefore, as much as in me lies, prevent it, by bequeathing my library, as an heir-loom, to the living."

On the 7th of December last, Capt. Pigou, late commander of the *Blandford* Indiaman. This unfortunate old officer has been singularly unlucky during the whole of his life. In a former voyage, he had the misfortune to lose his ship at Johanna, on his return to Europe, which made him a bankrupt... He then got the command of the *Blanford*; but, in January, 1782, that ship, on her way from Madras to Calcutta, was attacked by a French frigate off Ganjam, which she bravely fought, and beat off; but the next morning a French line-of-battle ship captured her, and her unfortunate commander was then carried a prisoner with the French fleet.

Sept. 2. In Maryland, Sir Robert Eden, bart. late governor of that province, brother to Sir John E. bart. and to the Abp. of Canterbury's lady. He had returned to that state a few months ago, for the recovery of his property, pursuant to the provisional articles of peace; and his death was occasioned by a dropsy in consequence of a fever. This property came to him from the late Lord Baltimore, whose sister he married, by whom he has left two sons, the eldest of whom, now at Oxford, succeeds to his title.

Oct. . . Suddenly, at the Chaceside, Southgate, Miss Olqver, dau. of the late Mr. G. formerly an eminent dancing master. The *Scurrows of Winter* were found under her pillow:

a circumstance which deserves to be known, in order, if possible to defeat the evil tendency of that pernicious work.

9. At Caen, Capt. John Burgoyne Grant, of the Royal English Fusiliers.

13. Rev. J. Barlow, M.A. V. of Leigh, Lancash.

22. In Chancery-lane, Mr. Mark Child, well known in the church and in the law, and at the city halls, for his skill in robe-making. He was the oldest inhabitant in the liberty of the Rolls.

24. At Nicoliburg, in his 83d year, Chas. de Dietrichstein Nicolibourg, prince of the Holy Roman empire, knight of the Golden Fleece, privy counsellor to his Imperial majesty, chamberlain, &c.

25. Mr. Warren, belonging to the Six Clerk's Office. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by violent rage. He had been at the play in company with a young lady, who felt herself insulted by a person who stood next her, and kept treading upon her feet, of which she at length complained to Mr. W. who remonstrated against the impropriety of the person's behaviour, but without effect. Instead of desisting, he did it so much the more, which so irritated Mr. W. as to throw him into a violent agitation, in which he continued till he reached his own house, where he had no sooner entered the parlour, and seated himself in his chair, than he expired. On opening his head, the next day, several blood-vessels were found burst in his brain.

29. At Streatham, Mr. Anthony Whitlock, of Lime-street.

At Windsor Castle, Mr. Hall, sexton to the Abbey.

30. Edward Lowry, esq; of Hampton.

31. At Taunton Dean, so. Somerset, aged 74, Saunders Welch, esq; in the commission of the peace for the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Bucks, and for the city of Westminster, whose skill, activity, and integrity, in the execution of the office of a magistrate, will long be remembered.

Nov. 1. Aged 76, Mr. Pope, father of Miss P. of Drury-lane theatre.

In Holbourn, Mr. Joseph Massie, well known for his political writings.

Of a lingering illness, at his house in Lamb's Conduit-street, Mr. Wade, jun. attorney-at-law, clerk to the governors and directors of the poor of St. Andrew, Holborne, above the bars, and St. George the Martyr, Queen-squ. and clerk to the committee for paying the same parishes. He is succeeded by his father.

3. At Evesham, Worcestershire, in a very advanced age, the rev. J. Rawlins, M.A. incumbent of the living of Badley and Lynn in Worcestershire, and of Haslerton in Gloucestersh.

4. Mr. Hayward, master of the Black-horse livery-stable in Little Britain.

5. At Bull's-cross, Middlesex, aged 65, Charles Boddam, esq; one of the directors of the East India Company, and brother to the governor of Bombay.

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the picture. He was not only loved, but esteemed: he delighted in performing good offices; not only by advice, which may seem to cost nothing, but with his purse, which some consider as their life's blood. He was known and approved by Garrick, Colman, and Harris. He was solicitor to Covent-Garden theatre, and a good judge of what was performing on the stage; that miniature of the whole world; and also a steward and receiver of rents to many respectable persons. Many have solicited, to use a phrase that has been employed since his decease, "to stand in his shoes." No one was ever known to repeat of the confidence reposed in him. He accepted the troublesome and unthankful offices of trustee and executor, on the importunity of many who knew his ability of carrying them into effect. No one pleased more by harmless compliance, nor made himself more useful and agreeable at the parties where he was invited. All this, though the language of friendship, is also that of truth, which is dearer to the writer of this historical morsel than all the friendships in the world. Whoever, in his middle rank of life, shall be valued for integrity, benevolence, acuteness, accomplishments, and the arts of pleasing, must not think himself under-rated when he is compared to—*Theodorus Forrest*.

6. Mr. John Griffies, assistant surgeon to the professor of anatomy at Cambridge.

At Achenerue, in Scotland, Richard Oswald, esq; lately a commissioner to the court of Versailles for negotiating the peace.

In Upper Charlotte-street, aged 69, William Izard, esq; formerly in the Welsh fusiliers.

7. Capt. Sampson Woolciffe, many years in the East country trade. He was one of four who wintered upon one of the uninhabited islands in the North seas, where his ship was wrecked in 1762.

In Fleet-street, Mr. Thomas Lowndes, many years master of an extensive circulating library, which he had lately given up. Without any very shining abilities, he acquired a considerable fortune by persevering industry.

Mr. Falewood, builder, in Piccadilly.

At Newbury, Berks, Mr. Tho. Litchworth, late of Kent-street-road, an eminent preacher among the people called Quakers, and editor of a periodical work under the title of "The Monthly Ledger," published a few years since. As a man, he possessed that liberality of sentiment which exalts human nature; as a christian, deeply enamoured with the divine truths of the Gospel, he assiduously laboured to implant and cultivate them in others: warm with the love of God and man, when exercised in his line of duty, the torrent of his eloquence would insensibly bear him into a degree of excess that undermined a constitution not naturally robust. He had nothing of that stiffness and constraint which sometimes disparages the actions of pious men, and obstructs the emanations of real goodness from penetrating the hearts of beholders; but in

his general deportment he was courteous, generous, affable, and sincere, displaying, with peculiar energy, the pleasantness and peaceableness of religion; which must render his death not less poignant to his surviving friends than happy to himself.

8. At Wandsworth, Mr. Robert Holder, attorney-at-law, high-bailiff of Southwark, clerk to the rotation at Guildhall, and clerk to the Innholders' company.

Mr. William Sabor, a considerable wine and brandy merchant, and mayor of the borough of Colchester.

At Stoke Newington, in his 83d year, Mr. Thomas Sherwood, many years a linen-draper, in good esteem and reputation, opposite Bow-ch. Cheapside; but some time since lost his sight, and retired from business.

9. At Newington, Samuel Barney, esq.

Mr. Arkinson, distiller, in Bermondsey-st.

Suddenly, Mrs. Cumberlege, wife of Mr. Stephen Austen C. of Islington, and formerly relict of the late Mr. Hinton the bookseller.

10. Tho. Young, esq; of Bush-hall, Hert.

At her son's house at Stoke Newington, far advanced in years, Mrs. De Medina, widow, mother of Mr. Solomon De Medina, a Jew broker, and the direct lineal descendant of Sir Solomon De Medina, knt. contractor for supplying bread and bread waggons to the Queen's forces in the Low Countries, anno 1711, famous in those days on account of presents made by him to the Duke of Marlborough, and supposed to be the only Jew that ever received a British title of honour. She was buried, on the day following, in the Jews' burying-ground in Mile-end-road.

11. The lady of Col. Ferguson.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Woodd, mother of the rev. Mr. W. lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

At Shadwell, aged 61, Capt. Spanners.

Of the goot, in his 26th year, the rev. Hen. Richardson Currier, of Thornton. He was the last male heir of the Richardson family, six of whom have died within these last six years; so that on him the whole family estates descended.

12. In Bolton-row, Piccadilly, the hon. Miss Louisa Chetwynd, dau. of Lord Vife. C.

Dame Susannah Cullam, relict of the late, and mother of the present, Sir John C. bart. and daughter and last surviving coheir of Sir T. Gary, bart. of Gr. Ealing, co. Middx.

At Holt, Norfolk, in his 63th year, Edmund Jewell, esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and captain of an independent company raised by himself during the late war.

13. At Richmond, Mrs. Palford, lately come from the West Indies.

At Wotton-Basset, aged 85, Lewis Long, esq.

14. Mr. W. De Jersey, merch. Cannon-st.

15. At Brompton, Middlesex, aged 89, Anne Countess of Dundonald. She was dau. of the late gallant Capt. Oildriss, of the navy. She has left five sons.

17. At Faversham, Kent, Edward Wilkes, esq; Quota-keeper of the royal powder-mills, and

and in the commission of the peace for Kent.
19. Mr. Keys, formerly a considerable house-broker in Harp-alley.

At Plafsey, Essex, Peter Smith, one of the people called Quakers, aged 100 years and 2 months. He was formerly a shopkeeper at Stebbing, in the same county, and had retired from business. He has left all his relations some small legacies, and 100*l.* to the poor children at Stebbing.

21. After a few days illness, at her house in St. James's-sq. the Most Noble Catherine Duchess of Norfolk, consort of the present Duke. Her Grace was second daughter, and at length coheir, of John Brockholes, of Cloughton, co. Lanc. esq; by Mary his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Michael Johnston, of Twisse, in co. Durham, esq; (and one of the coheirs of the barony of Scroope of Bolton.) She was born April 30, 1718, and married to the present Duke, at Workshop mason, Nov. 8, 1739, by whom she has left an only child, Charles Earl of Surrey. Her Grace's remains will be interred at Arundel.

At Bath, Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. admiral of the white, and M.P. for Thirle, co. York. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his brother, Sir Charles, at Bath, in 1768. Being brought up to the navy, he was in 1740 made a captain, and in 1744 took a rich prize off the Havannah. In 1743 he married Miss Rhett, daughter of the chief justice of Carolina, by whom he had six sons and eight daughters.

Mr. Jarvis, many years corrector of his majesty's law press.

At Comdrawleigh, co. Devon, in his 85th year, the rev. Mr. Palmer, R. of that parish.

22. At Hackney, Mr. Edw. Taylor, aged 84, formerly a wholesale druggist in London.

23. In James-str. Westminster, aged 71, Mrs. Cholmley, relict of Lewin C. esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

HON. and rev. Thomas Charles Lumley, Winstingham, R. co. Linc. presented by his brother the E. of Scarborough.

Rev. ——— Turner, M.A. chosen Master of Pemb. Hall, Cambr.

Rev. Isaac Milner, M.A. F.R.S. elected Jacksonian prof. of nat. hist. at Cambridge.

Rev. John Cross, Bradford V. co. York, vice ——— Sykes, dec.

Rev. James Whiteley, B. A. perpetual curate of Beclton.

Rev. ——— Benson, a minor canon of Rochester, vice Mr. Husband, refig.

Rev. A. Edwards, Chip. Ongar R. Essex.

Rev. Peter Peckard, M.A. Master of Magd. College, elected Vice-chancellor of Cambridge University for the year ensuing.

Rev. William Peters, R. of Litchborow, co. Northamp. elected chaplain to the Royal Academy, vice Dr. Franklin, dec.

Rev. James Weller, M.A. rector of the united parishes of Gifford, and vicar of Woking, Surrey, appointed one of the chaplains in

ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and chaplain to his Royal Highness's household.

Rev. W. Preston, M.A. presented to the united bishopricks of Killala and Achonry, vice Dr. W. C. Pery, trans. to Limerick. *Gaz.*

Rev. Mr. Thompson, presented to the church and parish of Markinch, in the presbytery of Kirkcaldie and county of Fife, vice John Pinkerton, dec. *Gaz.*

Rev. W. Tookie, LL. B. Worlington R. co. Suff.

Rev. W. Young, M.A. North Pickenham, with Houghton, co. Norf.

Rev. John Goech, M.A. (chaplain to the bishop of Norwich, R. of Benacre co. Suff. and Saxlingham, co. Norf.) archdeacon of Sudbury, vice Dr. Chapman, dec.

Rev. Edw. Beckingham Benson *, M.A. Ixning V. Suffolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Oliver St. John Cooper, M. A. W. of Puddington, co. Bedford, (author of the History and Antiquities of that town, see vol. LIII. p. 153,) and chaplain to Gertrude Duch. Dow. of Bedford, to hold Thurlough V.

Rev. Tho. Dale, M.A. to hold the living of Agnes Burton and chapelry of Hatpham, with West and East Hesterton, R. co. York.

Rev. William Martin Leake, LL.B. late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. and morning preacher at the Foundling Hospital, to hold Wallington V. with Kencott R. both co. Oxf.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

AUGUSTUS Rogers, esq; secretary to the board of ordnance, vice John Bodjington, esq; who retires.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick B. of Osnabrug, colonel of the Coldstream reg. of foot-guards (vice Earl Waldegrave, dec.;) and lieutenant gen. in the army.

Earl Waldegrave, appointed Master of the Horse to her Majesty, vice his father, dec.

Rt. hon. Lord Howard de Walden, appointed his Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Essex, vice E. Waldegrave, dec.

John Goghegan, esq; Accountant Gen. of his Majesty's court of Exchequer in Ireland.

Lieut. Gen. E. Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower of London, vice Lord Geo. Hen. Lennox, appointed Gov. of Plymouth.

Henry Heyman, esq; approved of as agent for the Hans towns in Great Britain.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. Richard Gomm, formerly a capital cabinet-maker in Clerkenwell, where he failed by faults not his own, elected steward of St. Bartholomew's hosp. vice Mr. Cole, dec. Mr. Cowden, clerk of the Queen's stables.

Mr. J. Russell, crayon painter to Pr. of W. Mr. Dan. Gib, of Sherrard-str. Golden-sq. surgeon extraordinary to his Majesty's house. Sir Wadkin Lewis, bailiff of the Borough.

* This name is twice mispelt 'Benton,' pp. 555 & 557.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1784.

	Bank.	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct. Confol.	New	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bond. S. dif.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy. 1774	5 per Ct. Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
28	Spok. 110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		177 7/8	16 1/2		12 1/2			1 s. dif.					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 05 6
29	Sunday 110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			1					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 04 6
30	Sunday 110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			1					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 09 0
31	Sunday 110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 06 0
1	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 06 6
2	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 09 6
3	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 11 0
4	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 13 0
5	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 13 0
6	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 6
7	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			1					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			16 01 0
8	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			1					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			16 02 6
9	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			1					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			16 00 0
10	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			1					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 19 0
11	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			1					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 10 0
12	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			1					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 14 0
13	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			1					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			16 00 0
14	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			1					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0
15	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0
16	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0
17	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0
18	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0
19	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0
20	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0
21	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0
22	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0
23	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0
24	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0
25	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0
26	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2		70 1/2	16 1/2		12 1/2			2					17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2			15 17 0

	Bank.	3 per Ct.	3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	New	Long	Short	Ditto	India	India	India	S. Sea	Old	New	3 per Ct.	New	5 per Ct.	3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	Excheq.	Lottery
	Stock.	Induc.	Confol.	Confol.	Ann.	Ann.	1777.	1778.	Stock.	Ann.	Bond.	Stock.	Ann.	Ann.	1751	Navy.	Navy.	Scrip.	Scrip.	Bills.	Tickets.
28	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	1 s. dif.	—	—	—	—	17 1/2 dif.	88	54 1/2	—	—	15 05
29	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 04
30	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 09
31	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 11
32	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 13
33	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 15
34	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 17
35	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 19
36	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 14
37	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 00
38	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 17
39	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 17
40	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 17
41	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 17
42	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 17
43	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 17
44	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 17
45	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 17
46	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	88 1/2	54 1/2	—	—	15 17
47	110 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	179 1/2	16 1/															

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.



882 Meteorological Diary for December, 1783.—Average Prices of Corn.

Decemb. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	52	30 2	E		fair.
2	46	30	E		fair.
3	42	29 18	E		fair, bright, and still.
4	36	29 16	E		white frost, bright.
5	45	29 12	E		overcast, bright.
6	42	29 15	W		overcast.
7	40	29 16	E		overcast.
8	39	29 19	E		overcast.
9	41	30 1	E		overcast.
10	34	30	E		white frost, overcast ¹ .
11	36	30 2	E		overcast and still.
12	32	30 3	E		overcast and still, sun, fog ² .
13	29	30 4	E		freezing fog, still ³ .
14	32	30 5	E		ditto.
15	34	30 2	W		overcast and still.
16	36	29 19	SW		ditto.
17	40	29 19	E	.24	small rain ⁴ .
18	41	30	E		fog, fair, frost.
19	27	30 2	E		sharp frost.
20	27	30	W		very white frost, fair ⁵ .
21	34	29 18	W		fog.
22	30	29 13	SE		mist, small flight of snow.
23	34	29 15	E	.20	fair, rain.
24	38	29 13	W		fair.
25	31	29 8	E	.53	rain and snow ⁶ .
26	27	29 7	W		fog, sharp frost.
27	27	28 16	NE		freezing fog.
28	29	29 6	NE	.15	snow.
29	25	29 13	NE		hard frost.
30	21	29 13	NE		very hard frost ⁷ .
31	16	29 10	E	.10	snow, cutting wind ⁸ .

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ Thin ice.—² White frost, ice.—³ White frost, strong ice.—⁴ Several small showers, and condensation of fogs, since the 21st of November.—⁵ Bearing ice.—⁶ Dist ant lightning.—A great storm of thunder and lightning in Hants and Wilts.—⁷ Frost penetrated through double mats into the greenhouse.—⁸ Freezes within doors.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 13, to Dec. 18, 1784.

	Wheat				Rye				Barley				Oats				Beans			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	4	3	3	3	0	2	4	3	3	0	2	4	3	3	0	2	4	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.																				
Middlesex	5	5	0	0	2	11	2	5	3	9										
Surry	5	3	3	7	2	11	2	3	4	3										
Hertsford	5	3	0	0	2	3	2	5	4	2										
Bedford	5	0	3	6	3	0	2	3	3	8										
Cambridge	5	5	3	2	2	11	2	3	3	4										
Huntingdon	5	7	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	1										
Northampton	5	1	3	1	2	9	2	0	3	2										
Rutland	5	8	0	0	3	7	2	3	3	4										
Leicester	5	6	4	6	3	9	2	0	3	11										
Nottingham	5	6	3	6	3	8	2	3	3	4										
Derby	6	0	0	0	3	3	2	4	4	0										
Stafford	5	8	0	0	2	11	1	11	3	11										
Salop	5	7	3	9	2	10	1	11	4	6										
Hereford	5	2	0	0	2	8	1	7	3	6										
Worcester	5	11	3	5	2	10	2	2	3	10										
Warwick	5	0	0	0	3	0	1	10	3	0										
Gloucester	5	9	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	8										
Wilts	5	6	0	0	2	8	2	3	4	4										
Leics	5	6	3	9	2	10	2	6	3	8										
Oxford	5	5	0	0	2	11	2	3	3	10										
Bucks	5	0	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	8										

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4	10	0	0	2	7	1	11	3	5
Suffolk	5	0	3	0	2	8	2	2	3	1
Norfolk	5	10	2	10	2	9	2	5	0	0
Lincoln	5	3	3	0	3	1	2	0	3	3
York	5	8	3	10	3	3	2	0	3	10
Durham	5	8	4	7	3	1	2	0	4	5
Northumberland	5	6	3	10	2	11	2	1	4	1
Cumberland	6	1	4	5	3	3	1	11	5	2
Westmorland	6	2	4	6	3	3	1	11	4	0
Lancashire	6	3	4	0	3	7	2	3	3	11
Cheshire	6	1	4	6	3	1	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	5	9	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
Somerset	5	9	3	2	2	7	2	0	3	4
Devon	5	9	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
Dorset	5	8	0	0	2	7	1	1	3	11
Hampshire	5	2	0	0	2	10	2	5	4	1
Suffex	4	11	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	4
Kent	5	0	3	3	3	0	2	3	3	7

WALES, Dec. 6, to Dec. 13, 1784.

North Wales	6	2	4	8	3	6	1	10	4	1
South Wales	6	1	4	5	3	3	1	6	4	0

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For DECEMBER, 1784.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LIV. PART II.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Dec. 24.*

WHEN I see money and pleasure becoming every day more and Virtue and Learning every day less the pursuits of my countrymen, I cannot help deploring the loss of a veteran in the little phalanx of the Learned, which was formed when we were a great people, and made our enemies fear and envy us, whilst at the same time they could not withhold their esteem.

Allow me to lay on the altar of British fame the following classical tribute of incense to the manes of Dr. JOHNSON, from a man grown old in studies congenial to the good man who is the subject of his eulogy.

M. S.

SAMUELIS JOHNSONI, LL. D.
Viri subacti & firmi ingenii,
In literis Angliæ ornamenti,
Cum non vita erepta, sed mors
Donata esse videtur;
(Etsi sit & erit luctuosa amicis,
Matura forsan sibi
Sed acerba patriæ,
Gravis bonis omnibus :)
Ne diutius videret Britanniam,
Vestigalibus petulanter oppressam,
Ardentem invidia Senatam,
Sceleris nefarii principes reos,
Civitatem eam denique
In omni genere deformatam,
In qua ipse florentissima
Multum omnibus gloria præstitit.
Obiit anno ætatis septuagesimo sexto
Decembris MDCC LXXXIV.

G. S.

He who wishes to strow these purple flowers on the grave of JOHNSON flatters himself that they are such as the venerable old man whom they are ac-

dedicated to would have approved of, as coming from Scotland, where flattery on his subject was not to be expected.

It was the misfortune of Johnson, and of his contemporaries, to be born as it were out of due time, and to survive the age of Erudition, which he himself enriched and adorned; and he saw, and many of these still see, laborious attention to the unfolding the principles of science and of literature yielding to the flimsy ornaments of style, where point and antithesis, embroidered with metaphor, lord it over argument, and where hypothesis wages war a second time with true philosophy, and we shall soon see, I fear, a compleat victory obtained by News-papers, Magazines (Mr. Urban's Miscellany is a rare exception to the censure), Translations, Abridgements, Beauties, Reviews, and Fugitive Pieces, with the light Summer Infantry, to compleat the rout over the heavy-armed Legion of the Learned.

While I breathe the breath of life, I will endeavour to avert this catastrophe, and, in honouring the shade of JOHNSON, I prove the sincerity of my intentions; for he had many of the innocent weaknesses of a learned man, and he did not see with the eyes of a philosopher or of a partial guest the country of

ALBANICUS.

DR. JOHNSON.

Monday, the 13th December, 1784, closed the remarkably affectionate suspension of the publick, during his long and painful illness, by the removal of Dr. Samuel Johnson; who was born at Lichfield in September 1709.

A splendid

A splendid series of almost 50 years, devoted to the literature of his native country, with unparalleled elegance and success, renders all praise superfluous; and will, perhaps, perpetuate the language he was thus destined to exalt.

His observation, in 1779, on losing the Author he so long loved †, we must now appropriate to himself, with exquisite propriety and regret. "This man has left a gap in our world, which, to supply, we must for ever look round in vain."

If, in his convivial, or private conversation, any individuals, that enjoyed it, became not wiser or better, the fault was entirely their own. Impurity or infidelity never escaped his lips; and generally found severe reprehension, when obtruded by others, during "That Feast of Reason and that Flow of Soul."

Dr. Johnson rejoiced to share his present property, be it little or be it much, with every child of distress that sought his door; becoming literally "Eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame."

Bred in the ecclesiastical discipline, and politics, which distinguished the Royalists in the last century, he never abandoned them,

Fearing God as a man, and loving him as a Christian, perfectly equal to his former self in the most solemn moments of his declining life, he met death at last with dignity and comfort; not only knowing, but declaring "in whom he trusted."

Of his descent Samuel Johnson had no cause to be ashamed; and, for the only partner of his life and fortune, of whom he had been deprived 30 years, an epitaph, inscribed on a black marble grave stone in Bromley church, Kent, can best relate her merit, and

his affection † :

Hic conduntur reliquie

ELIZABETHÆ

Antiqua JARVISIORUM gentis,

Peatlingæ, apud Leicestrenses, ortæ;

Formosæ, cultæ, ingeniosæ, piæ;

Uxoris, primis nuptiis, HENRICI PONTAR,

secundis, SAMUELIS JOHNSON,

Qui multum amaram, diuque deflectam,

Hoc lapide contextit.

Obiit Londini, mense Mart.

A. D. MDCCCLIII.

On the Monday after his decease, he was interred in Westminster Abbey, at the foot of Skakspeare's monument, and close to the remains of his beloved pupil David Garrick.

His friends, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Dr. Scott, attended as executors.

Sir Charles Bunbury, Sir Joseph Banks, Edmund Burke, William Windham, Bennet Langton, and George Colman Esqrs, as pall-bearers; and the several other gentlemen whose names appear in p. 947, with his faithful black servant for whom he has amply provided, as mourners.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor performed the burial office, attended by some gentlemen of the Abbey—but, it must be regretted by all who continue to reverence the hierarchy, that the cathedral service was withheld ‡ from its invariable friend; and the omission was truly offensive to the audience at large.

*** Our Readers will find in p. 899 an ample Biographical Sketch of Dr. Johnson by his Friend Mr. Tyers; in p. 893 some original Letters from the Doctor to our Printer; and in our Obituary, some original Particulars of his Life and Character. These grateful Tributes, to a Man who deserved so well of the Republic of Letters, we doubt not, will plead our Excuse to the many Correspondents whose Favours are for the present postponed.

* Dr. Johnson and Dr. Hawke worth honoured this collection with their earliest attention to periodical publications. EDIT.

† The Doctor, not many days before his death, wrote to Lichfield, desiring that a large stone might be placed over the bodies of his father, mother, and brother; who were buried in St. Michael's (or Green Hill) Church, and hoped it might be done "while he was yet alive." This letter inclosed the inscriptions, which we hope to present to our readers next month. EDIT.

‡ How this omission happened, we are unable to account. Perhaps the Executors should have asked for it; but at all events it should have been performed. That the fees for opening the ground were paid, was a matter of indispensable necessity; and there can be no doubt, from the liberality of the present Dean and Chapter, but they will be returned, as was offered in the case of Dryden, and was done in that of St. Evremond, who "died," says Atterbury, "renouncing the Christian Religion: yet the Church of Westminster thought fit, in honour to his memory, he gave his body room in the Abbey, and allow him to be buried there gratis, so far as as the Chapter were concerned, though he left 800l. sterling behind him; which is thought every way an unaccountable piece of management. Sarré buried him roundly, and hoped that his brother would rise to life eternal." See Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, vol. III, p. 111; who adds afterwards p. 200, "His epitaph written by Dr. Garth, is to be put up in the Abbey, if the Bishop will suffer it, where Evremond is commended for his indifference to religion." How striking the contrast betw. ST. EVREMOND and JOHNSON! EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 22.

MEETING at p. 731 of your Magazine for October with an attempt to define the etymology of the word *Aroynt* in the play of Macbeth; I was induced to look into Mr. Steevens's edition of Shakspeare; where I found, that Dr. Johnson, in a note on this passage, refers us to an old *drawing* (*print* he should rather have called it) in Mr. Hearne's Collections. But, as the Dr. in my humble opinion, has partly misconceived the *print* itself, and is besides totally silent as to the particular work in which it is contained, I shall trouble you with a few words on the subject in question.

The *print* alluded to is taken from an old Calendar, supposed to be written in the reign of Edward III. formerly in the possession of Bp. Fleetwood, but given by that prelate to Mr. Hearne; who has inserted it in the appendix to a work by him published, in 5 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1712, intitled, "*Johannis de Fordun Scotychronicon Genuinum, &c.*" It represents *Our Saviour* (not *St. Patrick*, as the Dr. supposes; and my reasons for so thinking I will assign hereafter) holding in his left hand a cross and banner affixed. A monstrous kind of head is seen immediately in front of him; the jaws of which he appears to keep open with the end of his cross; whilst, with his right hand, he is in the act of delivering the foremost of thirteen human figures from this place of their confinement (intended doubtless for purgatory); which foremost figure has likewise hold of the next behind it. Close to the back part of this head is placed a devil, having a prong with three crooked tines in his left hand, and with his right uplifting to his mouth a horn. Over his head (and not, according to the Dr. in a label issuing out of his mouth) we read, in old characters. Out out *Aroynt*—I might here observe, that the Dr. is likewise guilty of an error, when he talks of *St. Patrick's*—*putting the Devils into great confusion*—whereas *one* Devil only is represented throughout the whole.

Now my reasons for supposing, that the principal figure in this print is designed to represent *Our Saviour*, and not *St. Patrick*, are, that such parts of the body, as are naked, viz. the neck, arms, legs, and thighs, are thickly covered with certain irregular marks denoting, as I conjecture, drops of sweat,

or blood; and in each hand and foot is one larger than the rest, expressive of the wounds made by the nails at the time of his crucifixion. To this, might be added, as a farther proof I am right in my supposition, that forked beard, which we see in the portraits of *Our Saviour*; and, above all, a number of small dots discernible in the forehead, evidently intended to describe the effects of the crown of thorns.

But, should it be urged, that some of the proofs I have here advanced are the common types and symbols of Crucifixion; and (supposing *St. Patrick* to have suffered in that manner, which however I cannot find in the *Romish Martyrology*) are as applicable to *him*, as to *Our Saviour*; still the legend over this *print*, viz. *Ihesus Christus resurgens a mortuis spoliavit infernum*—must clearly, I think, and beyond a doubt, decide the question.

The meaning of this word, viz. *Avaunt! Begone!* few, I believe, were strangers to before. Its *etymology*, a more doubtful point, your ingenious Correspondent has probably hit upon; at least the definition he offers is too plausible, to be hastily rejected.

Having said this much, I would wish to disclaim the remotest intention of entering the lists with so powerful an antagonist as Dr. Johnson; too conscious of my own very inferior abilities not to know it were—*impar congressus*—a *pigmy* opposed to a *giant*. My sole design was, to describe an old and curious *print* with that exactness and precision I was enabled to do, from having it before me. The most tenacious memory will sometimes fail us; and a *later* acquaintance with this print, when the Dr. wrote, was all, I am persuaded, wanting to have rendered the present task idle and superfluous.

Having already, Mr. Urban, trespassed too long upon your patience, I will but just speak to another passage or two in Shakspeare, and so conclude.

O, well flown, *bird!*—i'the clout, i'the clout: hewgh! K. Lear, Act 4.

Lear is here raving of *archery*, and shooting at *buts*, as is plain by the words *i'the clout*, that is, the *white* mark they set up and aim at: hence the phrase to *hit the white*. So that we must read—O, well flown, *barb!* i. e. the *barbed*, or *bearded* arrow. Warburton.

To confirm Dr. Warburton's opinion, in which most of the other commentators

mentators seem to join him, I find the following speech in Green's *Tu quoque*—a comedy written by John Cooke, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth.

"Now if you can do any good, why so; the silver game be yours; we'll stand by, and give him, and hollow, if you hit the clout."

Time and the *hour* runs through the roughest day. Macbeth, Act I.

None of the Editors seem reconciled to the word—*hour*—Were it not for offering too great a violence to the text, I could wish to substitute—*tide*—in its place; alluding to the old proverb—Time and *tide* stay for no man.

"What scene of death hath Roscius now to act?" Henry VI. P. III. Act V.

The passages here quoted by Mr. Steevens, to prove that Roscius, as well as Æsop, performed in tragedy, can, I think, have little weight against the joint testimonies of Horace and Quintilian.

Quæ gravis Æsopus, quæ doctus Roscius egit. Horat. Epist. II. lib. II. v. 62.

Where the epithets assigned them are clearly intended to distinguish their different walks.

And Quintilian is still more explicit:

"Roscius citator, Æsopus gravior fuit, quod ille Comedias, hic Tragedias egit."

Lib. II. cap. 3.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

S—Hall, Suffolk.

W. R.

P. S. Since I wrote, as above, the learned, the good Dr. Johnson, has paid his last debt to Nature. By whose death the Republic of letters has sustained an almost irreparable loss, and true and orthodox Religion been deprived of one of her strictest votaries, as well as ablest defenders.

Dec. 15.

W. R.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 22.

THE medal engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine last month, p. 817. No. 2, was struck in Sweden to the memory of that eminent naturalist doctor Charles Daniel Solander, late one of the librarians of the British Museum. The obverse presents us with his head, on the side of which is represented a flower of the class of PENTANDRIA MONOGAMIA, called, in an unpublished oration of Linnaeus the younger, *Solandra*. Of this flower I have seen a beautiful dried specimen from Jamaica in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks.

It will not be improper to observe

that Dr. Murray, professor of physick at Gottingen, not knowing this intention of Linnaeus the son, has, in his new edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium* by the father, called another plant of the class of MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA after the name of *Solander*. Which of the two plants will continue to bear the honours of its name must be left to the determination of future botanists.

The reverse informs us that the medal is dedicated to the present worthy President of the Royal Society, the friend and patron of the Doctor, by Baron Claes Alströemer, and his brother John Alströemer. The former is commander of the Order of Wasa; and both of them, I am informed, were his fellow students at the University of Upsal. The medal does honour to all the parties concerned in it: and it were to be wished that this mode of handing down to posterity the memories of ingenious and scientific men was more practised in this country.

R. S.

P. S. A silver coin published in your Magazine for May last, fig. 7 p. 324. is supposed by a correspondent of the last month to have been struck at Hamburg. Not to mention that it is not to be found, nor indeed any at all similar to it, in Langermanus' full and accurate account of the coins and medals of Hamburg, in German, the legend proves that it belongs to a different city. It is this; on the obverse CIVITAS SCI M. T. I. E. ET B. KA. On the reverse SERVORVM IN PATORIS. The type of the obverse is not uncommon on the coins of the middle age; that of the reverse is manifestly borrowed from the pennies of our Henry II. I am inclined to think that it was struck at Lucca in Italy; as it is probable that SCI M. is intended for SANCTI MARTINI, the patron saint of that city, whom they represent upon their coins at this very day, and that the Emperor, to whose service they profess themselves addicted, is Otho IV, who conferred upon them many valuable privileges, and confirmed to them in particular the right of striking money.

—Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,
Emollit mores, nec fuit esse seros.

MR. URBAN,

If your disposition is agreeable to your name, which I have no reason to doubt, you will find room in your Magazine for the two following quotations from

from authors of established reputation. I do not mean to make any application of them; *Let the stricken deer go weep*; but it is to be hoped they may produce consequences that may not be disagreeable to the generality of your readers.

"It is a misfortune to learning, that men bred to letters are not always bred Gentlemen. The narrowness of their circumstances, or the reservedness of their natural dispositions, both or either of which may contribute to seclude them from the world, to confine them to their studies, and to deprive them of the open and generous conversation of well-bred company, contributeth also to the narrowness of their manner of thinking, to make them positive and dogmatical, and by degrees sours their tempers, and maketh too many of them impatient of contradiction; which when they cannot answer by ratiocination, they fly into a passion, and make up the deficiency, like most low-bred people, with abuse."

Bishop Clayton's Vindication of the Old and New Testament, Part II. p. 33.

The present Bishop of London, in his well-known letter to Bishop Warburton, p. 63, addresses him thus:

"It is commonly said that your Lordship's education was of that particular kind, concerning which it is a remark of that great judge of men and manners, Lord Clarendon, that it peculiarly disposes men to be proud, insolent, and pragmatical. Now, my Lord, as you have in your whole behaviour, and in all your writings, remarkably distinguished yourself by your humility, lenity, meekness, forbearance, candour, humanity, civility, decency, good manners, good temper, moderation with regard to the opinions of others, and a modest diffidence of your own, this unpromising circumstance of your education is so far from being a disgrace to you, that it highly redounds to your praises."

The passage alluded to above is to be found in Lord Clarendon's History, 8vo. vol. III. p. 246; and runs thus;

"Colonel Harrison was the son of a butcher near Nantwich in Cheshire, and had been bred up in the place of a clerk under a lawyer of good account in those parts; which kind of education introduces men into the language and practice of business; and, if it be not resisted by the great ingenuity [ingenuosities] of the person, inclines young men to more pride than any other kind of breeding; and disposes them to be pragmatical and insolent."

S. R.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

As you have shewn so much willingness to record the *Eccentricities* of the New River in your useful and en-

tertaining Miscellany, I now mention to you one more, which perhaps you may think worthy of notice, and which I am sorry I did not recollect when I sent you some short memoirs of the boarded river and neighbouring country.

In the meadows near the northern extremity of the parish of Stoke Newington, and which are a part of the demesne lands of the manor, about half a mile to the west of Stamford hill turnpike, and a mile and a half (reckoning by the course of the river) to the north east of the boarded river, being the easternmost point of the river in this neighbourhood, it formed an angle; and in order to save that angle, the company entered into an agreement with Lady Abney, the Lessee of the Manor, (of whom see more in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, Numbers IX. and XIV.), by which they were empowered, under certain conditions, to cut a channel through the earth, about as long, perhaps, as the boarded river: this was accordingly done, and on the mouth of the arch at one end the date appears inscribed in stone, 1724: the old channel of the river still remains as a ditch, and probably serves upon occasion to carry off some of the waste water.

Whether the late Master Holford was then governor of the company, I know not; but they seem about that time to have been very attentive to the preservation and improvement of the river; for between this place and the boarded river, where it crosses the Green Lane which separates the parishes of Newington and Hornsey, a strong stone sluice is built, bearing date 1729, from whence the waste water runs down to that little stream, which is afterwards called Hackney Brook: but within these two years they have made several new drains in this neighbourhood, which are very neatly contrived, form little cascades, and are much more simple than sluices in their execution.

With respect to the way leading from the boarded river to Highbury Barn (mentioned in your last Magazine), which Mr. Colebrooke stooped up, I do by no means give it as my opinion that it is no thoroughfare, being fully satisfied in my own mind that it is an ancient road: there is indeed no intermission of road, but cross one field; and though it may seem extraordinary that there should be so many parallel roads through the neighbouring country, some now turnpike roads, others bye-roads, and in winter scarcely

scarcely passable, but all leading ultimately to the same place; yet those of your readers who have ever turned their thoughts to the multiplicity of parallel roads that are to be found in such profusion through the country, made at a time when our ancestors could not dream of pasture land being left for three or four pounds an acre, will never, I think, be persuaded to believe that the road in question could end in a Cul de sac at the boarded river, especially as a raised road begins at the other end of a little field.

If these trifling thoughts are worth your attention, Mr. Urban, they are much at your service. Yours, &c. E.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

IN looking over your valuable Miscellany, which I always do with much pleasure and attention, I find an unlucky mistake in the Magazine for October, p. 728, line 2 of the note, where Sir Henrice Finch is said to have been Speaker of the House of Commons in 1605, instead of 1625.

Upon seeing the ancient knife represented in your plate, I immediately supposed the arms in the 1st and 4th quarters to be those of Fortescue, though I could not appropriate the 2d and 3d quarters, nor account for a phoenix being given as the crest, the crest of Fortescue being a plain shield: but when I came to p. 746, col. 1. I found the very same coat mentioned as the coat of Sir Adrian Fortescue, allowing for a trifling difference, arising probably from the smallness of the engraving on the handle of the knife.

Will any of your philological correspondents account for an impropriety frequently met with, of writing the name *Antony* with an *b*, *Anthony*? I say an impropriety, because as I was once turning it in my mind, I resolved to explore its origin: it is not, said I, a Greek name, it is not in the Greek Lexicon, though Bailey, in his Dictionary, without hesitation, derives it from *ἄνθος*: I then referred to Ainsworth, who answered the question to my full satisfaction—it is, says he, “the name of many great Romans, their family was derived from *Antæus* the son of Hercules”—certainly then there is no place for an *b* in the word, and yet I believe that in the German and other northern languages, and *b* is always inserted: whence this *Kaxoyφaφia*?

Can any of your numerous readers, Mr. Urban, favor the public with an account of what is meant by the titles of

the Psalms inscribed over the stalls of the thirty prebendaries in the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral? what is the design of them, and what do they refer to? I cannot discover any clue by which to explain the rationale of them in any respect, and I understand it has been a matter of speculation with some of the prebendaries themselves at their installation: their duty, I am told, is to read prayers here, in person, or by proxy, on Sunday afternoons; but the titles of the Psalms here inscribed can have no reference to that, because in some instances it is the title of a Psalm which is neither for the evening service, nor the first of the two or three for the day, particularly *Confitemini Domino*, the title of the XVIII, which is the third Psalm for the 24th day, morning prayer. Had it borne any reference to this, it would have been something like what I observed in the choir of Hereford Cathedral, (and in no other cathedral in England) where, on the back of the Dean's Stall is inscribed, “*Decanus in festo Paschatis concionabitur*,” and the stalls of all the clergy, of whom there is a great number, twenty-six prebendaries, besides other dignitaries, have a similar inscription, a day fixed for each. I should think a satisfactory resolution of this question would be agreeable to some of your curious readers, as well as to

Yours, &c.

E.

MR. URBAN,

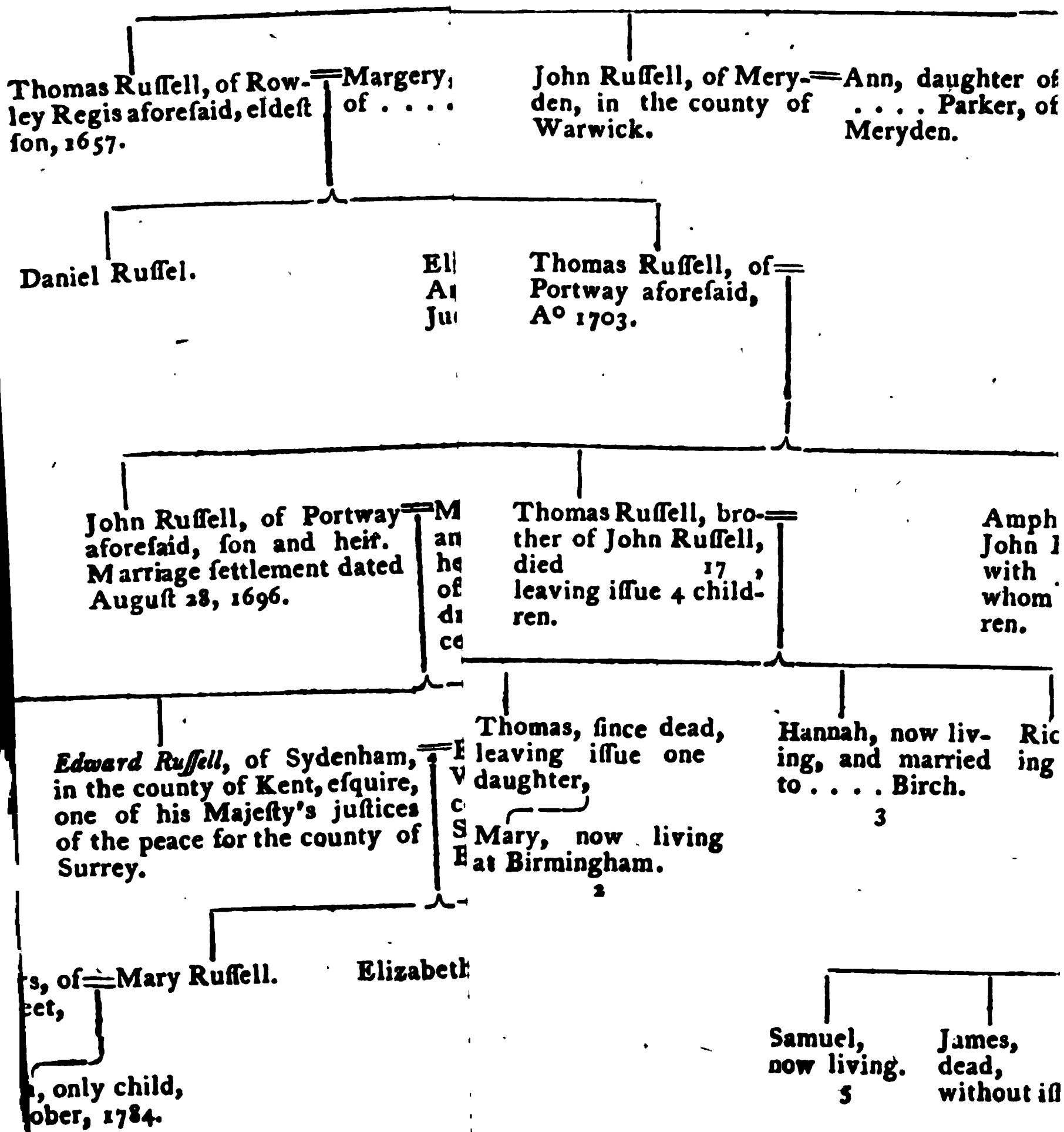
IT appears from your volume XXXV, p. 193, that a procession was annually made at Toulouse, May 13, to celebrate the massacre of the Protestants in 1562, till in 1763, the Parliament of Toulouse petitioned the King of France to put an end to it.

It further appears from your volume XXXVIII, p. 560, that Juvenal de Ursins, a Knight of the Holy Ghost, in his memoirs of the time, relates various well-attested voices heard in the air, after the shocking event: so much was the national conscience, if I may so call it, wounded by this atrocious deed.

I wish your correspondent B. H. p. 486, would favour you with fuller accounts of the emaciated Kings in the Royal Abbey of St. Denis near Paris, and likewise that he would inform you whether there are any good engravings of the royal and other monuments there, for those in Corrozet and Montfaucon are not to be depended on; or how correct draughts of them could be procured.

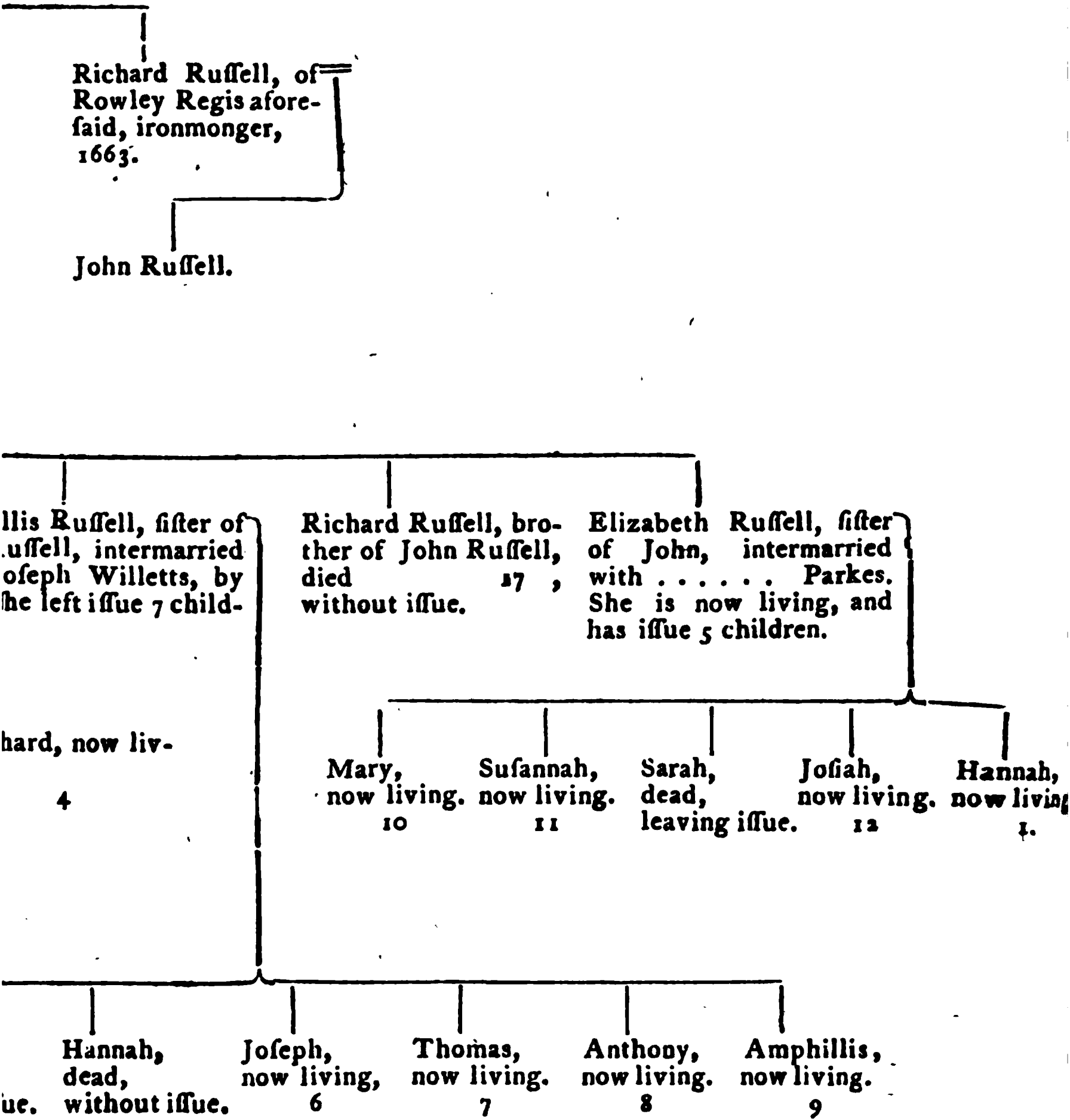
Ma.

The PEDIGREE of the County of SURREY; and of
ended from STAFFORDSHIRE;
, by JOHN HARRISON, Norroy King o



EDWARD RUSSELL, of SYDENHAM,

Arms, A° 1784.



Abstract of the Will of RICHARD RUSSELL, Esq. lately deceased.

IN the Name of God, Amen. I, RICHARD RUSSELL, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Esq. do make this my last will.

And, first and principally, I commit my soul into the hands of my Creator; and my body to be interred at the east end of the vault of the parish church of St. John, Southwark; and my funeral to be conducted in manner hereafter directed. I direct that my coffin be of oak, and plain, without ornaments, like those usually made for Quakers, but with an inscription and handles thereon; which coffin I desire may be placed in one made of stone, without a lid; and I do desire that six young women of good character, between the age of 21 and 30, be required to support my pall; and that they be dressed in black silk or velvet, according to the season of the year, but all alike, with silk scarfs, favors, and gloves, and whatever other trophies my executors shall think proper; and that they be taken from their houses, or where they shall appoint, on the night of the burial, and carried back in the coaches that shall attend; and that a room be appropriated for their accommodation: and I also desire that four young women, dressed in white, and with favors and gloves, do wait on the pall-bearers, and attend the funeral in one coach; and that when the body shall arrive at the church gate, and from thence to the place where the body shall rest during the service in the church, they strew flowers before the pall-bearers: and I direct that neat baskets, with flowers, be delivered to them as soon as they shall come to the church-yard gate; and that, after the funeral is over, the baskets shall be their property.

I desire my executors to invite to my funeral eight gentlemen, in the commission of the peace, and who act as magistrates for the county of Surrey; and that they be presented with handbands and gloves, and other things usually given at funerals.

And further I desire that the two rectors of the parishes of Bermondsey and St. John be invited to my funeral; but in case either or both should excuse himself or themselves, then I desire that the officiating minister of each parish be invited, and that each of them who shall attend be presented with a scarf, handband, and gloves, and such other things as are usual at funerals.

And I do desire my executors will apply to the rector of St. John aforesaid, to preach a short sermon the evening of my funeral; but if he cannot attend, that he be required to appoint one in his stead.

And further I desire that the organist of St. John, or any person he shall appoint, be required to play on the organ the dead march in the Oratorio of Saul or Sampson, while the bearers are removing the body from the

GENT. MAG: *Dated*, 1784.

church to the place of interment, and continue the same till the burial service begins; and, after it is over, to immediately reassume and continue the same march till the company who attend the funeral be in the coaches.

And I desire that a proper number of people be employed to attend with lights, and to keep good order and decorum, and more especially to prevent the pall-bearers and their attendants, and others, from being incommoded.

And it is my will, that only two persons go in a coach together (except only the flower-strewers, they to go all in one coach, and which is to precede the hearse); and that the procession do not move before nine of the clock in the evening, from the place where I shall lie.

And my will is, that my funeral expences do not exceed 500l. and that a sum not less than 200l. be expended thereupon.

I give to each of my pall-bearers 50s.; to each of the flower-strewers 20s.; to be paid as soon as possible after my funeral, and not to be considered as part of my funeral expences.

And I desire, that escutcheons, with my arms, be affixed on the hearse, and silk escutcheons on the pall; and every pall bearer, and the other young women, and the magistrates, be presented with a silk escutcheon, rolled up in paper, after the funeral is over.

I give to the rectors of Bermondsey and St. John, five guineas each; but if they, or either of them, should not attend my funeral, then I give the same to the officiating minister that shall attend.

I give to the organist of St. John, if he plays, five guineas, to be paid the night of my funeral, or the next day.

And I do hereby direct, that my executors lay out 100l. in the purchase of bread, beef, and mutton, to be disposed of in the vestry-hall of church yard of St. John aforesaid, the morning of my funeral, to the greatest objects of charity that shall apply for the same, and to be disposed of before 12 o'clock the same morning.

I give to William Hammerton, now or late of Horncastle, in the county of Lincoln, fellmonger; and John Shipton, now or late of Watford, in the county of Herts, leather-dresser, 100l. to each, as a token of my former trading with them.

I give to Mary Clarke, formerly servant in my father's family, 100l.

I give to Mr. Wm. Donaldson, of Messrs. Child house, my gold watch, remembering the promise I made him many years ago.

I give to Isaac Stapleton, esq; 100l.

I give to every servant who shall be in my service at the time of my decease, 10l. each.

I give to Sir Joseph Mawbey, of Botleys, in Surrey, barr. Samuel Gillam, of Rotherhithe, Thomas Bell, of Bermondsey, wool-stapler, and William Leavis, of Vauxhall, esq;

my executors herein after named, 100l. each.

I give, devise, and bequeath, to the said Sir Joseph Mawbey, Samuel Gillingham, Thomas Bell, and William Leavis,

All that my freehold messuage, No 6, in Lombard-street, now in the tenure of — Irene:

Also all that my freehold messuage in Hedge-row, Islington, now in the tenure of — Singleton:

Also all those my freehold lands, messuages, &c. in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, aforesaid:

And also all those my four freeholds in Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London, and all other my freehold estate wheresoever situate;

To hold the same, their heirs and assigns, for ever:

Upon trust nevertheless, to the intent and purpose that they, and the survivors or survivor of them, do sell and dispose of the same, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, for the best price and prices that can be reasonably got: the money so to be raised to be applied in manner following:

2000l. to be laid out in erecting and placing up a monument, to perpetuate my memory, in the parish church of St. John, Southwark, aforesaid.

And the further sum of 100l. I give to Dr. Samuel Johnson, now or late of Bolt-court, Fleet-street, upon condition he writes an epitaph, to be inscribed on my said monument.

And the further sum of 20 guineas I give to the rector of St. John, upon condition he consents to the placing up the said monument in the parish church of St. John aforesaid.

And I direct that the said monument be immediately set about after my decease, and completely finished in one year; the same to be paid for as soon as completely finished.

And my mind and will is, that the receipt of them the said trustees, &c. shall be a good and sufficient discharge to the purchaser or purchasers of my said freehold estate or estates as aforesaid.

And I do hereby order and direct, that my said trustees shall not be answerable the one for the acts of the other, nor for any involuntary loss that may happen; but that they, and each of them, be saved harmless out of my estate for all costs, damages, and expences whatsoever, which they, or either of them, shall incur in the execution of the trusts hereby in them reposed.

And I expressly direct, that all and singular the monied legacies hereinbefore given, shall be paid out of the residue and remainder of the monies that shall arise by sale of my freehold estates hereinbefore devised, except the legacies given to my executors, which I desire in the first place they may retain, but likewise to be issuing out of the produce of my freehold estates as aforesaid, if that shall be sufficient. If not, the deficiency to be made up and paid out of the residuum of my personal estate.

I give to the President, Vice-President,

and Governors of the Magdalen Hospital in St. George's-Fields, 3000l. to be paid out of my personal estate, and to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said hospital.

I give to the President and Treasurer of the New Lying-In Hospital in Lambeth, 3000l. to be paid and applied in like manner.

Also I give to the President and Treasurer of the Small-Pox Hospital in Cold Bath-Fields, Middlesex, 3000l. in like manner.

Also I give to the President and Treasurer of the Surrey Dispensary, held in Southwark, 500l. to be paid in like manner as the former bequests, and to be laid out in decorating and ornamenting the Dispensary lately erected in Union-street, Southwark.

Also I give to the Treasurer of the Charity School of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, 100l.

Also I give to the Treasurer of the Charity School of the parish of St. John, Southwark, 100l.

N. B. The bequests of 20 guineas to the rector of St. John, the 100l. to be given away in provisions, and the 100l. to the charity school, are all revoked in case the said rector should refuse the executors the liberty of erecting his monument in the said church.

And in case of such refusal, I desire to be interred in the parish church of St. George the Martyr, in the borough of Southwark. And all the above legacies to be disposed of, *mutatis mutandis*, to the said parish of St. George.

I give to my trustees 10 guineas, to be expended in a dinner at the final execution of this my will; the four treasurers of the hospitals to be invited to such dinner.

All legacies and charges to be paid as soon as possible; and the will to be fully and finally completed within one year.

The will to be proved immediately, copied, and printed, and one printed copy delivered to the treasurer and clerk of the four hospitals, Surrey dispensary, and treasurer of the schools, and to each legatee.

All the rest, residue, and remainder of his personal estate, of what nature or kind soever, he gives to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being, of a society who now call themselves The Guardians of the Asylum, or House of Refuge, situate on the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, for the reception of orphan girls; to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said charity; subject to maintain and keep his monument in good repair; and to the payment of four guineas a year, payable quarterly, to the sexton of the parish where the said monument shall be erected, to keep the same clean and decent.

His portrait in blue drapery (which we have copied) he directs to be placed up in the court or committee-room of the said Asylum.

The part of his will relative to the bequests he directs to be read once in every year,

year, at some or one of their general meetings; and that the secretary, clerk, or other officer, be paid half a guinea for his trouble.

If the executors of his will as aforesaid should refuse to act, then he constitutes and appoints the treasurers of the four hospitals for the time being to be executors in their stead, viz. Treasurer of the Magdalen, in room of Sir Joseph; Treasurer of Small-Pox Hospital, in room of Mr. Gillam; Treasurer of Asylum, in room of Mr. Bell; Treasurer of Lying-In Hospital in Lambeth, in room of Mr. Leavis.

All former wills revoked; as is the legacy to Dr. Johnson, and given to the Rev. Mr. John Grose, by codicil dated Apr. 12, 1784. By another codicil he directs his books of prints to be sold for 200 guineas, if any one will give it; and his letter-press books and pamphlets for 100l.

Note. His will is executed and witnessed Apr. 10, 1784. Q. Whether not subject to the statute of Mortmain *?

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

NO apology will be necessary, either to yourself or to your learned readers, for introducing to their notice the following very curious anecdote in literary history, authenticated as it is by the introductory letter of my most respected and respectable friend Dr. Johnson. I will only observe, that it confirms (what, as far as it went, appears now very evidently to be authentic) a memorandum which I communicated in your volume for 1781, p. 370; whence it appears that the Proposals for the Ancient Universal History were published Oct. 6, 1729; and that the authors of the first seven volumes were the gentlemen whose names appear below †. The MS. of Mr. Swinton shall be presented to the Curators of the Museum.

Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS.

P. S. Dec. 14. The date to the above biller, and to Dr. Johnson's letter, will shew that, amidst the pangs of illness, the love of truth, and an attachment to the interests of literature, were still pre-

dominant. His letter, I may add, appears in public, not only by his permission, but by his express desire. And it may be matter of some exultation to Mr. Urban, whom Dr. Johnson always acknowledged to have been one of his earliest patrons, that the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE should have been by him selected as the repository of perhaps the last scrap he ever dictated for the press. That he had a considerable share in compiling the "Parliamentary Debates" in your early volumes is well known, and will ever be an honour to his memory. Yet such was the goodness of his heart, that no longer ago than Tuesday last, the 7th of December, he declared to the writer of these lines, "that those debates were the only parts of his writings which then gave him any compunction; but that at the time he wrote them he had no conception he was imposing upon the world, though they were frequently written from very slender materials, and often from none at all, the mere coinage of his own imagination. He never," the good man added, "wrote any part of his work with equal velocity. Three columns of the Magazine in an hour," he said, "was no uncommon effort, which was faster than most persons could have transcribed that quantity. In one day, in particular, and that not a very long one, he wrote twelve pages, more in quantity than ever he wrote at any other time, except in the Life of Savage, of which 48 pages in octavo were the production of one long day, including a part of the night." Of his friend Cave, he always spoke with great affection; yet says he, "Cave (who never looked out of his window but with a view to the Gentleman's Magazine) was a penurious paymaster ‡; he would contract for lines by the hundred, and expect the long hundred; but he was a good man,

* By the 9 Geo. II. c. 30, all bequests of land to charitable uses are void, unless they are given *twelve months*, and enrolled in Chancery *six months*, before the death of such donor, and be made to take effect immediately. EDIT.

- † Vol. I. Mr. Sale, translator of the Koran.
II. George Psalmanazer.
III. George Psalmanazer,
Archibald Bower,
Capt. Snelvoike,
Dr. Campbell.

- IV. The same as vol. III.
V. Mr. Bower.
VI. Mr. Bower,
Rev. John Swinton.
VII. Mr. Swinton,
Mr. Bower.

‡ It appears, however, from an account now before us, under his own hand, that he received from Mr. Cave by different payments, from Aug. 2, 1738, to Apr. 21, 1739, 47 guineas, "in relation to a Version of Father Paul, begun Aug. 2, 1738." Of this version, which was intended to have been published by subscription, 6 sheets were actually printed; but another translation being at the same time announced under the patronage of Dr. (afterwards Bp.) Pearce; the designs of both proved abortive. See Dr. Johnson's Life of Father Paul in our vol. VIII. p. 581. EDIT.

"and

"and always delighted to have his friends at his table."

To Mr. Nichols.

THE late learned Mr. Swinton of Oxford having one day remarked that one man, meaning, I suppose, no man but himself, could assign all the parts of the Ancient Universal History to their proper authors; at the request of Sir Robert Chambers*, or of myself, gave the account which I now transmit to you in his own hand, being willing that of so great a work the history should be known, and that each writer should receive his due proportion of praise from posterity.

I recommend to you to preserve this scrap of literary intelligence in Mr. Swinton's own hand, or to deposit it in the Museum, that the veracity of this account may never be doubted.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Dec. 6, 1784. SAM. JOHNSON.

Mr. S——n.

The History of the Carthaginians.
 ————— Numidians.
 ————— Mauritians.
 ————— Gætulians.
 ————— Garamantes.
 ————— Melano Gætulians.
 ————— Nigritæ.
 ————— Cyrenaica.
 ————— Marmarica.
 ————— The Regio Syrtica.
 ————— Turks, Tartars, and Moguls.
 ————— Indians.
 The History of the Chinese.

* Now a judge in India.

† As many people are at a loss to conceive how the copy of this letter got abroad in the world, the following is given as a true statement of that affair: Mr. Boswell, having conceived an idea that the air of Italy would be of great service to the constitution of Dr. Johnson (though it was never the opinion of his physicians), expressed to many of the Doctor's friends an earnest wish that some mode of augmenting his pension could be devised. Sir Joshua Reynolds was of course among those who were consulted; and knowing well that accumulation was never the good Doctor's talent, and thinking that a temporary enlargement of the pension would be the handsomest manner of supplying his wants, spoke to the Lord Chancellor about it, who took the first opportunity to mention it to the K——. His M—— had been before apprised of the Doctor's intentions, and seemed to approve of them; but whether thinking the Chancellor's application not official, or from accident, when thus mentioned to him, he turned the conversation to something else, which decided the Chancellor to do it himself; he accordingly wrote to Dr. Johnson, informing him, that he had good at his banker's, and requesting his acceptance of it. The Doctor melted at this voluntary offer, and though in a very bad state of health at Lichfield, wrote an answer, unsealed, and under cover, to Sir Joshua Reynolds, to be delivered by him to the Chancellor. (This part of the story the writer of this parenthesis had from his own mouth before the letter had appeared in print.) Sir Joshua received this letter whilst he was in company, which so pleased him, that he could not resist communicating that pleasure to Lady L——, who happened to be present. Her ladyship's memory being remarkably good, she put the whole to paper when she went home, with only the mistake of a single word, "rested" for "rioted," and from thence other copies getting abroad, it soon found its way into the public papers. This, without the least delicacy on either side, a circumstance has come to light, which ought to be made public for the honour of both their characters.

————— Dissertation on the People of America.

————— on the Interdependency of the Arabs.

The Cosmogony; and a small part of the history immediately following. By Mr. Sale.

To the Birth of Abraham. Chiefly by Mr. Shelvock.

History of the Jews, Gauls, and Spaniards. By Mr. Psalmanaazar.

Xenophon's Retreat. By the same.

History of the Persians, and the Constantinopolitan Empire. By Dr. Campbell.

History of the Romans. By Mr. Bower.

At the request of several of our Correspondents, we republish the Letter which is said to have been written by the late great Luminary of Literature to a great Officer of State. And as every thing that is but the supposed production of Dr. Johnson's pen has its merit with the public, we shall subjoin a copy of that gentleman's letter to Mrs. T——. That this is at least as genuine as the other, we have not the smallest doubt. That both may have been mutilated, we are ready to believe. Certain it is that different copies of the letter to the Ch——r admit of different readings†. The internal evidence of either is just strong enough to create a variety of opinions; but, by what means either of them got abroad, is a query more easily started, than answered.

1. "To the Right Hon. Lord T——-L——-w.
 "AFTER a long and not inattentive observation of mankind, the generosity of your Lordship's offer raises in me not

less wonder than gratitude. Bounty so liberally bestowed I should gladly receive, if my condition made it necessary; for to such a mind, who would not be proud to own his obligations? But it has pleased God to restore me so great a measure of health, that if I should now appropriate so much of a fortune destined to do good, I could not escape from myself the charge of advancing a false claim. My journey to the Continent, though I once thought it necessary, was never much encouraged by my physicians; and I was very desirous that your Lordship should be told of it by Sir Joshua Reynolds, as an event very uncertain; for if I grew much better I should not be willing, if much worse I should not be able, to migrate. Your Lordship was first solicited without my knowledge: but when I was told that you was^{*} pleased to honour me with your patronage, I did not expect to hear of a refusal; yet, as I have never *rioted* in imaginary opulence, this cold reception has been scarce a disappointment; and from your Lordship's kindness I have received a benefit which only men like you are able to bestow. I shall now live *mibi carior*, with a higher opinion of my own merit.

I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obliged,
"most grateful, and most humble servant,
"S—L J—N."

2. "To Mrs. THR—E.

"MADAM,

"If you are already ignominiously married, you are lost beyond redemption—if you are not, permit me one hour's conversation, to convince you that such a marriage must not take place. If after a whole hour's reasoning you should not be convinced, you

will still be at liberty to act as you think proper. I have been extremely ill, and am still ill; but, if you grant me the audience I ask, I will instantly take a post-chaise, and attend you at Bath.—Pray do not refuse this favour to a man, who hath so many years loved and honoured you!"

Of the Three following Letters the Authenticity is unquestionable. *To Mr. Nich.*

1. SIR,

Oct. 10, 1782.

While I am at Brighthelmston, if you have any need of consulting me, Mr. Strahan will do us the favour to transmit our papers under his frank. I have looked often into your "Anecdotes;" and you will hardly thank a lover of literary history for telling you, that he has been informed and gratified†. I wish you would add your own discoveries and intelligence to those of Dr. Rawlinson, and undertake the Supplement to Wood. Think on it.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
SAM. JOHNSON.

2. SIR,

Jan. 10, 1783.

I am much obliged by your kind communication of your account of Hinckley†. I knew Mr. Carte as one of the Prebendaries of Lichfield, and for some time Surrogate of the Chancellor. Now I will put you in a way of shewing me more kindness. I have been confined by illness a long time; and sickness and solitude make tedious evenings. Come sometimes, and see,

Sir, your humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

3. SIR, Lichfield, Oct. 20, 1784.

WHEN you were here, you were pleased, as I am told, to think my absence an inconvenience. I should certainly have been very glad to give to skilful a Lover of Antiquities any infor-

* Dr. J. wrote this, a plural and a singular, he could not then have been *qualis erat*.

† In a subsequent letter, dated Oct. 28, Dr. Johnson adds, "I wish, Sir, you could could obtain some better information of Jortin, Markland, and Thirlby. They were three contemporaries of great eminence." It was in consequence of this request that I drew up the account of Thirlby, which is printed in the Magazine for April 1784, p. 260; which having been shewn to Dr. Johnson in the state of a proof sheet, he added to it nearly half of what is there printed. The Doctor's MS. is now before me, and begins with "What I can tell of Thirlby, I had from those who knew him; I never saw him in my life." The communication concludes with "This is what I can remember." I will take this opportunity of adding, that, on my shewing Dr. Johnson the "Remarks on his Life of Milton," which were published in 8vo. 1786, he wrote on the margin of p. 14, "In the business of Lauder, I was deceived; partly by thinking the man too frantick to be fraudulent. Of this quotation from the ["Literary"] Magazine ["a POETICAL SCALP"], I was not the author. I fancy it was put in after I had quitted that work; for I not only did not write it, but do not remember it." J. N.

‡ For this work Dr. Johnson had contributed several hints towards the life of Anthony Blackwall, to whom, when very young, he had been some time an usher at Market Bosworth-school. Blackwall died in April 1730, before Johnson was one and twenty. J. N.

mation about my native place, of which however I know not much, and have reason to believe that not much is known.

Though I have not given you any amusement, I have received amusement from you. At Ashbourne, where I had very little company, I had the luck to borrow "Mr. Bowyer's Life," a book so full of contemporary history, that a literary man must find some of his old friends. I thought that I could now and then have told you some hints worth your notice; and perhaps we may talk a life over. I hope we shall be much together. You must now be to me what you were before, and what dear Mr. Allen was besides. He was taken unexpectedly away, but I think he was a very good man.

I have made little progress in recovery. I am very weak, and very sleepless; but I live on, and hope. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

MR. URBAN,

THE following original letter of the last century may probably illustrate some points in our national history. As such, I request its insertion.

Yours, &c. C. C.

"WORTHY SIR,

The good acceptance my imperfect endeavours have founde wth you, doth encourage me againe to present you wth these few lines, to testify my redines to serve you in your desires. I am very glad to heare your business goeth on so happily wth you; I heartily wish I weare able to give you so good an account of our proceedings heere.

My Ld Lifetenant of Ireland, is ordered to bringe in his instructions to the house yt they may be read theare, and it was further ordered yt no instructions, coming from ye kinge, be put in execution by ye Lord Liftenant, his deputy, or any other governor theare, but by ye advice of both houses of Parliment: heere comes daily many sad complaints, of ye great miseries and distresses of Ireland, desiring present releife, otherwise they shall not be able to subsist. Collonell Preston, wth 3 other greate commanders are lately come into Wexford wth 5 barkes, laden with ammunition, wch makes ye rebels to insult very much; they now hold a councell wch they call a parliment at Kilkenny for the ordering of their army, and government of that kingdom.

Theare appeared neere Trimme, wch is wthin 20 miles of Dublin, a body of 4000 foote and 700 horse of ye rebels; it was conceived they intended to beseege Sir Rich. Greenville, who is in a Castle neere yt place; ye Ld Justices have sent from Dublin such forces as they can spare, to prevent it, for if they should prevaile theare, they might easily march up to Dublin, wch is not able to holde out 14 dayes sege, In the conditions now it stands in, beeing in great want of victuals and amunition. Theare is now order given for the speedy sendinge over into Ireland 600 barrells of powder, 40 tunne of match, and 1000 l. is put into the hands of the committy of adventurers for the citty, to provide victuals, and other necessaryes to be sent to them. I should be glad to heare it weare safely come to them.

One of ye instructions sent to my Ld Generall is, That he shall publish and declare, yt if any seduced by false aspersions raised of ye proceedings of parliment, shall wthin 10 days after publication of this (not doeing any hostile acte within yt time), retorne to the parliment, and assist wth their persons and estates, for ye maintenance of the true protestant religion, ye kings person and honour, ye laws of ye land and ye privileges of parliment, shall be received and they shall have cause to acknowledge yt they have been used wth clemency and favoure, except such as have bin impeched or voted as delinquents, or such as have bin impeched for treason, and all such eminent persons as have appeered cheife actors wth them. By name are excepted the Erls of Brisfowe, Cumberlan, and Newcastle, Ld Rivers, Endimion Kente, secretary Nicholas, and Mr Edward Hide, to wch ye lords have added the Duke of Richmonde, ye Erls of Newarke and Carnarvan, wth ye Ld Faulkland: theare are many other instructions, but this I was desirous to relate at large, yt you might ye better see, and bewaile wth me, ye litle hopes we have of peace when, so many of highe birth, and fortune, are made desperate.

The Lord make us worthy of so greate a blessing as peace, and then bestowe it on us, and in the meane time sanctify all his dealings to us, yt we may cheerfully submit to his will [and] plesure. The king is now at Shrewsbury, and my Ld Generall at Worcester: he sent to the Erle of Dorset, desiring him to acquaint ye king yt he had a peticon from both houses to present to him, desiringe to knowe

knows his ma'tys plesure how, and when he would please to receive it. Answer was returned from ye kinge, that ye peticon of the houses shall never finde his care shutt against them, and yt those he should appoint to bring it (so they be none of those he hath by name accused of treason) should come and go very safely. My Ld Generall sent this to ye house, desiring theire further direction in it. The house returned this vote; That it doth not stand wth ye honour and priviledge of parliment, yt a peticon of both houses should be delivered wth any restraint; and he is desired to give signification to the kinge, in such a way as he shall think fitt, of this resolution; and in ye meane time yt he should proceed according to his former instructions. The distractions in Yorkshire are like to be very greate, our committy theare having consented to very disadvantageous articles, and Sr Ed. Rider and Mr John Hotham having now a 1000 men wth them in another parte of ye county refusing to join wth them or consent to them. The carryer is now redy to goe away. I shall not therefore trouble you any longer; but wth ye tender of my best respects to your worthy selfe in hast rest, and ever remaine desirous to be esteemed by you

Your affectionate friend to serve you,
October ye 4th 1642. J. F.

I do not heare it confirmed yt the Earle of Bathe is taken.

The superscription is

To my much honoured friend Sr
John Holland Kt and Barronet at
Quiddenham in Norfolke present
these.

Leave this at Larlingford to bee conveyed as above said.

[The Seal is engraved in our Plate, fig. 6.]

In Twickenham church-yard is an inscription to the memory of an old woman, "who nursed Alexander Pope *;" remarkable for occasioning the following sarcasm, soon after it was put up, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, which was written under it with a piece of chalk:

No wonder that he's so stout and so strong,
Since he lugg'd and he tugg'd at the bubby
so long.

"* To the memory of
MARY BEACH,

who died Nov. 5, 1725, aged 78.

Alexander Pope, whom she nursed in his infancy, and whom she affectionately attended for twenty-eight years, in gratitude for such a faithful old servant, erected this stone."

MR. URBAN,

HAVING seen many imperfect accounts of the additions made to the British Peerage in the present reign, give me leave to send you the following, which I can warrant to be exact.

Peers created by King George III.

3 Dukes of the Blood Royal (Pr. of Wales not included). viz. York, Gloucester, and Cumberland. Advanced from inferior titles granted in former reigns, 2 Marquisses, ditto.

8 Earls, viz. * Spencer, Chatham, * Hillsborough, * Mansfield, *Lonsdale*, *Norwich*, * Grosvenor, and * Beaulieu. Advanced 9.

4 Viscounts, viz. Courtenay, Sackville, Howe, and Keppell. Advanced 6.

44 Barons, viz. Grantham, Scarsdale, Boston, Pelham, Holland, Lovel, Milton, Vernon, Ducie, Camden, Digby, Sundridge, † Greenwich, Cardiff, Hawke, Amherst, Brownlow, Rivers, Harrowby, Foley, Thurlow, Loughborough, Gage, Brudenell, Walsingham, Bagot, Southampton, † Dinevor, Portchester, Ashburton, Grantley, Rodney, Sydney, Rawdon, *Camelford*, *Lovaine*, *Carteret*, *Eliot*, *Bulkeley*, *Grey*, *Somers*, *Boringdon*, *Berwick*, and *Sherborne*.

59 Peers, therefore, which is above one fourth of the whole House (see below), have been added to the British Peerage by his present Majesty. Of these the thirteen in Italics have been created since January last; and though the five Earls thus * marked were only advanced, yet four of them, having been originally ennobled by the present King, are properly Peers of this reign, and the fifth Earldom, that of Mansfield, has been granted in reversion to Viscount Stormont, and is therefore a new creation. The two baronies thus † marked are at present held by females. That of Lovaine is a reversion, granted after the Duke of Northumberland's demise to his second son, Lord Algon Percy. In this list no Peerages since extinct, or merged in others, such as Melcombe, Montagu, Hume, and Cranley (I recollect no others), are included, nor the three female Baronies of Mount Stuart, Chatham, and Hamilton, as they will all merge in their sons, who are Peers already. Lord Brudenell, it may be added, will probably succeed to the Earldom of Cardigan, on the death (without issue) of his brother the Duke of

MR. URBAN, *Westminster, Dec. 6.*

FROM a long course of reading, and much serious reflection, I am inclined to believe that the complaints which are directed so seriously against the luxuries and refinements of modern times; are altogether ill founded, and chimerical. Indeed I think that, without any want of candour, I may go yet farther, and may be justified in asserting that, all things considered, we are really in many respects less accomplished, and less refined, than our more enlightened forefathers. Be this as it may, I have been often present, where, amidst complaints of many arts that were lost, and praises of many improvements which modern ingenuity has discovered, it seemed in a manner to have been universally acknowledged that these were at least the days of good eating; that the Divinity of the table was never adored with greater zeal, cultivated with more industry, or attended with more elegant refinement. I confess, Sir, that, unawed by surrounding epicures, in the extreme fervor of this their devotion, and unseduced by the flavor of the smoking board, I have been audacious enough to deny the assertion, and dispute the fact. I have contended that the expence of Crispinus, the profusion of Nafidienus, and the magnificence of Heliogabalus, have been hitherto unrivaled. You may believe, as this matter was disputed when every individual was employed, and every palate found but little to regret, that if I have not made many proselytes, few have taken much pains to overturn my system. I will however take the liberty of introducing, through your means, to my city friends, a gentleman, whose absence from their scenes of conviviality, however splendid, they will unquestionably deplore, when they once know the nature of his profession, the elegance of his appearance, and the utility of his virtues. I have lately seen a manuscript, of which, by the way, there is only one more copy in the kingdom, written in good French, Leyden, in the year 1669; by a Monsieur Vontet. This, Mr Urban, is the gentleman of whom I speak, and whose title, profession, and qualifications, I think worth the attention of your readers. He styles himself Ecuyer Tranchant, Anglicè Squire Carver; and he tells us that this was formerly an office of great consideration in the families of sovereigns and the principal nobility.

He professes to teach this art, and declares that he himself exercised this office

in the family of a Spanish Grandee. He conceives himself qualified by much study and reflection, and by attending to the most *experienced* masters of Italy and Spain, to teach it in the very best manner. And he recommends it to the attention of persons of distinction, natives as well as foreigners, to prevent their being confused at banquets and entertainments.

He gives the following, as the necessary qualifications of an accomplished Ecuyer Tranchant.

He must be of a good family, as he is to be considered amongst the principal servants. He must be gentle, civil, and attentive. He must be present at table, with his sword, and cloak thrown over his shoulder with easy carelessness. His napkin is to hang on his left arm, though he says some hang it on the hilt of their sword, and not inelegantly. Upon entering the room, he is to make his reverence, then draw the table, and perform his office, carving the dishes, and dividing the meat according to the number of the guests.

He is to stand by the side of his master, and cut up the dishes as they come to table with knives of different size. He tells you the times when the provisions he recommends are in season, and he takes particular care to instruct his reader in the knowledge of the parts to be offered to guests according to their rank. And this to avoid offence, for he says it is by no means proper that persons of inferior rank should receive in quantity, or quality, equal with their superiors.

It does not appear that Monsieur Vontet published his works, but that he made presents of them to his patrons and friends. His performance is embellished with drawings of birds, fish, and fruit, and is in every respect a real curiosity. I leave you, Mr. Urban, to determine how far the comforts would be extended, and their gratification increased, if with the first dish of a modern entertainment a Monsieur Vontet was to enter, and display his taste, dexterity and accomplishments. Yours, &c. A. B.

*** *The Critique will be inserted.*

††† D. I. may probably find Canton's solution of the question, "How can what we call the shooting of stars, &c. be best accounted for?" in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, where it certainly was agitated.

A Biographical Sketch of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

WHEN Charles the Second was informed of the death of Cowley, he pronounced, "that he had not left a better man behind him in England." It may be affirmed with truth, that this was the case when Dr. Johnson breathed his last. Those who observed his declining state of health during the last winter, and heard his complaints, of painful days and sleepless nights, for which he took large quantities of opium, had no reason to expect that he could survive another season of frost and snow. His constitution was totally broken, and no art of the physician or surgeon could protract his existence beyond the 13th of December. When he was opened, one of his kidneys was found decayed. He never complained of disorder in that region; and probably it was not the immediate cause of his dissolution. It might be thought that so strong and muscular a body might have lasted many years longer. For Johnson drank nothing but water, and lemonade (by way of indulgence), for many years, almost uninterruptedly, without the taste of any fermented liquor: and he was often abstinent from animal food, and kept down feverish symptoms by dietetic management. Of Addison and Pope he used to observe, perhaps to remind himself, that they ate and drank too much, and thus shortened their days. It was thought by many, who dined at the same table, that he had too great an appetite. This might now and then be the case, but not till he had subdued his enemy by famine. But his bulk seemed to require now and then to be repaired by kitchen physic. To great old age not one in a thousand arrives. How few were the years of Johnson in comparison of those of Jenkins and Parr? But perhaps Johnson had more of life, by his intenseness of living. Most people die of disease. He was all his life preparing himself for death: but particularly in the last stage of his asthma and dropsy. "Take care of your soul—don't live such a life as I have done—don't let your business or dissipation make you neglect your Sabbath"—were now his constant inculcations. Private and publick prayer, when his visitors were his audience, were his constant exercises. He cannot be said to have been weary of the weight of existence, for he declared, that to prolong it only for one year, but not for the comfortless sensations he had lately felt, he would suffer the amputation of a limb. He was

willing to endure positive pain for pleasure. But he had no expectation nature could last much longer. therefore, for his last week, he unduly abandoned every hope of recovery or duration, and committed soul to God. Whether he felt the stroke of death, and met the king of terrors face to face, cannot be known: For "and the sun cannot be looked upon," Rochefoucault. But the writer of this reason to imagine that when he thought he had made his peace with his Maker he had nothing to fear. He has ta of submitting to a violent death, good cause, without apprehensions. one of the last visits from his surgeon, on performing the puncture on his and assured him that he was better, he declared, "he felt himself not so, and that he did not desire to be treated like a woman or a child, for that he had made his mind." He had travelled thro the vale of this world for more seventy-five years. It probably a wilderness to him for more than his time. But he was in the possession of rest and comfort and plenty, for the twenty years. Yet the blessings of fortune and reputation could not compensate to him the want of health, which pursued him through his pilgrimage on earth. *Post equitem sedet atra cura.*

"For when we mount the flying steed
Sits gloomy Care behind."

Of the hundred sublunary things bestowed on mortals, health is ninety-nine. Johnson was born with a scrophulous habit, which he was touched, as he acknowledged, by good Queen Anne, with a piece of gold he carefully preserved. even a Stuart could not expell that enemy to his frame, by a touch. For it would have been even beyond the stroke power of Greatrix in all his glory, to charm it away. Though he seemed to be athletic as Milo himself, and in his younger days performed several feats of activity, he was to the last a *convalescent*. He has often slept aside, to let nature do what she would with him. His gestures, which were a degree above St. Vitus's dance, in the street, attracted the notice of many: the stare of the vulgar, but the compassion of the better sort. This writer has often looked another way, as the companions of Peter the Great were used to do, while he was under the short paroxysm. He was perpetually taking opening medicines. He could only keep his ailments from gaining ground. He thought he was worse

the agitation of active exercise. He was afraid of his disorder's seizing his head, and took all possible care that his understanding should not be deranged. *Oandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.* When his knowledge from books, and he knew all that books could tell him, is considered; when his compositions in verse and prose are enumerated to the reader (and a complete list of them wherever dispersed is desirable) it must appear extraordinary he could abstract himself so much from his feelings, and that he could pursue with ardour the plan he laid down of establishing a great reputation. Accumulating learning (and the example of Barretier, whose life he wrote) shewed him how to arrive at all science. His imagination often appeared to be too mighty for the controul of his reason. In the preface to his Dictionary, he says, that his work was composed "amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow." "I never read this preface," says Mr. Horne, "but it makes me shed tears."

If this memoir-writer possessed the pen of a Plutarch, and the subject is worthy of that great biographer, he would begin his account from his youth, and continue it to the last period of his life, in the due order of an historian. What he knows and can recollect, he will perform. His father (called "gentleman" in the parish register) he says himself, and it is also within memory, was an old bookseller at Lichfield, and a whig in principle. The father of Socrates was not of higher extraction, nor of a more honourable profession. Our author was born in that city; and the house of his birth was a few months ago visited by a learned acquaintance, the information of which was grateful to the Doctor. It may probably be engraved for some monthly repository. The print and the original dwelling may become as eminent as the mansion of Shakspeare at Stratford, or of Erasmus at Rotterdam. He certainly must have had a good school education. He was entered of Pembroke College, Oxford, Oct. 31, 1728, and continued there for several terms. By whose bounty he was supported, may be known to enquiry. While he was there, he was negligent of the College rules and hours, and absented himself from some of the lectures, for which when he was reprimanded and interrogated, he replied with great rudeness and contempt of the lecturer. Indeed he displayed an overbearing disposition that would not brook controul, and

shewed that, like Cæsar, he was fitter to command than to obey. This dictatorial spirit was the leading feature in his deportment to his contemporaries. His college themes and declamations are still remembered; and his elegant translation of Pope's Messiah into Latin verse found its way into a volume of poems published by one Husbands. In 1735, after having been some time an usher to Anthony Blackwall, his friends assisted him to set up an academy near Lichfield. Here he formed an acquaintance with the late Bishop Green, then an usher at Lichfield, and with Mr. Hawkins Browne. As the school probably did not answer his expectation (for who does not grow tired of teaching others, especially if he wants to teach himself?), he resolved to come up to London, where every thing is to be had for wit and for money (*Romæ omnia venalia*), and to seek his fortune. He was accompanied by his pupil Mr. Garrick: and travelled on horseback to the metropolis in March 1737.

The time and business of this journey are before the public in some letters from Mr. Walmesley, who recommends Johnson as a writer of Tragedy; as a translator from the French language; and as a good scholar. He brought with him his tragedy of Irene, which afterwards took its chance on Drury-Lane theatre. Luckily he did not throw it into the fire, by design or otherwise, as Parson Adams did his *Æschylus* by mistake. He offered himself for the service of the booksellers; "for he was born for nothing but to write,"—

"And from the jest obscene reclaim our youth,
And set our passions on the side of truth."

The hurry of this pen prevents the recollection of his first performances. But he used to call Dodsley his *patron*, because he made him, if not first, yet best known by printing and publishing, upon his own judgement, his Satire, called "London," which was an imitation of one of Juvenal, whose gravity and severity of expression he possessed. He there and then discovered how able he was "to catch the manners living as they rise." The poem had a great sale, was applauded by the public, and praised by Mr. Pope, who, not being able to discover the author, said "he will soon be *déterré*." In 1738 he luckily fell into the hands of his other, early patron Cave. His speeches for the Senate of Lilliput were begun in 1740, and continued for several sessions. They passed for original

original with many till very lately. But Johnson, who detested all injurious imposition, took a great deal of pains to acknowledge the innocent deception. He gave Smollet notice of their unoriginality, while he was going over his historical ground, and to be upon his guard in quoting from the Lilliput Debates. It is within recollection, that an animated speech he put into the mouth of Pitt, in answer to the parliamentary veteran Horace Walpole, was much talked of, and considered as genuine. Members of parliament acknowledge, that they reckon themselves much obliged for the printed accounts of debates of both Houses, because they are made to speak better than they do in the Senate. Within these few years, a gentleman in a high employment under government was at breakfast in Gray's-Inn, where Johnson was present, and was commending the excellent preservation of the speeches of both houses, in the Lilliput Debates. He declared, he knew how to appropriate every speech without a signature; for that every person spoke in character, and was as certainly and as easily known as a speaker in Homer or in Shakspeare. "Very likely, Sir," said Johnson, ashamed of having deceived him, "but I wrote them in the garret where I then lived." His predecessor in this oratorical fabrication was Guthrie; his successor in the Magazine was Hawkesworth. It is said, that to prove himself equal to this employment (but there is not leisure for the adjustment of chronology) in the judgement of Cave, he undertook the Life of Savage, which he asserted (not incredible of him), and valued himself upon it, that he wrote in six and thirty hours. In one night he also composed, after finishing an evening in Holborn, his Hermit of Teneriff. He sat up a whole night to compose the preface to the Preceptor.

His eye-sight was not good; but he never wore spectacles, not on account of such a ridiculous vow as Swift made not to use them, but because he was assured they would be of no service to him. He once declared, that he "never saw the human face divine." He saw better with one eye than the other, which however was not like that of Camoens, the Portuguese poet, as expressed on his medal. Latterly perhaps he meant to save his eyes, and did not read so much as he otherwise would. He preferred conversation to books; but when driven to the refuge of reading by being left

alone, he then attached himself to that amusement. "Till this year," said he to an intimate, "I have done tolerably well without sleep, for I have been able to read like Hercules." But he picked and culled his companions for his midnight hours; "and chose his author as he chose his friend." The mind is as fastidious about its intellectual meal as the appetite is as to its culinary one; and it is observable, that the dish or the book that palls at one time is a banquet at another. By his innumerable quotations you would suppose, with a great personage, that he must have read more books than any man in England, and have been a mere book-worm: but he acknowledged that supposition was a mistake in his favour. He owned he had hardly ever read a book through. The posthumous volumes of Mr. Harris of Salisbury (which treated of subjects that were congenial with his own professional studies) had attractions that engaged him to the end. Churchill used to say, having heard perhaps of his confession, as a boast, that "if Johnson had only read a few books, he could not be the author of his own works." His opinion however was, that he who reads most, has the chance of knowing most; but he declared, that the perpetual task of reading was as bad as the slavery in the mine, or the labour at the oar. He did not always give his opinion unconditionally of the pieces he had even perused, and was competent to decide upon. He did not choose to have his sentiments generally known; for there was a great eagerness, especially in those who had not the pole-star of judgement to direct them, to be taught what to think or to say on literary performances. "What does Johnson say of such a book?" was the question of every day. Besides, he did not want to increase the number of his enemies, which his decisions and criticisms had created him; for he was generally willing to retain his friends, to whom, and their works, he bestowed sometimes too much praise, and recommended beyond their worth, or perhaps his own esteem. But affection knows no bounds. Shall this pen find a place in the present page to mention, that a shameless Aristophanes had an intention of taking him off upon the stage, as the Rehearsal does the great Dryden? When it came to the notice of our exasperated man of learning, he conveyed such threats of vengeance and personal punishment to the mimic, that he was glad

glad to proceed no farther. The reverence of the public for his character afterwards, which was increasing every year, would not have suffered him to be the object of theatrical ridicule. Like Fame in Virgil, *vires acquirit eundo*. In the year 1738 he wrote the Life of Father Paul, and published proposals for a translation of his History of the Council of Trent by subscription: but it did not go on. Mr Urban even yet hopes to recover some sheets of this translation, that were in a box under St. John's Gate; more certainly once placed there, than Rowley's Poems were in the chest in a tower of the church of Bristol.

Night was his time for composition. Indeed he literally turned night into day, *noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane*; but not like Tigellius in Horace. Perhaps he never was a good sleeper, and (while all the rest of the world was in bed) he chose his lamp, in the words of Milton,

in midnight hour,

Were seen in some high lonely tower.

He wrote and lived perhaps at one time only from day to day, and (according to vulgar expression) from sheet to sheet. Dr. Cheyne reprobates the practice of turning night into day, as pernicious to mind and body. Jortin has something to say on the vigils of a learned man, in his Life of Erasmus, "As he would not sleep when he could, nothing but opium could procure him repose." There is cause to believe, he would not have written unless under the pressure of necessity. *Magister artis ingenique largitor venter*, says Persius. He wrote to live, and luckily for mankind lived a great many years to write. All his pieces are promised for a new edition of his works under the inspection of Sir John Hawkins one of his executors, who has undertaken to be his biographer. Johnson's high tory principles in church and state were well known. But neither his Prophecy of the Hanover Horse, lately maliciously reprinted, nor his political principles or conversations, got him into any personal difficulties, nor prevented the offer of a pension, nor his acceptance. *Rara temporum felicitas, ubi sentire quæ velis, et, quæ sentias dicere licet*. The present royal family are winning the hearts of all the friends of the house of Stuart. There is here neither room nor leisure to ascertain the progress of his publications, though, in the idea of Shenstone, it would exhibit the history of his mind and thoughts.

He was employed by Osborne to make a catalogue of the Harleian Library

Perhaps, like those who stay too long on an errand, he did not make the expedition his employer expected, from whom he might deserve a gentle reprimand. The fact was, when he opened a book he liked, he could not restrain from reading it. The bookseller upbraided him in a gross manner, and, as tradition goes, gave him the lye direct, though our catalogue-maker offered at an excuse. Johnson turned the volume into a weapon, and knocked him down, and told him, "not to be in a hurry to rise, for when he did, he proposed kicking him down stairs." Perhaps the lye direct may be punished *ad modum recipientis*, as the law gives no satisfaction. His account of the collection, and the tracts that are printed in quarto volumes, were well received by the public. Of his folio labours in his English Dictionary a word must be said; but there is not room for much. The delineation of his plan, which was esteemed a beautiful composition, was inscribed to Lord Chesterfield, no doubt with permission, whilst he was secretary of state. It was at this time, he said, he aimed at elegance of writing, and set for his emulation the Preface of Chambers to his Cyclopædia. Johnson undoubtedly expected beneficial patronage. It should seem that he was in the acquaintance of his Lordship, and that he had dined at his table, by an allusion to him in a letter to his son, printed by Mrs. Stanhope, and which he himself would have been afraid to publish. Whilst he was ineffectually hallooing the Graces in the ear of his son, he set before him the slovenly behaviour of our author at his table, whom he acknowledges as a great genius, but points him out as a rock to avoid, and considers him only as "a respectable Hottentot." When the book came out, Johnson took his revenge, by saying of it, "that the instructions to his son inculcated the manners of a dancing master, and the morals of a prostitute." Within this year or two he observed (for anger is a short-lived passion), that, bating some improprieties, it contained good directions, and was not a bad system of education. But Johnson probably did not think so highly of his own appearance as of his morals. For, on being asked if Mr. Spence had not paid him a visit? "Yes," says he, "and he probably may think he visited a bear." "Johnson," says the author of the Life of Socrates, "is a literary savage." "Very likely," replied Johnson; "and Cooper (who was as thick as long) is a literary Punchinello." It

It does not appear that Lord Chesterfield shewed any substantial proofs of approbation to our Philologer, for that was the professional title he chose. A small present he would have disdained. Johnson was not of a temper to put up with the affront of disappointment. He revenged himself in a letter to his Lordship, written with great acrimony, and renouncing all acceptance of favour. It was handed about, and probably will be published, for *littera scripta manet*. He used to say, "he was mistaken in his choice of a patron, for he had simply been endeavouring to gild a rotten post."

Lord Chesterfield indeed commends and recommends Mr. Johnson's Dictionary in two or three numbers of the *World*. "Not words alone pleased him." "When I had undergone, says the compiler, a long and fatiguing voyage, and was just getting into port, this Lord sent out a small cock-boat to pilot me in." The agreement for this great work was for fifteen hundred pounds. This was a large bookseller's venture at that time: and it is in many shares. Robertson, Gibbon, and a few more, have raised the price of manuscript copies. In the course of fifteen years, two and twenty thousand pounds have been paid to four authors. Johnson's world of words demands frequent editions. His titles of Doctor of Laws from Dublin and from Oxford (both of which came to him unasked and unknown, and only not unmerited); his pension from the King, which is to be considered as a reward for his pioneering services in the English language, and by no means as a bribe; gave him consequence, and made the Dictionary and its author more extensively known. It is a royal satisfaction to have made the life of a learned man more comfortable to him.

"These are imperial works, and worthy Kings."

Lord Corke, who would have been kinder to him than Stanhope (if he could) as soon as it came out, presented the Dictionary to the Academy della Crusca at Florence in 1755. Even for the abridgement in octavo, which puts it into every body's hands, he was paid to his satisfaction, by the liberality of his booksellers. His reputation is as great for compiling, digesting, and ascertaining the English language, as if he had invented it. His Grammar in the beginning of the work was the best

in our language, in the opinion of Goldsmith. During the printing of his Dictionary, the *Ramblers* came out periodically; for he could do more than one thing at a time. He declared that he wrote them by way of relief from his application to his Dictionary, and for the reward. He has told this writer, that he had no expectation they would have met with so much success, and been so much read and admired. What was amusement to him, is instruction to others. Goldsmith declared, that a system of morals might be drawn from these *Essays*: this idea is taken up and executed by a publication in an alphabetical series of moral maxims.

The *Rambler* is a great task for one person to accomplish, single-handed. For he was assisted only in two *Essays* by Richardson, two by Mrs. Carter, and one by Miss Talbot. His *Idlers* had more hands. The *World*, the *Connoisseur*, (the *Gray's Inn Journal* an exception,) the *Mirror*, the *Adventurer*, the *Old Maid*, all had help-mates. The toilet as well as the shelf and table have these volumes, lately republished with decorations. Shentone, his fellow collector, a learned one. Though it cannot be did of his own last, not a hard word in not rattle through hard words and stalk through polysyllables, to use an expression of Addison, as in his earlier productions. His style, as he says of Pope, became smoothed by the scythe, and levelled by the roller. It pleased him to be told by Dr. Robertson, that he had read his Dictionary twice over. If he had some enemies beyond and even on this side of the Tweed, he had more friends. Only he preferred England to Scotland. As it is cowardly to insult a dead lion, it is hoped, that as death extinguishes envy, it also does ill-will: "for British vengeance wars not with the dead."

He gave himself very much to companionable friends for the last years of his life (for he was delivered from the daily labour of the pen, and he wanted relaxation), and they were eager for the advantage and reputation of his conversation. Therefore he frequently left

left his own home (for his household gods were not numerous or splendid enough for the reception of his great acquaintance), and visited them both in town and country. This was particularly the case with Mr. and Mrs.

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tham, where our Philologer was also guide, philosopher, and friend, he passed much time. His inclinations here were consulted, and his will was a law. With this family he made excursions into Wales and to Brighthelmston. Change of air and of place were grateful to him; for he loved vicissitude. But he could not long endure the illiteracy and rusticity of the country, for woods and groves, and hill and dale, were not his scenes:

" Tower'd cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men."

But the greatest honour of his life was from a visit that he received from a Great Personage in the Library of the Queen's palace—only it was not from a King of his own making. Johnson on his return repeated the conversation,

which was much to the honour of the great person, and was as well supported as Lewis the XIVth could have continued with Voltaire. He said, he only wanted to be more known, to be more loved. They parted, much pleased with each other. If it is not an impertinent stroke of this pen, it were to be wished that one more person had conveyed an enquiry about him during his last illness. " Every body has left their names, or wanted to know how I do," says he, " but"—In his younger days he had a great many enemies, of whom he was not afraid.

" Ask you what provocation I have had?
The strong antipathy of good to bad."

Churchill, the puissant satirist, challenged Johnson to combat: Satire the weapon. Johnson never took up the gauntlet or replied, for he thought it unbecoming him to defend himself against an author who might be retolved to have the last word. He was content to let his enemies feed upon him as long as they could. This writer has heard Churchill declare, " that he thought the poems, of " London," and " The Vanity of Human Wishes," full of admirable verses, and that all his compositions were diamonds of the first water." But he wanted a subject for his pen and for railery, and so introduced Pomposo into his descriptions. " For, with other wise folks, he sat up with the ghost " Our author, who had too implicit a confidence in human testimony, followed the newspaper invitation to Cock-lane, in order to detect the impostor, or, if it proved a being of an higher order, and appeared in a questionable shape, to talk with it. Posterity must be permitted to smile at the credulity of that period. Johnson had otherwise a vulnerable side; for he was one of the few Nonjurors that were left, and it was supposed he would never bow the knee to the Basil of Whiggism. This reign, which disdained proscription, began with granting pensions (without acquiring their pens) to learned men.

Johnson was unconditionally offered one; but such a turn was given to it by the last mentioned satirical poet, that it might have made him angry or odious, or both. Says Churchill, amongst other passages very entertaining to a neutral reader,

" He damns the pension that he takes,
And loves the Stuart he forsakes."

Not so fast, great satirist—for he had now no friends at Rome. In the sport of conversation, he would sometimes take the

the wrong side of a question, to try his hearers, or for his own exertions. But this may do mischief sometimes. "For, without aiming at ludicrous quotation, he could dispute on both sides, and confute." Among those he could trust himself with, he would enter into imaginary combat with the whigs, and has now and then shook the principles of a sturdy revolutionist. All ingenious men can find arguments for and against every thing: and if their hearts are not good, they may do mischief with their heads. On all occasions he pressed his antagonist with so strong a front of argument, that he generally prevented his retreat. "Every body, said an eminent detector of impostors, must be cautious how they enter the lists with Dr. Johnson." He wrote many political tracts since his pension. Perhaps he would not have written at all, unless impelled by gratitude. But he wrote his genuine thoughts, and imagined himself contending on the right side. A great parliamentary character seems to resolve all his American notions into the vain expectation of rocking a man in the cradle of a child. Johnson recounted the number of his opponents with indifference. He wrote for that government which had been generous to him. He was too proud to call upon Lord Bute, or leave his name at his house, though he was told it would be agreeable to his Lordship, for he said he had performed the greater difficulty, for he had taken the pension.

The last popular work, to him an easy and a pleasing one, was the writing the lives of our Poets, now reprinted in four octavo volumes. He finished this business so much to the satisfaction of the booksellers that they presented him a gratuity of one hundred pounds, having paid him three hundred pounds as his price. The Knaptons made Tindal a large present on the success of his translation of Rapin's history. But an unwritten space must be found for what Johnson did respecting Shakspeare. For the writer and reader observe a disorder of time in this page. He took so many years to publish his edition, that his subscribers grew displeased and clamorous for their books, which he might have prevented. For he was able to do a great deal in a little time. Though for collation he was not fit. He could not pore long on a text. It was Columbus at the oar. It was on most

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literary points difficult to get himself into a willingness to work. He was idle, or unwell, or loth to act upon compulsion. But at last he tried to awake his faculties, and, like the lethargic porter of the castle of Indolence, "to rouse himself as much, as rouse himself he can." He confessed that the publication of his Shakspeare answered to him in every respect. He had a very large subscription.

Dr. Campbell, then alive in Queen square, who had a volume in his hand, pronounced, that the preface and notes were worth the whole subscription money. You would think the text not approved or adjusted by the past or present editions, and requiring to be settled by the future. It is hoped that the next editors will have read all the books that Shakspeare read: a promise our Johnson gave, but was not able to perform.

The reader is apprized, that this memoir is only a sketch of life, manner, and writings—

✓ "In every work regard the writer's end;
"For none can compass more than they intend."

It looks forwards and backwards almost at the same time. Like the nightingale in Strada, "it hits imperfect accents here and there." Hawkesworth, one of the Johnsonian school, upon being asked, whether Johnson was an happy man, by a gentleman who had been just introduced to him, and wanted to know every thing about him, confessed, that he looked upon him as a most miserable being. The moment of enquiry was probably about the time he lost his wife, and sent for Hawkesworth, in the most earnest manner, to come and give him consolation and his company.—"And screen me from the ills of life!" is the conclusion of his sombrous poem on November. In happier moments (for who is not subject to every skyey influence, and the evil of the hour?) he would argue, and prove it in a sort of dissertation, that there was, generally and individually, more of natural and moral good, than of the contrary. He asserted, that no man could pronounce he did not feel more pleasure than misery. Every body would not answer in the affirmative; for an ounce of pain outweighs a pound of pleasure. There are people who wish they had never been born—to whom life is a disease—and whose apprehensions of dying pains and of futurity embitter every

every thing. The reader must not think it impertinent to remark, that Johnson did not chuse to pass his whole life in celibacy. Perhaps the raising up a posterity may be a debt and duty all men owe to those who have lived before them. Johnson had a daughter, who died before its mother, if this pen is not mistaken. When these were gone, he lost his hold on life, for he never married again. He has expressed a surprize that Sir Isaac Newton continued totally unacquainted with the female sex, which is asserted by Voltaire, from the information of Cheselden, and is admitted to be true. For curiosity, the first and most durable of the passions, might have led him to overcome that inexperience. This pen may as well finish this last point in the words of Fontenelle, that Sir Isaac never was married, and perhaps never had time to think of it. Whether the sun-shine of the world upon our author raised his drooping spirits, or that the lenient hand of time removed something from him, or that his health meliorated by mingling more with the croud of mankind, or not, he however apparently acquired more chearfulness, and became more fit for the labours of life and his literary function. But he certainly did not communicate to every intruder every uneasy sensation of mind and body. Who, it may be asked, can determine of the pleasure and the pain of others? True and solemn are the lines of Prior, in his Solomon:

“ Who breathes must suffer, and who thinks
“ must mourn;

“ And he alone is blest, who ne’er was born.”

Johnson thought he had no right to complain of his lot in life, or of having been disappointed: the world had not used him ill: it had not broke its word with him: it had promised him nothing: he aspired to no elevation: he had fallen from no height. Lord Gower endeavoured to obtain for him, by the interest of Swift, the mastership of a grammar-school of small income, for which Johnson was not qualified by the statutes to become a candidate. His lordship’s letter, published some years ago, is to the honour of the subject: in praise of his abilities and integrity, and in commiseration of his distressed situation. Johnson wished, for a moment, to fill the chair of a professor, at Oxford, then become vacant, but he never applied for it. He was offered a good living, by Mr. Langton, if he would accept it, and take orders: but he chose not to put off his lay habit. He would have

made an admirable library-keeper: like Casaubon, Magliabechi, or Bentley. But he belonged to the world at large. Talking on the topick of what his inclinations or faculties might have led him to have been, had he been bred to the profession of the law, he has said he should have wished for the Office of Master of the Rolls. He gave into this idea in table-talk, partly serious and partly jocular, for it was only a manner he had of describing himself to his friends without vanity of his parts (for he was above being vain) or envy of the honourable stations engaged by other men of merit. He would correct any compositions of his friends (*babes consistentem*), and dictate on any subject on which they wanted information. He could have been an orator, if he would. On account of his intimacy with Dr. Dodd, for whom he made a bargain with the booksellers for his edition of the Bible, he wrote a petition to the Crown for mercy, after his condemnation. The letter he composed for the translator of Ariosto, that was sent to Mr. Hastings in Bengal, is esteemed a master-piece. Dr. W——, of Winchester, talked of it as the very best he ever read. He could have been eminent, if he chose it, in letter-writing; a faculty in which, according to Sprat, his Cowley excelled. His epistolary and confidential correspondence would make an agreeable publication, but the world will never be trusted with it. He wrote as well in verse as in prose. Though he composed so harmoniously in Latin and English, he had no ear for music: and though he lived in such habits of intimacy with Sir Joshua Reynolds, and once intended to have written the lives of the painters, he had no eye, nor perhaps taste, for a picture, nor a landscape. He renewed his Greek some years ago, for which he found no occasion for twenty years. He owned that many knew more Greek than himself; but, that his grammar would shew he had once taken pains. Sir William Jones, one of the most enlightened of the sons of men, as Johnson described him, has often said, he knew a great deal of Greek. With French authors he was familiar. He had lately read over the works of Boileau. He passed a judgement on Sherlock’s French and English letters, and told him there was more French in his English, than English in his French. His curiosity would have led him to read Italian, even if Baretti had not been his acquaintance. Latin was as natural to him

him as English. He seemed to know the readiest roads to knowledge, and to languages their conductors. He made such progress in the Hebrew, in a few lessons, that surprized his guide in that tongue. In company with Dr. Barnard and the fellows at Eaton, he astonished them all with the display of his critical, classical, and prosodical treasures, and also himself, for he protested, on his return, he did not know he was so rich.

Christopher Smart was at first well received by Johnson. This writer owed his acquaintance with our author, which lasted thirty years, to the introduction of that bard. Johnson, whose hearing was not always good, understood he called him by the name of Thyer, that eminent scholar, librarian of Manchester, and a Nonjuror. This mistake was rather beneficial than otherwise to the person introduced. Johnson had been much indisposed all that day, and repeated a psalm he had just translated, during his affliction, into Latin verse, and did not commit to paper. For so retentive was the memory of this man, that he could always recover whatever he lent to that faculty. Smart in return recited some of his own Latin compositions. He had translated with success, and to Mr. Pope's *satisfaction*, his St. Cecilian Ode. Come when you would, early or late, for he desired to be called from bed, when a visitor was at the door; the tea-table was sure to be spread, *Te veniente die, Te decedente*.—With tea he cheered himself in the morning, with tea he solaced himself in the evening; for in these, or in equivalent words, he expressed himself in a printed letter to Jonas Hanway, who had just told the public, that tea was the ruin of the nation, and of the nerves of every one who drank it. The pun upon his favourite liquor he heard with a smile. Though his time seemed to be bespoke, and quite engrossed, it is certain his house was open to all his acquaintance, new and old. His amanuensis has given up his pen, the printer's devil has waited on the stairs for a proof sheet, and the press has often stood still. His visitors were delighted and instructed. No subject ever came amiss to him. He could transfer his thoughts from one thing to another with the most accommodating facility. He had the art, for which Locke was famous, of leading people to talk on their favourite subjects, and on what they knew best. By this he acquired a great deal of information,

What he once heard he rarely forgot. They gave him their best conversation, and he generally made them pleased with themselves, for endeavouring to please him. Poet Smart used to relate, "that the first conversation with him was of such variety and length, that it began with poetry and ended at fluxions." He always talked as if he was talking upon oath. He was the wisest person, and had the most knowledge in ready cash. This writer had the honour to be acquainted with—Here a little pause must be endured. The poor hand that holds the pen is benumbed by the frost as much as by a torpedo. It is cold within, by the fire-side, and a white world abroad. His reader has a moment's leisure to censure or commend the harvest of anecdote that is brought in, for his sake; and if he has more reading than usual, may remark for or against it in the manner of the Cardinal to Ariosto, "All this may be true, extraordinary, and entertaining; but where the deuce did you pick it all up?" The writer perhaps comes within the proverbial observation, that the inquisitive person ends often in the character of the tell-tale.—Johnson's advice was consulted on all occasions. He was known to be a good casuist, and therefore had many cases for his judgement. It is notorious, that some men had the wickedness to overreach him, and to injure him, till they were found out. Lauder was of the number, who made, at the time, all the friends of Milton his enemies. There is nobody so likely to be imposed upon, as a good man. His conversation, in the judgement of several, was thought to be equal to his correct writings. Perhaps the tongue will throw out more animated expressions than the pen. He said the most common things in the newest manner. He always commanded attention and regard. His person, though unadorned with dress, and even deformed by neglect, made you expect something, and you was hardly ever disappointed. His manner was interesting: the tone of his voice, and the sincerity of his expressions, even when they did not captivate your affections, or carry conviction, prevented contempt. It must be owned, his countenance, on some occasions, resembled too much the medallion tokens of Magliabechi, as exhibited before the printed account of him by Mr. Spence. No man dared to take liberties with him, nor flatly contradict him; for he could repel any attack, having always about him the weapons of ridicule, of wit, and of argument.

gument. It must be owned, that some who had the desire to be admitted to him, thought him too dogmatical, and as exacting too much homage to his opinions, and came no more. For they said, while he presided in his library, surrounded by his admirers, he would, "like Cato, give his little senate laws." He had great knowledge in the science of human nature, and of the fashions and customs of life, and knew the world well. He had often in his mouth this line of Pope,

"The proper study of mankind is man."

He was desirous of surveying life in all its modes and forms, and in all climates. Twenty years ago he offered to attend his friend Vanittart to India, who was invited there to make a fortune; but it did not take place. He talked much of travelling into Poland, to observe the life of the Palatines, the account of which struck his curiosity very much. His *Rasselas*, it is reported; he wrote to raise a purse of pecuniary assistance to his aged mother at Lichfield. The first title of his manuscript, was 'Prince of Ethiopia.' Mr. Bruce is expected to give us a history of both these countries. The Happy valley he would hardly be able to find in Abyssinia. Dr. Young used to say, "that *Rasselas* was a lamp of wisdom." He there displays an uncommon capacity for remark, and makes the best use of the description, of travellers. It is an excellent romance. But his journey into the Western Islands is an original thing. He hoped, as he said, when he came back, that no Scotchman had any right to be angry with what he wrote. It is a book written without the assistance of books. He said, "it was his wish and endeavour not to make a single quotation." His curiosity must have been excessive, and his strength undecayed, to accomplish a journey of such length, and subject to such inconvenience. His book was eagerly read." One of the first men of the age told Mr. Garrick, "that he would forgive Johnson all his wrong notions respecting America, on account of his writing that book." He thought himself the hardier for travelling. He took a tour into France, and meditated another into Italy or Portugal, for the sake of the climate. But Dr. Brocklesby his friend and physician (and who that knows him can wish for more companionable, and more professional knowledge?) conjured him, by every argument in his power, not to go abroad in the state of his health; but that if he was resolved on the first, and wished for

something additional to his income, desired he would permit him to accommodate him out of his fortune with one hundred pounds a-year, during his travels, to be paid by instalments,

"Ye little stars hide your diminished heads."

The reply to this generosity was to this effect: "That he would not be obliged to any person's liberality, but to his King's." The continuance of this design to go abroad, occasioned the application for an increase of pension, that is so honourable to those who applied for it, and to the Lord Chancellor, who gave him leave to draw on his banker for any sum. With the courage of a man, Johnson demanded to know of Brocklesby, if his recovery was impossible? Being answered in the affirmative; "then," says he, "I will take no more opium, and give up my physicians."

At last he said, "if I am worse, I cannot go, if I am better I need not go, but if I continue neither better nor worse, I am as well where I am." The writer of this sketch, could wish to have committed to memory or paper all the wise and sensible things that dropped from his lips. If the one could have been Xenophon, the other was a Socrates.—His benevolence to mankind was known to all who knew him. Though so declared a friend to the Church of England and even a friend to the Convocation, it assuredly was not in his wish to persecute for speculative notions. He used to say, he had no quarrel with any order of men, unless they disbelieved in revelation and a future state. He would indeed have sided with Sacheverell against Daniel Burgess, if he thought the Church was in danger. His hand and his heart were always open to charity. The objects under his own roof were only a few of the subjects for relief. He was at the head of subscription in cases of distress. His guinea, as he said of another man of a bountiful disposition, was always ready. He wrote an exhortation to public bounty. He drew up a paper to recommend the French prisoners, in the last war but one, to the English benevolence; which was of service. He implored the hand of benevolence for others, even when he almost seemed a proper object of it himself.

Like his hero *Savage* while in company with him, he is supposed to have formerly strolled

strolled about the streets almost houseless, and as if he was obliged to go without the cheerful meal of the day, or to wander about for one, as is reported of Homer. If this were true, it is no wonder if he was an unknown, or uninquired after, for a long time :

“ Slow rises worth by poverty depressed.”

When once distinguished, as he observes of Ascham, he gained admirers. He was fitted by nature for a critic. His Lives of the Poets (like all his biographical pieces) are well written. He gives us the pulp without the husks. He has told their personal history very well. But every thing is not new. Perhaps what Mr. Steevens helped him to, has increased the number of the best anecdotes. But his criticisms of their works are of the most worth, and the greatest novelty. His perspicacity was very extraordinary. He was able to take measure of every intellectual object; and to see all round it. If he chose to plume himself as an author, he might on account of the gift of intuition,

“ The brightest feather in the Eagle’s wing.”

He has been censured for want of taste or good nature, in what he says of Prior, Gray, Lyttelton, Hammond, and others, and to have praised some pieces that nobody thought highly of. It was a fault in our critic too often to take occasion to shew himself superior to his subject, and also to trample upon it. There is no talking about taste. Perhaps Johnson, who spoke from his last feelings, forgot those of his youth. The love verses of Waller and others have no charms for old age. Even Prior’s Henry and Emma, which pleased the old and silly Dennis, had no charms for him. Of Gray, he always spoke as he wrote, and called his poetry artificial. If word and thought go together, the odes of Gray were not to the satisfaction of our critic. But what composition can stand this sharp-sighted critic? He made some fresh observations on Milton, by placing him in a new point of view : and if he has shewn more of his excellencies than Addison does, he accompanies them with more defects. He took no critic from the shelf, neither Aristotle, Bossu, nor Boileau. He hardly liked to quote, much more to steal. He drew his judgements from the principles of human nature, of which the Rambler is full, before the Elements of Criticism

by Lord Kaimes made their appearance.

It may be inserted here, that Johnson, soon after his coming to London, had thought of writing a History of the revival of Learning. The booksellers had other service to offer him. But he never undertook it. The proprietors of the Universal History wished him to take any part in that voluminous work. But he declined their offer. His last employers wanted him to undertake the life of Spenser. But he said, Warton had left little or nothing for him to do. A system of morals next was proposed. But perhaps he chose to promise nothing more. He thought, as, like the running horse in Horace, he had done his best, he should give up the race and the chace. His dependent Levert died suddenly under his roof. He preserved his name from oblivion, by writing an epitaph for him, which shews that his poetical fire was not extinguished, and is so appropriate, that it could belong to no other person in the world. Johnson said, that the remark of appropriation, was just criticism : his friend was induced to pronounce, that he would not have so good an epitaph written for himself. Pope has nothing equal to it in his sepulchral poetry. When he dined with Mr. Wilkes, at a private table in the city, their mutual altercations were forgot, at least for that day. Johnson did not remember the sharpness of a paper against his description or definition of an alphabetical point animadverted upon in his dictionary by that man of acuteness ; who, in his turn, forgot the severity of a pamphlet of Johnson. All was, during this meal, a reciprocation of wit and good humour. During the annual contest in the city, Johnson confessed, that Wilkes would make a very good Chamberlain. When Johnson (who had said that he would as soon dine with *Jack Ketub* as with *Jack Wilkes*) could sit at the same table with this patriot, it may be concluded he did not write his animosities in marble.—Johnson was famous for saying what are called *good things*. Mr. Boswell, who listened to him for so many years, has probably remembered many. He mentioned many of them to Paoli, who paid him the last tribute of a visit to his grave. If Johnson had had as good eyes as Boswell, he might have seen more trees in Scotland, perhaps, than he mentions.

This is not the record-office for his sayings : but a few must be recollected here.

For

For Plutarch has not thought it beneath his dignity to relate some things of this sort, of some of his heroes. "Pray Dr. Johnson (said somebody) is the master of the mansion at Streatham a man of much conversation, or is he only wise and silent?" "He strikes," says Johnson, "once an hour, and I suppose strikes right." Mr. Thrale left him a legacy, and made him an executor. It came to Johnson's ears, that the great bookseller in the Strand, on receiving the last manuscript sheet of his Dictionary, had said, "Give Johnson his money, for I thank God I have done with him." The philologist took care that he should receive his compliments, and be informed, "he was extremely glad he returned thanks to God for anything." Well known is the rude reproof he gave to a talker, who asserted, that every individual in Scotland had literature. (By the by, modern statesmen do not wish that every one in the King's dominions should be able to write and read.) "The general learning of the Scotch nation (said he, in a bad humour) resembles the condition of a ship's crew, condemned to short allowance of provisions; every one has a mouthful, and nobody a belly full." Of this enough. His size has been described to be large: his mind and person both in a large scale. His face and features are happily preserved by Reynolds and by Nollkens. His elocution was energetic, and, in the words of a great scholar in the north, who did not like him, he spoke in the Lincolnshire dialect. His articulation became worse, by some dental losses. But he never was silent on that account, nor unwilling to talk. It never was said of him, that he was overtaken with liquor, a declaration Bishop Hoadly makes of himself. But he owned that he drank his bottle at a certain time of life. Lions, and the fiercest of the wild creation, drink nothing but water. Like Solomon, who tried so many things for curiosity and delight, he renounced strong liquors, (strong liquors, according to Fenton, of all kinds, were the aversion of Milton); and he might have said, as that King is made to do by Prior,

"I drank, I lik'd it not, 'twas rage, 'twas
"noise,

"An airy scene of transitory joys."

His temper was not naturally smooth, but seldom boiled over. It was worth while to find out the *molliora tempora fandi*.

The words *nugarum contemplor* fell often from him in a reverie. When asked about them, he said, he appropriated them from a preface of Dr. Hody. He was desirous of seeing every thing that was extraordinary in art or nature; and to resemble his Imlac in his moral romance of Rasselas. It was the fault of fortune that he did not animadvert on every thing at home and abroad. He had been upon the salt-water, and observed something of a sea-life: of the uniformity of the scene, and of the sickness and turbulence belonging to that element, he had felt enough. He had seen a little of the military life and discipline, by having passed whole days and nights in the camp, and in the tents, at Warley Common. He was able to make himself entertaining in his description of what he had seen. A spark was enough to illuminate him. The Giant and the Corsican Fairy were objects of attention to him. The riding-horses in Astley's amphitheatre (no new public amusement, for Homer alludes to it) he went to see; and on the fireworks of Torri he wrote a Latin poem.

The study of humanity, as was injuriously said of the great Bentley, had not made him inhuman. He never wantonly brandished his formidable weapon. He meant to keep his enemies off. He did not mean, as in the advice of Radcliffe to Mead, "to bully the world, lest the world should bully him." He seemed to be a man of great clemency to all subordinate beings. He said, "he would not sit at a table, where a lobster had been roasted alive was one of the dishes." His charities were many; only not so extensive as his pity, for that was universal. An evening club, for three nights in every week, was contrived to amuse him, in Essex-street, founded, according to his own words, "in frequency and parsimony;" to which he gave a set of rules, as Ben Jonson did his *leges convivales* at the Devil Tavern—Johnson asked one of his executors, a few days before his death (which, according to his will, he expected every day) "where do you intend to bury me?" He answered, "in Westminster-abbey." "Then," continued he, "place a stone over my grave (probably to notify the spot) that my remains may not be disturbed." Who will come forth with an inscription for him in the Poets corner? Who should have thought that Garrick and Johnson would have their last sleep together? It were to be wished he could have written his own epitaph with

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bridge
of Har-
a mile

QUARY.

written
Church-
cahire.
g. 7)
was born
in



with propriety. None of the lapidary inscriptions by Dr. Freind have more merit than what Johnson wrote on Thrale, on Goldsmith, and Mrs. Salisbury. By the way, one of these was criticised, by some men of learning and taste, from the table of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and conveyed to him in a round robin. Maty, in his Review, praises his Latin epitaphs very highly. This son of study and of indigence died worth above seven-
teen hundred pounds: Milton died worth fifteen hundred. His legacy to his black servant Frank is noble and exemplary. Milton left in his hand-writing the titles of some future subjects for his pen: so did Johnson.

Johnson died by a quiet and silent expiration, to use his own words on Milton: and his funeral was splendidly and numerously attended. The friends of the Doctor were happy on his easy departure, for they apprehended he might have died hard. At the end of this sketch, it may be hinted (sooner might have been prepossession) that Johnson told this writer, for he saw he always had his eye and his ear upon him, that at some time or other he might be called upon to assist a posthumous account of him.

occasioned by making fire-works against the King's coming to St. Paul's, which first taking fire, blew up the house about five o'clock in the afternoon; consuming upwards of 100 houses, burning from the Thames, all one side of Water Lane, 6 or 7 houses in Tower street, the back part of all Harp Lane, Trinity House, Bakers Hall, the Vine Tavern, places of note. A great number of people killed and smothered in the ruins by blowing up some houses, being the greatest fire since the year 1666."

Fig. 2, is a view of the porch of the Temple Church, from an old shop-bill of Mess. O. Lloyd and S. Gibbons, Stationers.

Fig. 3, is a view of the old East India House, preserved in another shop-bill, of William Overley, Joiner in Leadenhall street.

Fig. 4, is a communication from Mr. Ayscough, which I shall explain in his own words:

"In the Magazine for October, p. 733, enquiry is made after a seal of St. Anthony's hospital. Some time ago I had several impressions of it in isinglass, which I have given amongst my acquaintance, and one of which I suppose The London Antiquary may have seen. I find only one impression left, and that on sealing wax, nor is it so perfect as those in isinglass were: however, such as it is, it is at your service. I think the original seal was in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Otton, rector of Raseby, in Leicestershire.

S. A."

The emblem of the pig may raise the curiosity of some readers to know the cause of it. The hospital of St. Anthony had a grant of all the stray pigs which were not owned. A little bell was hung to a small chain round the neck: they were again turned out, and fed by the devotion of the people, so that they shortly appeared the sleekest and fattest of any pigs which customarily in those times ran about the streets. From this source may be traced the name of th'Antony or t'antony pig, as also the t'antony or little bell of churches, which was used to call the devout to supererogatory prayers, or vain masses for the release of souls from purgatory."

S. A.

Fig. 5, is the representation of a seal found about 106 yards above the bridge of the river Peterill, at the foot of Harroby Hill, in Cumberland, about a mile from Carlisle.

A LONDON ANTIQUARY.

MR. URBAN,
THE following Inscription is written on a Tomb-stone in the Church-yard of Botton le Moors, Lancashire.

(See the arms in our plate, fig. 7)

John Okey, the servant of God, was born in

gold-leaf as he could.

I. I.

MR. URBAN,
WHEN you are next forming a miscellaneous plate, I believe you will readily give place to the five following articles.

The first of them is a view of Thames-street in a time of dreadful calamity, of which the drawing was taken, by Mr. Gery Strong, painter, accompanied by the following memorandum:

"Thursday, January 13th, 1714-5. A fire began in the house of Mr. Walker, an oilman, in Thames street, near Bear key;

in London 1608, came into this town 1629, Married Mary the Daughter of James Crompton, of Breakmet, 1635, with whom he lived comfortable 20 Years, and begot 4 Sons and 6 Daughters, since then he lived sole till the day of his death: in his time were many great changes and terrible alterations; 18 years Civil Wars in England, besides many dreadfull sea fights, the Crown or Command of England changed 8 times, Episcopacy laid aside 14 years, London burnt by Papists and more stately built again, Germany wasted 300 Miles, 200000 Protestants murdered in Ireland by the Papists, this town thrice stormed, once taken and plundered: he went through many troubles and divers conditions, found rest, joy and happyness, only in holiness, the faith, fear, and love of God in Jesus Christ: he died the 29th of April, and lieth here buried, 1684.

Come Lord Jesus O come quickly.

MR. URBAN,
THE author of "Mercurius Rusticus," &c. inquired after by your correspondent O. G. p. 818 was *Bruno*

Ryves, native or resident of Blanford c. Dorset admitted of New College Oxford 1610, Vicar of Stanwell Middlesex, Rector of St. Martin Vintry; chaplain to Charles I. and D. D. 1639, Dean of Chichester and Minister of the hospital there, and after the Restoration Dean of Windsor, Rector of Aiton, c. Middlesex, and of Haseley c. Stafford. He died aged 81, and was buried at Windsor 1677, where he has an epitaph, which, with more particulars of him, his sufferings, and his writings, may be seen in Wood's Ath. Ox. II. 584, 585. Hutchins Dorset. I. 76. P. Q.

Sir Thomas Ryves of Langton in Dorset, Knight, an Advocate in the Court of Admiralty in the Reign of Charles I. was a relation of Bruno Ryves, and like him was very active in the royal cause, in support of which he took arms. He was the author of divers learned works, a list of which may be seen in the Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Lib. II. 149.

B. R.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

Nov. 30. School for Scand.—Arth. & Emm.
Dec. 1. Cymon—Harlequin Junior.
2. *The Carmelite*—Spanish Rivals.
3. Double Dealer—Arthur and Emmeline.
4. *The Carmelite*—The Quaker.
6. Cymon—Harlequin Junior.
7. *The Carmelite*—Who's the Dupe?
8. Double Dealer—Arthur and Emmeline.
9. *The Carmelite*—Gentle Shepherd.
10. *The Confederacy*—Arth. and Emmeline.
11. *The Carmelite*—Deuce is in Him.
23. School for Scandal—Arth. & Emmeline.
14. *The Carmelite*—All the World's a Stage.
15. *The Carmelite*—Arthur and Emmeline.
16. Double Dealer—Ditto.
17. *The Confederacy*—Ditto.
18. *The Carmelite*—The Chaplet.
20. Cymon—Harlequin Junior.
21. *Isabella*—The Chaplet.
22. *The Natural Son*—Gentle Shepherd.
23. Ditto—The Padlock.
27. Love in a Village—Harlequin Junior.
28. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Arth. & Emm.
29. *The Natural Son*—The Deserter.
30. Ditto—Harlequin Junior.
31. Ditto.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Nov. 30. Fontainebleau—The Lying Valet.
Dec. 1. Ditto—The Upholsterer.
2. Ditto—Barnaby Rattle.
3. The Wonder—Poor Soldier.
4. Fontainebleau—Mock Doctor.
6. Romeo and Juliet—The Positive Man.
7. Fontainebleau—Retaliation.
8. Ditto—St. Patrick's Day.
9. The Man of the World—Rosina.
10. Robin Hood—Lying Valet.
11. Merry Wives of Windsor—Poor Soldier.
13. Barbarossa—Midas.
14. *The Follies of a Day*—The Citizen.
15. Ditto—Midas.
16. Ditto—Rosina.
17. Ditto—Mock Doctor.
18. Ditto—Poor Soldier.
20. Ditto—Retaliation.
21. Belle's Stratagem—Rosina.
22. *Follies of a Day*—Devil upon Two Sticks.
23. Barbarossa—Poor Soldier.
27. George Barnwell—*She Magic Cavern*.
28. The Busy Body—Ditto.
29. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
30. Douglas—Ditto.
31. *Follies of a Day*—Ditto.

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 26, to Dec. 21, 1784.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 1178	Males 1125
Females 1118	Females 1037
Whereof have died under two years old 753	

Peck Loaf 2s. 3d.

Between	2 and 5	209	50 and 60	235
	5 and 10	76	60 and 70	194
	10 and 20	82	70 and 80	132
	20 and 30	184	80 and 90	56
	30 and 40	262	90 and 100	8
	40 and 50	282	100 and 110	1

Dr.

*Description of Cotton MS. Vespasian C. XIV.
in the British Museum.
(Concluded from p. 824.)*

- | | | | |
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oms, Weyer of Wolles, Customes, Jus-
tices of Oyer and Terminer, Justices in
Itinere, Clerk of the Statute, Chancellor
of the Exchequer, Seneschal of the Duchy
of Gyenne, Meter of the Clothe, Mayre
of the Staple and of the Constables, Bearer
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S. A.

MR. URBAN,

THE Hydrophobia is a disease so dreadful, and the cause of it so frequent, that it is the duty of every humane person to make as public as possible every probable remedy that can easily and readily be obtained to prevent its approach.

The means that has hitherto been thought most effectual by way of preventive is instantly, or as soon as possible, *bathing in the sea*; but was this as effectual as it is generally believed to be, it would avail those persons but little who have the misfortune to be bitten at a great distance from the sea. The remedy therefore that I would wish you to make publicly known, and not you only, but every other periodical writer who has it in his power, is, COMMON SALT, which is almost every where at hand. SALT moistened and instantly rubbed into the wound, and often repeated till it dries and heals of itself, is said on good authority to be infallible; and in confirmation of this fact it is asserted, that the American savages who frequent the woods in pursuit of game, never go without Salt, on which they rely as a preservative against the bite of venomous creatures of every kind, and that the Hydrophobia is a disease not known among them.

A recent operation at one of our hospitals, by cutting out the part bitten three days after the bite, has brought to mind this simple remedy, which notwithstanding its being already, among many others, to be found interspersed among the volumes of your Magazine, cannot be too often repeated.

130. SHOOTING. *A Poem.* 410.

MR. P Y E, author of *The Progress of Refinement**, has here presented to the world an attempt in a different species of poetical composition, commonly denominated the Georgic. The plan of his poem, like that of Virgil, is didactic; and there is an accuracy of polish, and a gracefulness of diction, throughout, that deserves to be studied and imitated. The following extract will serve as a specimen:

"The night recedes, and mild Aurora now
Waves her gray banner on the eastern brow:
Light float the misty vapours o'er the sky,
And dim the blaze of Phœbus' garish eye;
The sitting breeze just stirs the rustling brake,
And curls the crystal surface of the lake;
Th' expectant sportsmen, urg'd by anxious
haste,
Snatch the refreshment of a short repaste,
Their weapons seize, their pointers call
around,
And sally forth impatient to the ground.

"Here where the yellow wheat away is
drawn,
And the thick stubble clothes the russet lawn,
Begin the sport — Eager and unconfin'd,
As when stern Æolus unchains the wind,
The active pointer, from his thong unbound,
Impatient dashes o'er the dewy ground,
With glowing eye, and undulating tail,
Ranges the field, and snuffs the tainted gale;
Yet, 'midst his ardor, still his master fears,
And the restraining whistle careful hears.
So when Britannia's watchful navies sweep,
In freedom's awful cause, the hostile deep,
Tho' the brave warrior panting to engage,
And loose on England's foes his patriot rage,
The tempest's howling fury deems too slow
To fill his sails, and waft him to the foe;
Yet, 'midst the fiery conflict, if he spy
From the high mast his leader's signal fly,
To the command obedience instant pays,
And martial order martial courage sways.

"See how exact they try the stubble o'er,
Quarter the field, and every turn explore;
Now sudden wheel, and now attentive seize
The known advantage of th' opposing
breeze—

At once they stop!—yon' careful dog descries
Where close and near the lurking covey lies.
His caution mark, lest ev'n a breath betray
Th' impending danger to his timid prey;
In various attitudes around him stand,
Silent and motionless, th' attending band.
So when the son of Danaë and Jove,
Crown'd by gay conquest and successful love,
Saw Phineas and his frantic rout invade
The festive rights by Hymen sacred made,
To the rude Bacchanals his arm outspread
The horrid image of Medusa's head:

* For an account of this Poem see vol. LIII. p. 512.

Soon as the locks their snaky curls disclose,
A marble stiffness seiz'd his threat'ning foes;
Fix'd were the eyes that mark'd the javelin
thrown, [stone.

And each stern warrior rear'd his lance in
"Now by the glowing cheek and heaving
breast

Is expectation's sanguine wish express'd.—
Ah, curb your headlong ardor! nor refuse
Patient to hear the precepts of the Muse.
Sooner shall noisy heat in rash dispute
The reasoning calm of placid sense confute;
Sooner the headlong rout's misguided rage
With the firm phalanx equal combat wage;
Than the warm youth, whom anxious hopes
in flame,

Pursue the fleeting mark with steady aim.
By temp'rate thought your glowing passions
cool,

And bow the swelling heart to reason's rule;
Else when the whirring pinion, as it flies,
Alarms your startled ear, and dazzled eyes,
Unguided by the cautious arm of care, fair.
Your random bolts shall waste their force in

"They rise!—they rise!—Ah yet your
fire restrain,

Till the 'maz'd birds securer distance gain;
For, thrown too close, the shots your hopes
elude,

Wide of your aim, and innocent of blood:
But mark with careful eye their lessening
flight,

Your ready gun, obedient to your sight,
And at the length where frequent trials show
Your fatal weapon gives the surest blow,
Draw quick!—yet steady care with quick-
ness join,

Lest the shock'd barrel deviate from the line;
So shall success your ardent wishes pay,
And sure destruction wait the flying prey.

"As glory more than gain allures the
brave
To dare the combat loud, and louder wave;
So the ambition of the sportsman lies
More in the certain shot than bleeding prize.
While poachers, mindful of the festal hour,
Among the covey random slaughter pour;
And, as their numbers press the crimson'd
ground,

Regardless reck not of the secret wound,
Which borne away, the wretched victims lie
'Mid silent shades to languish and to die.

O let your breast such selfish views disclaim,
And scorn the triumph of a casual aim;
Not urg'd by rapine, but of honour proud,
One object single from the scatt'ring crowd;
So, when you see the destin'd quarry down,
Shall just applause your skillful labour crown."

131. *A Brief Relation of a New and Unfor-
tunate Voyage to the South Seas. Under-
taken by Mons. Marion.*

FROM a full account of this voyage,
which has appeared at Paris, the fol-
lowing particulars are selected.

M. Marion

M. Marion de Fresne, animated with an ardent curiosity, similar to that of Capt. Cook (whom he resembled also in his tragical end), for making new discoveries in unknown seas, offered government to carry back to Otaheite the young Indian, whom M. Bougainville had conducted from thence to Paris. He only demanded the addition of a King's sloop to the vessel of which he was himself the proprietor, and with these two ships he set out for the isle of France, where he was to take Aotourou on board.

"Soon after, Aotourou died, which disconcerted the projects of Mr Marion, with respect to the South Sea. He set sail, however, from Madagascar to the Cape of Good Hope; and after laying in provisions there for eight months, he proceeded for Van Diemen's Land, and arrived at it, after having discovered in his passage several islands. The view of this land, and of the rest of New Holland, appeared inviting, as a multitude of circumstances seemed to announce an inhabited country.

"Our adventurers landed: the natives came down to the coast, and discovered no marks of opposition or hostility: they gathered dry wood, and formed it into a sort of pile: they presented to the strangers some branches of the wood, and invited them, by signs, to set fire to the pile, which the latter did in effect, without knowing the meaning of this ceremony: while the pile was in flames, the savages seemed neither offended, nor pleased, nor surprised. With their wives and children (all black, naked, and cotton-haired) they beheld their new guests with an apparent indifference. But when presents of looking-glasses, handkerchiefs, iron, linen, and poultry were offered to them, they were rejected with disdain, and marks of resentment; and this rejection was followed by a declaration of war: for they retired to a rising ground, from which they sent a violent discharge of stones against the Europeans, wounding Capt. Marion, and one of his officers, who took to their boats, and made a new landing on another part of the coast. Here they saw a sandy country, covered with heath and small trees, of which the natives burn the bark to dress the shell-fish, which seemed to be their principal nourishment. They observed, in their excursion, the tyger-cat, crows, black-birds, turtle, doves, and a parrot, whose plumage resembled that of the parrot in South America.

"From New Holland M. Marion set sail for New Zealand, of which Tasman had perceived a point in the year 1642, and where M. de Surville (an extract from whose voyage is subjoined to this work) had anchored in a bay, which he called Lauriston, at the same time that Capt. Cook discovered the two points of the same bay, without

knowing, as it seems, that the French lay there at anchor."

It was here that M. Marion met his fate. Having erected tents in the island of Motuaro, and conversed with the natives by means of a vocabulary of Otaheite, whose language is the same with that of the New Zealanders, as is well known, he found, at first, their behaviour promising. They came in crowds, with their Chiefs, on board his ships, and without arms. Thirty days were passed in seeming friendship, and the exchange of good offices; and their manners and way of living are here described at length; but to those who have read the voyage of Sir Joseph Banks and Capt. Cook, published by Hawkesworth, few of these relations will appear new.

In the midst of this apparent good intelligence, a bloody project was formed of putting to death M. Marion, and his attendants, who should not have trusted, with so much simplicity, to the good faith of these savages; more especially if he knew, that, two years before, they had been treated with the greatest and the most absurd severity by Mons. de Surville, who, to punish them for stealing his boat, had set fire to their huts, and spread terror and desolation through their villages.

Mess. Marion, Vaudricourt, and fourteen more of the ship's crew, went on shore for the third time, accompanied by several savages, on a fishing party; and were conducted by Tacoury, one of the Indian Chiefs, to whom Marion had shewn particular marks of civility and kindness. In the evening, he was expected in his ship, but did not appear. The next morning a boat was sent out, to take in water and wood; and, about nine o'clock, a man was perceived swimming towards the ship. He was the only one who escaped the massacre of his comrades, whom he had seen murdered, with their unfortunate commander, and their bodies cut into pieces, and divided among the savages.

Messieurs de Clesmeur and Crozet, on receiving this fatal news, took all the precautions that were necessary to save the detachments that were posted on the shore; and marched at the head of them through a crowd of savages, whose looks expressed hostility and resentment. In their passage through a village they found a part of the cloaths of their slaughtered companions, and a hu-

a human thigh which had been half-devoured.

After discovering some other islands in the South Sea; our surviving travellers returned to Guam, the largest of the Marranne (or Ladione) islands, where M. Tobias, the Spanish Governor, had been active in the introduction of agriculture and other European arts. M. Crozet, in this voyage, gives a circumstantial and accurate description of this island, and particularly of that beautiful and useful tree, called the *Rima* [or Breadfruit], whose fruit has exactly the taste of our bread, though superior to it in a certain delicious freshness, and is sufficient for the nourishment of the inhabitants. This tree was transplanted into the Isle of France by M. Poivre, who has also transplanted several trees and shrubs from the spice-islands of the Dutch.

132. *A Tour in the United States of America.*
By J. F. D. Smyth, Esq. 2 Vols. 8vo.

THE picture, which the author of this Tour draws, is certainly calculated to convey a knowledge of the country and people of America, without any apparent intention to excite either animosity on one hand, or the spirit of emigration on the other. He appears to be a native of Great Britain. In what year he sailed for America, we are not informed; but on the 4th of August he came within the Capes of Virginia, and anchored the same evening in Hampton-road. The night being calm, the voyagers were much annoyed by musketoes, which prove extremely troublesome, not only by their bite, but by a small, shrill, disagreeable note, particularly preventive of sleep. The traveller, the day after his arrival, went up Elizabeth River, in the yawl, about 20 miles, to Norfolk, which he describes as beautifully situated at the forks of that river, with the town of Portsmouth at the distance of about 800 yards. Norfolk was, at that time, in a flourishing state of improvement, and daily increasing; but was unfortunately burned during the civil commotions.

Mr. Smyth, with the other voyagers, soon afterwards proceeded up James river, and came to anchor close by James Town, formerly the metropolis of Virginia, but now hardly deserving the name of a village.

The roads here are said to be excellent; the face of the country is level,

the soil rather sandy; but the whole land appears to be one continued forest, interspersed with openings where the trees have been cut down, and the ground is cultivated in plantations of different dimensions, generally at the distance of four or five miles from each other. Williamsburg, which this writer visited, is an inland town, situated in a healthy climate, about seven miles from York river on the North, and the same distance from James on the South. Here is a handsome street, a mile in length, where the view is terminated by a commanding object each way. One of these is the Capitol, an elegant public building, in which the assembly and courts of judicature are held; the other, an old monastic structure, named the college of William and Mary. About the middle, between these two buildings, on the North side, a little retired from the street, stands a large, commodious, and handsome structure, then the residence of the governor. All the public edifices are built of brick, but the generality of the houses are of wood, chiefly painted white, and are all detached from each other. Races are held at Williamsburg twice a year, when such horses, we are told, are started as would make no despicable figure at the principal course in England. Annual sports of the same kind are established almost at every town and considerable place in Virginia. The inhabitants of Virginia, of all ranks and denominations, are excessively fond of horses, especially those of the race breed. The most indigent person has his saddle horse, which he constantly uses in travelling on business; for in this country, except when hunting, nobody goes on foot the smallest distance.

At Richmond, near the falls of James river, the appearance of the country undergoes a total change. From the sea to this place, through an extent of about 150 miles, universally covered with woods, hardly any hill, or even an eminence, is to be seen; but here a ledge of rocks interrupts the whole stream of the river, for the length of seven miles; during the course of which, this vast current of water rushes down with great impetuosity, tumbling and dashing from rock to rock, with a tremendous roar, that is heard at the distance of many miles. The land suddenly rises into hills of a great height, and abounds with prodigious rocks, and large stones, as well as trees. On the summits of those hills,

hills, most of which overlook, and many of them overhang the falling torrent of the James, are built handsome houses, commanding a wild and extremely grand prospect.

"The James, here," says this author, "is about half a mile wide; the tide flows up to the very rocks of the fall, which continue to interrupt the current for the length of seven miles above. There are several islands in the river among the falls, which are chiefly covered with wood and rocks; but are of small extent: the tide reaches the lower end of one of these islands, which is serviceable in checking the violence of the torrent of the water in the falls, and thereby favours the passage of the ferry-boats below.

"There are three towns at this place. Richmond, the largest, is below the falls, and is separated only by a creek, named Shokoos, from the town of Shokoos, which joins the lower end of the falls; these are both on the north side of the river: on the south side stands the town of Chesterfield, best known by the name of Rocky-Ridge, from its situation.

"Vessels of small burthen come up to the rocks on the falls, and large ships come within two miles of them to load.

"At James Town, the river is between two and three miles wide; and just above it is always fresh water; the breadth decreases gradually to the falls.

"During my residence at Richmond, I made several little excursions around in the adjacent country, on visits to several gentlemen who honoured me with invitations. Among those from whom I received particular attention and civilities, were Thomas Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe, Esq. R. Good, of Chesterfield, Esq. Mr. Cary, &c.

"I also rode as far as Westham, a small town on the James, seven miles above Richmond, just where the falls commence. Tobacco, the grand staple of Virginia, is navigated down the river from the back country to Westham, in hogheads of a thousand weight each, ready for exportation, every hoghead upon two canoes lashed together; then it is brought by land-carriage to Shokoos, or Richmond, as the falls totally intercept and preclude all communication by water for their continuance of seven miles.

"In floods, an immense body of water comes down the James, which swells to a great height and astonishing wideness, overflowing all the low ground for many miles; but at the falls, where the mountains arise abruptly on each side, and confine the river within more narrow bounds, the noise, violence, and impetuosity of the torrent are not to be described. It is dreadfully tremendous and awful!

"It seems that once, when the river was in such a state, a man, who was bringing down his tobacco to market, instead of land-

ing at Westham, being quite intoxicated with spirituous liquor, was carried down the torrent; and, amazing to think on! arrived safe at Shokoos warehouse-wharf below, with his tobacco; having been brought to the shore, after he had got over all the falls, by boats sent out from thence to his assistance, by those who, with astonishment and horror, observed him in his dreadful rapid descent and passage over them. When he was brought to the shore, he was still in a state of insensibility and stupefaction, occasioned by inebriation and terror.

"This is indeed one of the most extraordinary accidents that has occurred, or perhaps was ever heard of; but I have no reason to doubt the fact, as it was related to me, and vouched for, by several persons of credit and veracity, who were eye-witnesses of this singular event."

The whole appearance of this country is represented as strikingly novel to an European. Mr. Smyth describes it as follows:

"The air, the sky, the water, the land, and the inhabitants, being two-thirds blacks, are objects entirely different from all that we had been accustomed to see before. The sky clear and serene, very seldom over-cast, or any haze to be observed in the atmosphere; the rains falling in torrents, and the clouds immediately dispersing. Frequent dreadful thunder in loud contending peals; thunder-gusts happening often daily, and always within every two or three days, at this season of the year. Eruptions and flashes of lightning, constantly succeeding each other, in quick and rapid succession. The air dry, and intensely hot in the summer, cold and piercing in the winter, and always keen and penetrating. During the night, thousands of lights, like bright burning candles, being large winged insects, called fire-flies, gliding through the air in every direction; frequently vanishing, and perpetually succeeded by new ones. The rivers, large expanses of water, of enormous extent, and spreading under the eye as far as it can comprise; nature here being on such a scale, that what are called great rivers in Europe, are here considered only as inconsiderable creeks or rivulets. The land, an immense forest, extended on a flat plain, almost without bounds; or rising into abrupt ascents, and at length swelling into stupendous mountains, interspersed with rocks and precipices, yet covered with venerable trees, hoary with age, and torn with tempests. The mountains suddenly broken through, and severed by mighty rivers, raging in torrents at the bottom of the tremendous chasm, or gliding in awful majestic silence along the deep valley between them. The agriculture on the plantations is different from every thing in Europe; being either tobacco, three feet high, with the plants a yard

yard apart; or Indian corn, at the distance of six feet between each stalk *, in regular straight rows, or avenues, frequently twelve or fifteen feet in height.

"While the mind is filled with astonishment and novel objects, all the senses are gratified.

"The flowery shrubs which overspread the land regale the smell with odoriferous perfumes; the fruits, of exquisite relish and flavour, delight the taste, and afford a most grateful refreshment.

"The prodigious multitude of green frogs, reptiles, and large insects on the trees, as well as the bull-frogs in the swamps, ponds, and places of water, during the spring, summer, and fall, make an incessant noise and clamour; the bull-frogs, in particular, emitting a most tremendous roar, louder than the bellowing of a bull, from the similarity of whose voice they obtained their name; but their note is harsh, sonorous, and abrupt, frequently appearing to pronounce articulate sounds, in striking resemblance to the following words: *Horsehead tobacco; Knee deep; Ankle deep; Deeper and deeper; Plunktant;* and many others; but all equally grating and dissonant. They surprise a man exceedingly, as he will hear their hoarse, loud, bellowing clamour just by him, and sometimes all round him; yet he cannot discover from whence it proceeds, they being all covered in water, and just raising their mouth only a little above the surface when they roar out, then instantly draw it under it again. They are of the size of a man's foot.

"Nor can you perceive the animals from whence the sounds in the trees proceed, they being most effectually hid among the leaves and branches. So that at first this absolutely appears to be a country of enchantments."

(To be concluded next month.)

233. *A Letter to Dr. Priestley, occasioned by his late Pamphlet addressed to the Rev. Mr. S. Badcock.* 8vo.

AS we have not reviewed the pamphlet which occasioned this letter, we shall only say, that, after expostulating with Dr. P. for his freedom in calling on Mr. Badcock by name as his "criticiser" in the Monthly Review, *Justino-philes* joins with the Reviewer in exposing the Doctor's representation of Justin's State of the Heretics, the passage, in his translation, being evidently mutilated, and also in condemning his Observations on the Creed of Tertullian, (to which he has referred) in the Notes of Valesius, the editor of Eusebius, representing Hegesippus as a favourer of the Unitarians, and instances, as a

proof of his fidelity, his translating *reverencing* *reuerencing* Jesus."

234. *Letter to the Rev. S. Badcock, &c. &c. By Dr. Harwood.*

THIS Letter appears to have been dictated more by the spirit of revenge than any principle that can confer credit on the writer, or gain him the esteem of one reader of judgment and candour.

Dr. H. gives us here a pretty good specimen how far *his* doctrine of contentment will carry him. On the brink of eternity he deals out firebrands and death at a rate which a Christian minister should be ashamed of. We have only to say,

"Foul whisperings are abroad, unnatural
"deeds

"Do breed unnatural troubles. Infected
"minds

"To their deaf pillows with discharge their
"secrets.

"More needs be the divine than the phy-
"sician.

"God, God, forgive us all. Look after
"him;

"Remove from him the means of all an-
"noyance."

We take no part in the controversy between Dr. Priestley and Mr. Badcock. We are content to be spectators of the combat; and if Dr. Harwood had consulted prudence and decency, he would have been satisfied to have remained in the same humble station and not have rushed into the amphitheatre, where, if we guess right, Dr. Priestley will not accept of him for a *second*, nor Mr. Badcock hold any contest with him as a *champion*.

In a private letter from this sturdy veteran, we are accused of having published a MISREPRESENTATION.—

"The account," he says, "given of
"my case is, *That Mr. Birch, the elec-
"trician, failed, and that Mr. Ford suc-
"ceeded.* Mr. Ford came clamouring
"to me concerning the FALSEHOOD of
"this public declaration. I impute all
"my relief to electricity. The reco-
"vered use of my walking is entirely
"owing to electricity. The issues
"which Mr. Ford cut in my neck,
"above two years ago, did my crip-
"pled limbs neither good nor harm.
"They kept a defluxion from my brain."
"Dec. 17. E. HARWOOD."

* Which now seems to have been dried up.

* Rather, "every two stalks."

GENT. MAG. December, 1784.

135. *Observations on the Rights and Duty of Juries, in Trials for Libels; together with Remarks on the Origin and Nature of the Law of Libels.* By Joseph Towers, LL. D.

THE principal design of this publication is, to prove that Juries have a right to determine the law, as well as the fact, in trials for libels, as well as in other criminal prosecutions. Dr. Towers has produced many arguments, and a variety of legal authorities, in order to prove that Juries ought not to convict any man of having published a libel, unless they are themselves convinced of the criminality of the publication so denominated. He also mentions several instances of persons who have been convicted as libellers, from too great a readiness in Juries to comply with the directions of the Court, for publications in which there was not the least degree of criminality. He likewise enters largely into the doctrines concerning libels, which are laid down in some of the law compilations; and proves that these doctrines derived their origin from the Court of Star Chamber, which, on account of its despotic nature and tendency, was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1641.—“Its doctrines,” he adds, “should have been abolished with it.” Dr. Towers also says, “Admitting Juries to be Judges of the law, as well as of the fact, in matter of libel, any man, who is charged with writing, printing, or publishing a libel against the Government, may, if a Jury, from the conviction of the criminality of the publication, find him guilty, be punished at the discretion of the Court. Any private individual, against whom any thing libellous has been published, has a right to bring his action against the party offending, and to recover such damages as may be given him by a Jury. These restraints upon the press are surely amply sufficient, and all that ought to be submitted to in a free country; farther restraints would be inconsistent with the liberty of the press, and highly detrimental to the public.”—But for a variety of other useful information we must refer our readers to the work itself.

136. *Thoughts on the Slavery of the Negroes.* 8vo.

THESE “Thoughts” seem well digested; and we heartily agree with the author, and the truly humane and ma-

telligent Mr. Ramsay*, that “a candid enquiry into this subject must surely terminate in a call upon those, who are invested with a power of redress, for the gradual, indeed, but total, abolition of slavery in every part of the British dominions; and, till that be accomplished, for some authoritative act, to render the present situation of the slaves more tolerable, to allow them some profit from the sweat of their brow, to provide some mode of instructing them in useful truths†, and rigidly to prohibit the importation of more.”

137. *The Man in the Moon; or, Travels into the Lunar Regions, by the Man of the People.* 2 Vols. 12mo. 1783.

THE plan of this work (which has hitherto escaped our notice), though the execution of it is new and original, is evidently taken partly from that of Le Sage’s *Diable Boiteux*, and partly from Swift’s *Laputa*. The two heroes are, the *Man of the Moon* and the *Man of the People*, who, mounted on the nose of the former, is wafted to the Lunar Regions, where, in a magical glass, he sees moral good and evil in a true light, and also the difference between knowledge and error, truth and falsehood. Of each of these, expressive images are introduced, with Aristotle and his commentators, Plato, Socrates, Luther, John Knox, David Hume, &c. &c.—A discourse on the Metaphysics of Some Jenyns, Reid, Hume, and Beattie, ensues, in which the Lunar Sovereign takes a decided part against the latter. By means of a pair of winged shoes [what a pity it is that balloons had not then reached the moon!] Ch——x, after being purified and perfumed, is conducted to a convent of ladies on the borders of the great *Mare Tranquillitatis*; then travels to the city of Uranibourg, the Lunar Elysium, where he is entertained by Julius Cæsar, accompanied by Sempronia, Metellina, and Mary Queen of Scots, Marcus Brutus, Oliver Cromwell, and other heroes and sages. In the conversation (which is animated, and of

* See our Magazine for August, p. 597.

† When a plan of this kind was attempted, some years ago, the masters were so far from encouraging their slaves to attend divine worship, that they left off attending themselves, because they would not be seen in their company.

which ancient and modern oratory and faction are the principal subjects,) the Man of the People, Cæsar, Demosthenes, the Man of the Moon, Gracchus, Marius, Catiline, Cromwell, and Socrates, are the speakers, till Ch—s F—x falls asleep, and then, fancying himself in the House of Commons, addresses the Speaker, &c. in consequence of which he is conveyed to a lunar bed of condensed sun-beams. Then plunging, with his lunar guide, into the *Mare Crisum*, the Lunar Tartarus, or rather purgatory, he sees some mortals petrified, others tanned, Doctors and Monks, Scaliger, Ruddiman, Bentley, &c. doing penance as the pedagogues of savages; a monkey (Lord Chesterfield) teaching a bear (Dr. J.) to dance, who was afterwards to be punished (when raised to the rank of a school-master) by teaching English to 300 Scotch Highlanders; with botanists and natural historians, "Linnean artists," Dr. Solander among them, picking off, numbering, and describing, in a large folio, the scales of salmon. As to Dr. J. our satirist's spleen (whom by this circumstance, and by his preferring Thomson to Hayley and all other modern poets, we should know to be a North Briton), has made him inconsistent with his own principles, the Doctor being then an inhabitant of Earth, and therefore not yet consigned, like the others, to the Lunar Regions, though now, (let the Scots say what they will,) unhappily for the cause of literature, morality, religion, and humanity, this great luminary is, alas! extinguished; this Colossus is fallen; or, rather, *this mortal* has put on immortality.—Our travellers next make a subterraneous voyage to a school of moral philosophy, the Pandæmonium of the Moon, where, in an *Ergastulum*, or Penitentiary-house, they see some of the heroes and conquerors of the world doing penance at several forges, with Henry IV. of France and William III. of England, (strange to say!) for their overseers. This Caledonian, we see, has not forgotten Glenco, as his placing the late Duke of Cumberland and General Hawley (misprinted Halley) among the butchers, with Nero, Cortez, &c. shews that he also remembers Culloden and Falkirk.—In this Ergastulum Lady M—y W—y M—u is housekeeper; Quin, steward; Pope, Churchill, &c. shoe-blacks; Queen Elizabeth, for her cruelty, is punished by skinning a seal for some

Greenlanders, and her sister Mary by killing pigs.—We shall only add, that after the Editor has shewn his modesty (as he calls it) by arraigning Doctor J—n, and several others of our most celebrated writers, English and Scotch, and treated his heroes with a breakfast of bread and cheese and nectar at Tycho Brahe's, the illustrious Dane, in the city of Uranibourg, he conducts C—s F—x to earth by his former conveyance, the Man of the Moon's nose, and lands him in Cavendish-square much wiser than he left it.

138. *An Address to Brian Edwards, Esq. containing some Remarks on his Pamphlet intitled, "Thoughts on the late Proceedings of Government respecting the Trade of the West India Islands with the United States of America." Also, Observations on some Parts of a Pamphlet, lately published by the West India Merchants and Planters, intitled, "Considerations on the present State of the Intercourse between his Majesty's Sugar Colonies and the Dominions of the United States of America." By John Stevenson. 8vo.*

CONSIDERING our late Colonies "not only as alien, but as rival, states," and thinking it the interest of Great Britain to prevent their becoming formidable, this writer is of opinion, with Lord Sheffield, that the allowing them a free trade with our West India Islands "would be productive of very fatal consequences to this country." With this view he combats the arguments advanced by Mr. Edwards, and the West India planters, in favour of that intercourse, endeavours to shew that Canada and Nova Scotia, with some temporary assistance from Great Britain, can, with equal certainty and abundance, supply their wants; that she has a right to the monopoly of their produce, the idea of which, if the Americans were allowed a free trade with her West India Islands, "would be ridiculous in the extreme," and that, in that event, the Americans will engross the carrying trade, to the exclusion of our own shipping. As to limiting the trade, which has been proposed, to vessels of 80 or 100 tons burthen, "if the Americans," he says, "are allowed a free intercourse with our West India Islands in vessels of any burthen whatever, the laudable view of the Loyalists will be entirely defeated, the hopes of our remaining provinces wholly frustrated, the honour of Britain more shamefully tarnished,

"tarnished, her naval force more ma-
"terially diminished, and her exten-
"sive empire every where exposed to
"the hostile attacks of her ambitious
"enemies."

139. *Discourses on the Divine Unity: or, A Scriptural Proof and Demonstration of the one Supreme Deity of the God and Father of All, and of the subordinate Character and inferior Nature of our Lord Jesus Christ; with a Confutation of the Doctrine of a Co-equal and Co-substantial Trinity in Unity: and a full Reply to the Objections of Trinitarians.* By William Christie, Junior, Merchant in Montrose. 8vo.

THE subject of this book is sufficiently known from the title. Into the argument we will not enter. The manner in which it is printed gives no advantageous idea of the state of that art in Montrose; and, as no Greek or Hebrew types could be procured there, all such quotations are printed in Roman characters.

140. *Commentaries and Essays.* No II. 8vo. (See p. 762.)

THIS Number contains "IV. Critical Notes on the first Nineteen Verses of the first Chapter of Genesis." In the first verse this writer remarks, on the word *God*, that "the literal interpretation of the original expression, *אֱלֹהִים*, is *Gods*; from whence many have inferred a plurality in the Divinity. This argument, if it proved any thing, would prove too much; for it would prove a plurality of Gods. But the expression is evidently an Hebrew idiom. Thus Gen. xiii. 30, where we read, *The man who is the Lord of the land spake roughly to us*: the Hebrew has, *The man who is the Lords of the land.*"—*Heaven*, in the same verse, it is observed, should be translated *heavens*, in the plural, as in the original, and as in Psalm xix. i. meaning "all the bodies superior to the earth."—"Without form and void, ver. 2, should rather be translated. *a confused and useless mass*;" the water being liquid, "must have been heated at least 33 degrees of Fahrenheit, and that heat was coeval with its creation, since the Sun was not yet formed." *Firmament*, ver. 8, "is ill translated, the Hebrew word meaning *expansion*, an attenuated substance."—"God called" signifies no more than "was called," &c.—

V. "A Paraphrase and Notes on Romans v. 8—19." This passage is briefly paraphrased and examined with a view of exploding the opinion of which it is thought the principal support, (styled, by this writer [*Synergus*], "a relic of the doctrine of original sin,") that mortality became the lot of all mankind in consequence, not of personal, but of Adam's transgression." He thinks also, that what he has advanced, if true, confirms "the opinion of those who believe the account of the fall to be an oriental apologue." Of that opinion was Will Whiston.—

VI. "Concerning the Apostolical Benediction, 2 Cor. xiii. 14: *The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit, be with you all. Amen.*" Of "this pious farewell salutation" the last clause is here particularly examined, and, in order to shew what the Apostle meant by *the Holy Spirit*, this writer [*Sosipater*] enumerates and explains all the passages in the New Testament in which it is mentioned. The result is, that he explains away the third Person in the Trinity; would have to *αγιος πνευμα* uniformly rendered *Holy Spirit*, and not *Holy Ghost*, (as being "nothing but the power of God, exerted by himself, or communicated in various ways to his creatures,") and in the text under examination would translate *κοινωνια* "the participation," or "the partaking, of the Holy Spirit."

We need not repeat in what school these expounders have studied, or of what Gamaliel they are disciples. In future, unless something very particular occurs, we shall only give the contents.

In some annexed "Observations" Sosipater considers the famous text, John v. 7, as undoubtedly spurious; and, after abridging the evidence for and against it, lately produced by Dr. Griesbach, professor of divinity at Jena in Saxony, who, in his late edition of the New Testament, "2 vol. Halle, 1777," has thrown it out of the text, makes the following remarks, in a note, on what has recently been advanced, in defence of its authenticity, by George Travis, M. A. in "Letters to Edward Gibbon, Esq." &c. originally published in our vol. LII. p. 65, &c. and since collected into a pamphlet*, "1. that it is not the way to

* For this reason we have not reviewed it. See p. 565.

“conciliate unbelievers, and men of
“sense and learning, like Mr. Gibbon,
“to the Christian faith, by ~~never~~ shew-
“ing any willingness to give up what-
“ever has been once established, how-
“ever poorly supported, but ~~everlast-~~
“ingly to maintain it one way or
“other: and, 2. that, though there is
“no end of cavil and making objec-
“tions in a subject of such wide ex-
“tent, and so open to it; yet the evi-
“dence of the spuriousness of the
“verse contended for is so strong and
“accumulated, as it lies in the collec-
“tions of Mill, Bengelius, Wetstein,
“Griesbach, relating to it, that one
“cannot but wonder at so remarkable
“a publication in the present day, es-
“pecially as, upon a bare cast of the
“eye upon it, which is all there has
“been time for, the author professes
“not to have made use of any mate-
“rials which had not been before these
“critics, particularly the last, who
“has so lately given such a decided
“condemnation of this controverted
“text.”

241. *Concio ad Clerum Provincia Cantuariensis, in Aede Paulina, XIV Kal. Junias, MDCCCLXXIV. Habita à Gulielmo Barford, S. T. P. Canonico Cantuariensi, et Coll. Regal. Eton. Socio. Jussu Reverendissimi.* 4to.

FROM Coloss. iv. 5, *Walk in wisdom toward them that are without, redeeming the time*, the learned preacher takes occasion to recommend to those that are *set for the defence of the Gospel* the same care, vigilance, and discipline in their warfare that are exerted by generals in camps and armies, which he illustrates by the examples of St. Paul and the primitive Christians, and the apostolical precept in the text. Of this he; I. supposes the latter clause to be intended as an effect of the former, prudence and circumspection being inculcated in the one, and the reason assigned in the other. After duly weighing the propriety and necessity of such a prudential conduct at the time when this advice was given, he, II. defines and explains the nature of that wisdom which the Apostle recommends. “But here (says the Doctor) it is first observable, that the situation and circumstances of the Church of Christ, as now militant, are very different from those of primitive Christianity, in the times of the Apostles and their immediate successors. To them every

“thing was hostile, every thing dread-
“ful; and first by threats and imprison-
“ment, and afterwards by the laws and
“the *higher powers*, they were restrain-
“ed from speaking at all, or teaching in
“the name of Jesus. From such ter-
“rors how exempt, on the contrary,
“how peaceful and amicable, is our si-
“tuation! Witness this supreme and
“sacred place of our preaching and
“prayer, erected at the public expence,
“and distinguished by the name of that
“great apostle by whom the Gentiles
“were taught to believe in Christ;
“witness also THIS VENERABLE AS-
“SEMBLY, convened by the authority
“of OUR MOST RELIGIOUS SOVE-
“REIGN. But though *the life that we*
“*now live* is not consumed in solicitude
“and daily anxiety, and in *repressing unto*
“*blood*, yet there are many testimonies
“of our Evangelical Faith, which we
“may profess, *striving against sin*; the
“very condition of the Christian
“Church requiring, if not those dan-
“gerous, some other duties, in like
“manner promoting the glory of God
“and the eternal salvation of mankind.

“On this subject, MOST REVEREND
“FATHER AND FATHERS, AND BE-
“LOVED BRETHREN, I proceed to
“speak, not that I may in any manner
“seem to admonish, much less to in-
“struct you, (far be that mental arro-
“gance!) but that, if there be any
“thing which may *bring forth good*
“*fruit*, it may have the sanction of
“your opinion, the confirmation of
“your authority. That Wisdom, of
“which we are to discourse, regards
“either the End, to which we ought
“to refer all things, or Men them-
“selves, with whom we are connected;
“or, lastly, the Means by which we
“can more effectually attain the End.”
These three heads our Christian orator
discusses at large, and, in conclusion,
enforces “those other duties which are
“required of us, if not by any human
“law, by the law of charity,” and
which the primitive Christians practised
in such perfection as to excite the ad-
miration even of the Heathens, and re-
commends an allowance with “the in-
“firmities of others, as far as justice
“and piety will permit.”

242. *Thirty Letters on various Subjects. In Two Volumes. The Second Edition, corrected and improved. 8vo.*

THESE Letters, which have been well received by the publick, are now
acknow-

acknowledged by Mr. William Jackson, organist and composer, of Exeter. None of them have been more noticed than that "On Catches," to which this son of harmony seems to have a mortal aversion; and if his definition were true, viz. that, "when quartered, they have ever three parts obscenity, and one part music," they must certainly deserve the stigma he has given them. *Ab abusu ad non usum*, is no good argument. We therefore hope, with submission, that, under proper restrictions, this innocent indulgence may still be permitted, and that mirth and decorum may not be inconsistent. The author's observations "on languages and on painting" shew that he has critically studied both those subjects. His explanation of some phrases shall be added.

"Our tongue, as every one knows, is a compound of many. The pains, which William the Conqueror took to graft his Norman French upon it, succeeded in many instances; and there are others where we may trace the dying away of the French by degrees, and the English resuming its old place. Chaucer, in his Character of the Monk, says,

'He was a lord full fat, and in good point.'

This is the remains of the French *embonpoint*, or, as it was written then, *en bon point*. The phrase was wearing out in Chaucer's time, the *en bon* being translated, and *point* preserved. Now the whole is translated, and we say, in good case, or plight. You may find many other instances of this in the old poets."

"The days are now a cock-stride longer," say the country folks at Twelfth-day; and many have been the conjectures upon the derivation of this phrase (see the Gentleman's Magazine). It is not 'cock-stride,' but 'cock's tread.' In the country *tread* is pronounced *trede* (not *træd*), and in most of the Western counties, Devonshire excepted. *Stride* has more of the *e* than *i* in its sound.... *Help mate* is an odd corruption. In the book of Genesis it is said, "it is not good for man to be alone, I will make an help meet for him;" that is, an help proper for him: *meet* is an adjective. But these two words, like the first man and his help, soon became one, and of late have been corrected into *helpmate*....

"As I was reading John Struys's Voyages the other day, I thought I discovered the original of the word, and perhaps of the liquor, *Punch*; which, if I am right, has nothing to do with that diverting personage in puppet-shows, of the same name, from whom it is usually derived. Struys was at Gornboon, in Persia, where, he says, he drank 'a liquor much in use there, called *Pale*

Pausen, being compounded of arrak, sugar, and raisins, which is so bewitching that they cannot refrain from drinking it.'—I really believe he ~~forgot~~ to mention the water; for how, in such a climate as the southern part of Persia, it was possible to drink undiluted arrak, I have no conception. The raisins have given place, and very properly, to lemons. But I had better leave this to its own merits."

This letter-writer has quoted, in two of his letters, some striking passages from Quarles, which induce him reasonably to suppose that Pope had never read him, or took his character from common report.

Another letter is "On the Want of accurate Views;" in which there are some good observations. But some of the assertions are too hasty; e. g. "Of the many thousands that are constantly going to the East Indies, not one has published a drawing of the Cape of Good Hope, nor of Adam's Peak in Ceylon, &c.—What I mean by a drawing is, a *picturesque* view, not a mere outline for the use of navigators, nor the unmeaning map of a pencil directed by ignorance." Mr. Jackson should be told, and before he had so confidently asserted, should have known, that such a picturesque view as he describes of the Cape of Good Hope was taken by the Rev. William Hirst, M. A. an excellent draughtsman and astronomer, (since unfortunately lost in the Aurora), in his return from India with Gov. Vansittart, at that gentleman's desire, and also engraved at his expence by Mr. Canot, and published in 1766.

143. *An Author's Conduct to the Publick, stated in the Behaviour of Dr. William Cullen, his Majesty's Physician at Edinburgh.* 8vo.

MR. MURRAY, bookseller in London, is here the complainant, and, as it appears to us, upon very just grounds. Having upon hand 84 volumes of Dr. Cullen's "First Lines of the Practice of Physic," to the amount of 16l. which would prove no better than waste paper if he was not permitted to complete them in sets; and being informed that it was not the author's intention to sell the two additional volumes, then printing, separately*, he ex-

* "The edition of Dr. Cullen's 'First Lines,' complete, was advertised to be published in five volumes, although it has been since comprised in four. Mr. M. therefore wanted, at this time, the fourth and fifth volumes." This edition shall be reviewed in our next.

postulated with the Doctor on the subject in two letters, dated in April and May last (the first being unanswered), and desired to have the new edition in exchange for the books he had, volume for volume, according to the usual custom of the trade. In answer, *at last*, Dr. Cullen, after telling him "shortly," "that his reasoning is not at all satisfying, and his examples not at all in point," peremptorily refused to give an indemnification. This, however, we cannot but think, with the bookseller, "every rule of honesty and fair dealing required;" and we must also, with him, be astonished at the professor's making his circumstances partly an excuse, ("his poverty, not his will,") when we are told, that, "on a moderate computation, he has realised 2000*l*. by the sale of this work."—Without entering into other particulars, in which his Majesty's physician exhibits such specimens of shuffling and cutting as we should not have expected from a professor of so liberal a science, we shall only add an extract of a letter from his late bookseller, Mr. William Creech, of May 25, to shew the sentiments of his countrymen on this proceeding: "Dr. Cullen has behaved in a strange manner to the publick, by withholding the fourth volume from the purchasers of the three former, and obliging them to buy the whole book anew.... I am perfectly clear that the purchasers of the three former volumes have an undoubted ground of action against him.—I mean to publish a notice in the newspapers, with my name, stating the facts, and informing the publick, that the withholding of the fourth volume is not owing to me, but to the Doctor himself."—Professions, it seems, as well as trades, have their crafts. *Great is Diana of the Ephesians!*—Mr. Murray is unlucky in his transactions with authors, having been engaged, a few years ago, in a disagreeable controversy with another celebrated writer, Mr. Mason. See our vol. XLVII. p. 332.

1. 4. *The Justice of the Peace, and Parish Officer.* By Richard Burn, LL. D. &c. The Fifteenth Edition. To which is added, An Appendix, including the Statutes of the 1st Session of Parliament (24 Geo. III.) 4 Vols. 8vo.

AS this edition has been so long announced, we are surprised to see the Statutes of the last session (as in the

former edition) in an Appendix. On the additions (which are many) we shall not enlarge; but one material mistake (as it affects almost every individual) we shall beg leave to notice and correct, *from authority*. This is in Dr. Burn's explanation of "the new duty on houses and windows" of last session; where he says, "2. The additional duty on houses is the same on *all* houses, namely, the former duty of 3*s*. increased to 6*s*. for *each* house." The Act, it must be owned, is ambiguous, and therefore liable to a misconstruction. But, on the contrary, Mr. Goodenough, secretary to the Commissioners for Taxes, in a letter, which now lies before us, dated "Office for Taxes, 24 November, 1784," says, "he has been directed by the Board to acquaint the gentleman to whom it is addressed, that the Attorney and Solicitor General have been consulted thereon, and have given their opinion, that the additional sum of 3*s*, charged by the Act of last session, is meant to extend to houses containing less than 7 windows only; and that the additional duty of 6*s*, charged by the said Act of last session, on houses containing 7 windows, is the only additional duty meant to be imposed by that Act." And a correct Table of both the old and new duty, which the Board has ordered to be distributed, and which we shall insert at the end of our volume, will be a guide, in future, to the assessors, and the publick at large. As the above authoritative opinion militates so directly with that of Dr. Burn, we cannot but think it incumbent upon him to cancel and amend this leaf, and the table annexed, which is calculated on a false principle throughout*.

145. *Observations on the Importance of the American Revolution, and the Means of making it a Benefit to the World.* By Richard Price, D. D. LL. D. Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in New England. 8vo. [Not published.]

AS the author wishes that no extracts may yet be made from this pamphlet, and as we hope that it will soon be *publici juris* here as well as in America, we shall confine ourselves at present to the principal heads of it, which are these: "The importance of the re-

* Since this was written, the proprietors have anticipated our wishes, and a corrected leaf is now delivering to the purchasers. Ed.
" revolution

“ revolution which has established the
 “ independence of the United States.
 “ The means of promoting human im-
 “ provement and happiness in the Uni-
 “ ted States. Public debts. Peace,
 “ and the means of perpetuating it.
 “ Liberty. Liberty of discussion. Li-
 “ berty of conscience, and civil estab-
 “ lishments of religion. Education.
 “ Danger to which the American States
 “ are exposed. Debts and internal
 “ wars. Unequal distribution of pro-
 “ perty. Trade, banks, and public
 “ credit. Oaths. Negro-trade, and
 “ slavery.”

Annexed is a letter on the same sub-
 ject, by the late M. Turgot, two years
 Minister of the Finances to Lewis XVI.
 and the predecessor of M. Necker.
 Both deserve the attention of English as
 well as Americans; but, for the reason
 above given, our readers must suspend
 their curiosity. We shall only add, that
 Dr. Price seems much too sanguine in
 his views, when we consider the heavy
 load of taxes, heavier even than our
 own, with which, we are told, these
 infant states are at present burthened,
 and which, for a long series of years,
 must depress their activity and check
 their growth.

246. *Observations on the late Contentions in the
 Royal Society.* By Andrew Kippis, D. D.
 F. R. S. and S. A. 8vo.

OF these illiberal disputes we
 have heard *satis superque*. At politi-
 cal, and even theological, contests,
 as Dr. Kippis observes, we are not
 surprised; but for altercations in a
 philosophical Society, which excludes
 the discussion both of religion and po-
 litics, what can be said? how can we
 account? Our author's recapitulation
 of “ the state of facts,” which he had
 before inserted at large, “ from the
 “ Journal-book of the Royal Society,”
 &c. is as follows: “ It appears, upon
 “ the face of them, that the President
 “ and Council were dissatisfied with the
 “ manner in which the business of the
 “ foreign correspondence had been con-
 “ ducted; that the method they adopt-
 “ ed of expressing their dissatisfaction
 “ occasioned Dr. Hutton's resignation;
 “ that his being obliged to quit his of-
 “ fice was regretted by many of his
 “ friends; that public thanks were re-
 “ turned to him for the services he had
 “ performed; that the attempt to get
 “ him restored to the station he had left
 “ did not meet with success; that he

“ was equally unsuccessful as a candi-
 “ date for the secretaryship, vacated by
 “ Mr. Maty; that it was determined
 “ by the Society to support Sir Joseph
 “ Banks in the chair; and that the
 “ motions tending to criminate his con-
 “ duct were rejected by great majori-
 “ ties.”—Dr. K. farther declares, that,
 far from being connected, he was scarce
 acquainted, with Sir Joseph Banks, and
 at first was rather prejudiced against
 him; yet, on conviction, he now takes
 a decided part in his favour, justifying
 his conduct as to most of the charges
 brought against him, and of course con-
 demning the violent proceedings and vi-
 rulent publications of the minority, and
 in particular lamenting and exposing
 “ the warmth” of Mr. Maty's dispo-
 sition, and the “ literary haughtiness”
 of Dr. Horsley, not only in the Royal
 Society, but, in his Charge, to the bene-
 ficed and inferior clergy, and in his con-
 troversy with Dr. Priestley, and contrast-
 ing with it “ the language of that excel-
 “ lent bishop to whom he has the honour
 “ of being chaplain.”—“ Dr. Lowth,
 “ in whose eye genius and benevolence
 “ are finely blended, and whose pen is
 “ dictated by imagination, taste, and
 “ elegance, is an amiable pattern of the
 “ affability, condescension, and gentle-
 “ ness, which are the true ornaments of
 “ high station, and of distinguished abi-
 “ lities and learning.”

247. *A Letter to the Right Reverend Father
 in God Lewis Lord Bishop of Norwich:
 Occasioned by his late Visitation-Tour through
 the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. With
 some Remarks on a Preparatory Discourse on
 Confirmation, by Thomas Knowles, D. D.*
 8vo. *

THIS letter-writer, though he ad-
 dresses the Bishop by his titles in *form*,
 “ because custom has rendered it fami-
 “ liar,” disclaims his jurisdiction and
 the calling any “ minister or servant of
 “ Christ” *Lord or Rabbi*, and takes up
 his pen “ to give vent to the grief, pity,
 “ and indignation,” that have agitated
 his mind “ for a fortnight past,” think-
 ing he saw the image of the *Beast* men-
 tioned in Rev. xiv. 9, 10, not only in
 “ his Holiness the Pope, with all Pro-
 “ testant Commentators,” but in my
 Lord of Norwich confirming at Ely. &c.

* On the cover of the last Monthly Re-
 view, and in some news papers, this pamphlet
 is advertised as “ A Letter from Dr. Knowles
 “ to the Bishop of Norwich.”

especially

especially as his intended route was advertised in the news-paper, a "great stir and solemn apparatus" was made against his approach, "public testimonials of joy" were shewn at his entrance. "multitudes were summoned together" from distant towns and villages, bells were rung "even on the Lord's day," &c.; but, above all, because "some of the confirmed have been heard to say, that, when his soft hand touched their foreheads, they felt it do them good," others, that "from that moment they were in a safe state, and fit to die." And as to the clergy informing the people better, that, this writer thinks, is not likely, if he may judge from the tenor of Dr. Knowles's *Preparatory Discourse*, "which has now gone through ten editions." *Hinc illæ lacrymæ*.—We will neither embarrass this gentleman with asking him where is the moral turpitude of advertising a visitation which could not be publicly known without it, or of summoning multitudes who otherwise could not attend, or of ringing bells on the Lord's day, which is a high festival, and therefore a day of rejoicing, or how Bishops can prevent or be accountable for the superstitious ideas of all whom they confirm, &c.; nor will we discuss the trite objections urged by the Dissenters against Confirmation, but only advise this "Friend to genuine Christianity" to confine himself to his own meeting-house, and at the same time to open and enlarge his views so far as to think it possible that Confirmation may have the salutary uses which the Church of England and its Ministers intend and inculcate, though, like other good institutions, it may be abused and misunderstood.

148. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy at the Primary Visitation of Lewis Lord Bishop of Norwich.* 4to. [Unpublished.]

THIS excellent Charge, though distributed through the diocese in which it was delivered, has not been published—we know not why—as it deserves the attention of every diocese.—We will therefore only name the principal subjects, viz. "The end and importance of visitations. General depravity of manners. Its causes. State of religion the principal cause. Clergy, in some measure, accountable

"for it. Residence. Consolidations. Personal unions [peculiar to that diocese]. Voidable livings. Perpetual curacies. Act for repairing and rebuilding parsonage-houses. Curates. Licenses to Curates. Titles. Testimonials. Faith and doctrine, and innovations."

149. *An Enquiry into the various Theories and Methods of Cure in Apoplexies and Palsies.* By Benjamin Chandler, M.D. et Coll. Reg. M.D. Lond. Permissus. 8vo.

"THE originality, in many points, of Professor Cullen's doctrine on apoplexies, and the so frequent want of success, confessedly, in our treatment of these diseases, have together led" the present writer "to examine what has been produced by former writers, and to compare them with each other, and with the two chapters on these subjects in *The First Lines of the Practice of Physic*." Of that work therefore Dr. Chandler professes his treatise to be "an amplification," and also "a collation of it with the writings of those who have preceded in the same path of science," convinced, by "reason and experience, of the necessity of a reform in the mode of treating apoplexies," and therefore desirous of "diffusing the doctrines here enforced." Of these the principal seems to be, to explode, with Dr. Cullen, the use of stimulating medicines. "Thus, in treating on the two kinds, sanguine and serous, into which apoplexy has been generally divided, Dr. Chandler says, in one place, 'The intention of rousing such patients, by stimulating applications, to the surface, and by volatiles poured down the throat, would never have entered the heads of sensible men, who had clear notions of the theory here delivered.'" Yet "the very judicious Hoffman" (he adds) and the most celebrated writers, have hitherto recommended stimulants "even in the sanguineous apoplexy, and in the serous even Boerhaave and his commentator, though in the sanguineous they caution us against them." "It; however," says Dr. Cullen, "we are right in alleging that serous apoplexy also commonly depends on a plethoric state of the blood-vessels of the brain, stimulants must be equally improper in the one case as in the other."

"other." And this opinion, enforced as it is by physiological arguments *a priori*, Dr. Chandler here confirms by his own experience. In another place he observes, "On the false ideas above quoted, and such like, has been founded the torturing and destructive practice, which every man of observation must recollect the having been often witness to." And though, in excuse for this mode of proceeding, it has been said, by Van Swieten, that "if the stimulating medicines are applied in vain, the pain of them is not felt, as the sick are deprived of sensation," this Dr. Chandler will by no means allow, "having seen (he says) apoplectic patients, revived in a good degree by immediate and liberal blood-letting, precipitated again into apoplexy by the stimulating medicines externally and internally made use of; and though deprived of the power of speech, exhibiting the most unequivocal signs of pain, even to the last, by the continual restlessness and contortion of those limbs and muscles which were not yet rendered paralytic." In a state of *general insensibility*, caused by poison alone, our author thinks "it may be defensible to give pain." For the common interests of humanity, in which all are concerned, we have quoted the above, as all must rejoice to see the species, much more themselves and their friends, rescued, or rather secured, from a treatment which, by prolonging life, only prolonged misery, and to which an easy death (its *bitterness* being *past*) was usually preferable. As reason and authority are now the auxiliaries of humanity, we doubt not that this improved mode of practice will be generally adopted.

150. *The Character of Wisdom, and the Means of attaining it. A Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of Christ, Canterbury, before the Society of Gentlemen educated at the King's School, on Thursday, August 26, 1784, being the Day of their Anniversary Meeting. By George Horne, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, and President of Saint Mary Magdalen College, Oxford.* 4to.

FROM Proverbs iv. 7, "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding," the preacher considers WHAT we are enjoined to acquire; HOW we are to acquire it; and WHY we are to acquire it. On the 1st

he proves, by several incontrovertible arguments, the use and necessity both of divine and human learning. On the 1st he explodes the absurdity of innate ideas, and on this occasion makes the following happy use of our late discoveries: "Our countrymen, sent in quest of a new continent, to visit the extremities of the old ones, and the distant isles of the South Sea, have returned with accounts which confirm what has been said, and may serve to convince us, that 'man is born,' as the Scripture expresses it, 'like a wild asses colt,' and without education will continue such; that he is born with capabilities only, and is in reality what he is made by instruction. These accounts should produce in us a sentiment of pity for our fellow-creatures, whose condition is so truly deplorable; and one, at the same time, of gratitude to our heavenly Father, who has cast our lot in a fairer ground. Some modern philosophers seem to think the rocks of Patagonia, and the deserts of New Zealand, to be the only schools in which human nature can be studied to advantage. But surely we might as well expect a statuary to accomplish himself in his art, by looking all day at a block of marble, because out of that block a statue may be formed. Shall we judge of a plant by contemplating the seed from which it is to spring? No; let us view the tree, its root fixed in the earth, and drawing moisture from beneath; its trunk fully grown; its branches expanded, and drinking-in the dew of heaven from above; the whole invested with its foliage as a beautiful garment, and crowned with its fruit in the season. Let us not frame our ideas of human nature by surveying an infant, or a savage. Shew us the man completely formed and perfected by a liberal, a learned, and a religious education." The Dean then shews the absurdity of the opposite sentiments of Rousseau, and justly objects to Mr. Locke's treatise its supposing "that a father shall always be at liberty to take care of his son's education. The same fault (he adds) is chargeable on the plan of a very sensible and agreeable instructress of a neighbouring kingdom. With great force of genius, and goodness of heart, she describes two persons, of noble birth, as giving up the world, and retiring, for a course

"course of years, from public life,
 "that they might devote their time
 "and fortune to the education of their
 "children*. Undoubtedly the design
 "is praise-worthy. They were ex-
 "cellently [well] employed. Would
 "to GOD that many of their rank
 "were so employed in every kingdom
 "upon earth! But all cannot do it;
 "the scheme can never become ge-
 "neral."—"The partiality and fond-
 "ness of the tutor, when that tutor is
 "a father," is also mentioned as "an-
 "other difficulty."—A public edu-
 "cation is then recommended, in prefer-
 "ence to a private; and Dr. Johnson's
 "observations on the plan proposed by
 "Milton †, are quoted with applause.
 "The advantages attendant on a know-
 "ledge of the learned languages are after-
 "wards inculcated, the "system of sop-
 "pery and immorality recommended
 "by a late noble author" is exploded,
 "and "in times like these, and in a mat-
 "ter of such importance, projects of
 "innovation" are reprobated "as dan-
 "gerous [things]." III. The plea-
 "sures of wisdom, painted in glowing co-
 "lours, are powerfully recommended to
 "the individual himself, and to the com-
 "munity; and the whole concludes with
 "a pathetic exhortation to the youth of
 "the school.

151. *Letters and Thoughts (never intended for the Public Eye) which may promote Christian Knowledge and Justice.* By Hugh Josiah Hansard, Esq. a Christian of no Sect or Party, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. Printed for the sole Benefit of the Foundling Hospital. 8vo.

THESE Letters, &c. which are addressed to the King, the Empress of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Amherst, the Dean of Windsor, Mr. Wilkes, and several other distinguished personages, "tend only" (as the author informs us) "to promote Christian knowledge; to feed the poor; to keep the sabbath; to fill the soul with love, justice, and obedience; to cure or heal every seeming evil in life."

As this truly benevolent and Christian Magistrate seems to have the zeal of an ancient prophet, in crying aloud

and sparing not, we only wish that he had also the abilities and inspiration. The latter, we are certain, would have prevented his recommending Rousseau's Eloisa (with all its merit a system of education, or rather seduction, of the most dangerous kind) to a virtuous young lady. See p. 135.

152. *Britannia's Felicity demonstrated, on the Birth-day of his Britannick Majesty George the IIIrd, King of Great Britain, France, et Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Elector and Hereditary Treasurer of the Roman Empire, &c. &c. &c. being celebrated by Sir James Harris, Knight of the Bath, and his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Russia, May 24, 1780, at Ozerky, the Prince of Potemkin's Country Seat, near St. Petersburg. By a naturalised Englishman, Peter Holstein, Librarian* to the British Factory at St. Petersburg.* 4to.

153. *The good Sovereign vindicated by the Attachment of his People. A Poem read, 4 June, 1784, on the Birth-day of his Britannick Majesty George the IIIrd, King of Great Britain, France, et Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Elector and Treasurer of the Roman Empire, &c. &c. &c. being celebrated at St. Petersburg by his Britannick Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, Aleyne Fitzherbert, Esq. By the same.* 4to.

THIS rhyming *Librarian*, though "a naturalised Englishman," is evidently a foreigner. As for his poetry, Sternhold and Hopkins, and Colley Cibber, have doubtless been his models. Witness the beginning of the first:

"Hail, Britannia! tune thy layes
 To sing great George's reign and praise;
 If some will grumble and complain,
 They must their prejudice arraign;
 For of thy sons who rightly judge,
 No thoughts can bear this day a grudge."

At such prose run mad every reader surely must grumble, and none will grudge the author his inspiration.

Among the encomiums of our monarch, he is soon after represented as

"In conjugal love supremely great;
 "A pattern for all beds of state."

The first line is not perfectly clear; and if we do understand the second, it seems no great compliment to a king to make him "a pattern for a bed," even "of state."

* "Theodore & Adele, par M. la Comtesse de Genlis." See vol. LIII. pp. 860, 946.

† "Life of Milton, p. 142."

* So in both.

The second is in Alexandrines, and the chorus of both is, *God save Great George our King, &c.* We hope that the Great Catherine, who (we are told) understands our language, and such of her subjects as are acquainted with it, will not form an idea of English poetry from this *outlandish* specimen of a bard who, though "*Librarian* to the British "Factory," will never be *Librarian* to Apollo.

154. *The Trial of John Peter Zenger, of New York, Printer, for a Libel against Government, on Aug. 4. 1735. Imprinted to the Hon. T. Erskine. 8vo.*

MOST writers and publishers endeavour to hit the momentary occasions when the public attention is called to some very important, or very insinuating object. The varying mind has of late, during the long summer recess, never been suffered to flag; for conjurers, balloons, meteors, and libels have very sufficiently occupied all their leisure. The Dean of St. Asaph's memorable trial, and his as memorable discharge, have given rise to many discussions, though, in number and profundity, far inferior to the contemporary subjects above-mentioned. Amongst the catalogue we have received the above pamphlet. The questions which principally arose in the argument were, Whether a libel is the more a libel for being true? a question which has been much agitated in Westminster Hall, where the doctrine maintained is, the more true it be, the more it is a libel. But this seems to contradict the words of the charge in every indictment, viz. "*publishing false, scandalous, and seditious words,*" &c. Let the ingenuity of the long robe reconcile the difference. The other question, Whether Juries have a right to decide on the law and the fact? was likewise discussed; and, after many ingenious arguments of Mr. Hamilton, which did equal honour to his head as to his heart, we are happy to find that the jury coincided with that learned pleader, and, judging of the *truth* and *falsehood* of the libel, and also of the *law* and the *fact*, acquitted the prisoner.—It appears that Mr. Hamilton was afterwards presented with the freedom of New York, in a gold box of five ounces and a half.—(See Mr. Hamilton's arguments on this trial in vol. VIII. p. 35. of this Magazine.)

155. *The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. with occasional Remarks on his Writings, an authentic Copy of his Will, and a Catalogue of his Works.*

AS it is notorious, that this Life was announced before the Doctor had been two days dead, and was published on the ninth morning after the world was deprived of its greatest literary ornament, a few trifling inaccuracies will of course be expected, and pardoned by the indulgent reader. But, as perhaps some, who may peruse this book, were utter strangers to Dr. Johnson and the circumstances of his life, and might be led into mistakes by several little errors, which have unavoidably, and notwithstanding the utmost diligence and most attentive observation, stolen into this account, we entreat the readers to insert the following short notes, and to write these few emendations on the margin of the respective pages of this elaborate work.

P. 9. On Mr. Johnson's arrival in London, he brought with him two poems (the first of which he must have finished in the country by the date). He brought up *two* poems, though he had only finished *one*, and that *one*, which was entitled "*London*," as he translated only between 30 and 40 lines in a morning, *must* have been written before he left *Lichfield* in 1737, as it was published in the Summer of 1738. The subject likewise declares, that it was written in the country. P. 12. Owing to hurry, the other poem, called "*The Vanity of human Wishes*," is mentioned as if it followed "*London*" directly. But remember, reader, it did not appear till near ten years after. P. 14. "His motive for going down to *Lichfield*." We imagine. *Wem in Shropshire* is intended, as the school for which the Doctor applied was at that place. P. 21. The fictitious names are said to be, M. AGRIPPA, JULIUS FLORUS, SEMPRONIUS, &c. &c. all owing to hurry. For these are the names in the debates inserted in the *London Magazine*. Those adopted in the *Gentleman's* were borrowed or formed from "*Gulliver's Travels*," not from the "*Roman History*." P. 24. The story of Osborn's prostration is not correctly told. The accident happened while the Dr. was arranging the *Harleian* collection, in the shop of the poor bookseller—all owing to hurry. P. 26. *Savage's Life*, believed to be the Dr's first Biographical performance, in 1743. NOTE. Said hastily.

haftily. The Life of Paul Sarpi was published in the Gent. Magazine in 1738. P. 29. The success of Savage's Life, represented as the occasion of his writing the Lives of Drake and others, after which his fame was increasing fast, and his "acquaintance sought with some avidity;" a small mistake. The lives in question were published anonymously in the Gent. Magazine; and, as the author's name was not known, it is suggested, that people could not court his acquaintance on *that* account. This is only said by way of *hint*, lest critics should be sour. P. 29. The Dr. is said to have stated the difficulty and *unimportance* of giving *exact dates* in literary history, in a passage which is quoted from the "Life of Dryden." NOTE. A small error. The citation says nothing about *unimportance*. This was occasioned by the author's feeling strongly the *over-care* of attending to such triflings; and, in some measure, to his being too much hurried, to mind the meaning of the words, while he read and transcribed them. P. 41. The story of the demand of an additional 500*l.* from the Booksellers for the Dictionary should have been stated more clearly, and with the names of the parties at full length, "but there was not time." The defence might then have been omitted—though it fills a page. NOTE. It is hoped that the author of this life will favour the world with his sentiments on all Dr. Johnson's writings. What may not be expected from the man, who kindly allows of the "*Idler*," that "its *allegories* and *moral essays* all "carry the hand of a great matter," and that "some of the lighter pieces are not defective in fancy?" P. 44. NOTE. Reader, pardon the jump back from 1758 to 1754 in this page. Let hurry plead for want of order. P. 64. In apology for the Dr's criticising Congreve's plays from recollection, it is observed, that "fits of petulance and indolence will seize us at the desk," NOTE. By *us* is meant Dr. Johnson and the author of this life. P. 68. The Dr's letter to Mr. Allen is not a true copy; but let hurry apologize. P. 70. Let the same excuse be pleaded for imperfections in the story of the application at court for the addition to his pen-

sion. P. 79. Pardon, gentle reader, the errors of this page. The doctor never was delirious during his illness. What he said about "the fellow's poetry," was uttered just after he awoke, and in consequence probably of a dream from which he was roused. He recollected himself *immediately*. To inquire how far it is possible for a delirious man to pour out his soul in prayer, must be left to those who assert, that "he recovered his senses before morning." P. 86. He did not leave a book "to each of the most intimate of his literary friends," but only to the few who attended him closely and constantly in his illness. Let those who doubt read the names in the will. P. 88. It is said, Mr. Kearsley had furnished him with a complete list of his works—though in the advertisement it is asserted, that the list given with this life is only drawn up as far as the author's "information could lead him." Hurry surely, gentle reader, may excuse, if not reconcile, this inconsistency. P. 91. He "seldom exceeded 2 or 3 glasses of wine." A small mistake. He never drank any, during the period mentioned by the author. P. 93. He was pensioned, that there might be "*one Englishman* on the roll of court favour." What countryman was Shebbeare, and when first pensioned? Kind reader, inform the author. P. 103. The repeating nineteen lines from Juvenal was not an instance of Dr. Johnson's great memory. Multitudes could have done it. But the author *knew* no other instance, and so could give no other. P. 113. The story about the black servant is told in a very slovenly and inaccurate manner; but hurry kept the author from procuring better information. Who can be surprised? P. 120. "—— Langton." Hurry prevented the author's discovering this gentleman's christian name. Not that he had far to go in search of it, as it appears at full length in the next page; but because, if he had found it out, his book would not have been all of a piece.

There are a thousand other inaccuracies, many of them equally unimportant, which some of the author's friends will undoubtedly lay before the public, in order, if possible, to render his book more complete.

* * * We must again observe to the Author of *Curialia* (see p. 852), that though that *Memoir* is said, p. 1, to have been "read at the Society of Antiquaries, March 21, 1782," yet, in p. 102, it is dated "Whitehall, June 4, 1784."

☛ TITLE PAGES, a GENERAL PREFACE, and INDEXES, for *ib.* Vol. 1784, will be published in our next Number.

TRANSLATION OF AN UNPUBLISHED
LATIN ODE BY THE LATE
DR. JOHNSON.

To T. L. M. D. [1778.]

YOU own, then, with the vulgar
train,
Too prone to murmur and complain,
That Wisdom's aid no cure supplies
To grief, and Learning, like a dastard, flies.
You the misfortunes all must share,
Nor brave subdue, nor pious bear;
Skill'd in a thousand drugs, you find
No remedy to heal a wounded mind.
Thro' the long, tedious gloom of night,
Thro' the slow, useless hours of light,
Languid and torpid, cares infest
Your too solicitous, paternal breast.
More than enough of grief; at length
Rise, bravely rise; collect your strength;
You sages dead, a numerous band,
You your lov'd medical pursuits demand.
Trust to th' Almighty each event;
Trust, firm in hope; nor thus lament
With female softness, but once more
To us and to yourself yourself restore.

J. D.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF
DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

WHEN borne to Heaven, the Muses'
arms between,
Had I, great Johnson, thine Elisha been,
Fager thy mantle I had caught, and then
Inscrib'd a Johnson's fame with Johnson's
pen!

But now I dare not, impious, touch thy
shrine
With diction rude, or with unhallow'd line;
Yet, though to silence aw'd, with grief sincere
The infant Muse shall think!—and drop a
tear!

S. T. P.

ON THE MUCH LAMENTED DEATH OF
DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

POUR forth your tears, ye tender Muses,
pour;
For, oh! your favourite, Johnson, is no more.
Low is that head, and silent is that tongue,
On which the listening world with rapture
hung.
See, where, all motionless, with folded hands,
Woe-struck, each pensive Son of Science
stands,
Crying,—What pity, as he heaves the sigh,
That such transcendent worth should ever
die!
Pour forth your tears, ye tender Muses, pour;
For, oh! your favourite, Johnson, is no more.
With Genius' richest gift his mind en-
dow'd,
Spurning the level of th' inglorious crowd,
Wing'd with sublimest thought, triumphant
rose,
Springs, yet conceal'd, of knowledge to dis-
close.

I

Nor vainly curious turn'd his piercing eyes,
But truths he sought that make man greatly
wise;

Bade Virtue's charms in loftiest numbers
glow,
And frown'd on trembling Vice, her sternest
Pour forth your tears, ye tender Muses,
pour;
For, oh! your peerless Johnson is no
O Chief renown'd of Britain's letter'd
throng,
Prince of the critic, and the moral song,
O'er thy tear-sprinkled grave, by Honour
made,
Unfading laurels e'er shall throw their
With all the grace adorn'd that Art can give,
On Fame's immortal lists thy name shall
live;
And, shining there, th' idea strong impart,
Of brightest intellect, and noblest heart.
Pour forth your streaming tears, sweet Muses,
pour;
For, oh! your God-like Johnson is no more.
H. E.

*The following elegant Tribute of Affection, by
Mrs. SHERIDAN, for a departed Relation,
whose public Talents and private Virtues
were eminently conspicuous, cannot be unac-
ceptable to our Readers.*

V E R S E S
to the Memory of my beloved Sister
M A R I A L I N L E Y.

TWICE* hath the sorrowing Muse her
tribute paid,
And the sad call of mourning Love obey'd;
Again in cypress wreaths she veils her lyre,
And milder grief her plaintive strains in-
spire;
Again she comes to soothe my lonely hours,
And strew th' untimely grave with weeping
flowers,
Sweet half-blown buds, cropt in their earliest
bloom,
Fit emblems to adorn Maria's tomb;
The fair! the young Maria! she whose song
Charm'd with mute rapture the admiring
throng,
Whose smiling loveliness all hearts subdu'd,
Whose gentle accents fond attention woo'd.
Mourn, Beauty, mourn! no more with wan-
ton pride,
Boast your bright charms with orient crimson
Let sad Reflection Pleasure's dream supply,
And tremble in the tear that dims your eye.
Such charms on sweet Maria were bestow'd,
There Innocence and Health, united, glow'd;
So shone the soften'd lustre of her eyes,
Such were the dazzling beams of glad sur-
prise.
Ye, too, whose gentler souls confess the
power
Of heavenly harmony, HER loss deplore,

* "Alluding to the untimely deaths of
my dear brothers, Thomas and Samuel."

Whose

Whose notes enchanting struck with magic
 art
 On all the soft vibrations of the heart ;
 Oh ! let your dying strains to Heaven be
 borne,
 And imitate the excellence you mourn ;
 So shall the angel spirit downward bend,
 And tow'rs the friends she lov'd her arms
 extend,
 Pitying the sorrows we are doom'd to bear,
 And vainly wishing us her bliss to share.
 While thus my tears with these sad numbers
 flow,
 Still fondly cherishing my pleasing woe ;
 While thus my lov'd Maria's form I trace,
 Her animated look, her native grace,
 I sooth the grief I wish not to subdue,
 And all her sweet perfections still renew.

MR. URBAN,
 THE following Ode was written by the
 late SAMUEL BRADBURY, Esq. who
 had been near forty years chief clerk and
 secretary to the board of trade. He was
 educated at Eton, and afterward removed to
 Wadham College, Oxford, where he took
 his degrees, and was distinguished as much
 for his private virtues as for his extensive
 knowledge. He was intended for the church,
 but could not be persuaded to take orders,
 though much pressed by the late Earl of Ha-
 lifax, who offered to provide for him amply ;
 having scruples about the articles, that no
 temporal advantage could induce him to a-
 bandon. He died a few weeks before the
 abolition of the board of trade took place.

ODE TO VIRTUE.

COME, Heaven born maid ! with aspect
 sweet,
 Fair Virtue ! from thy awful seat,
 From that steep moun ain, whence descends
 A shining rill to cheer thy friends ;
 While, through the soltry wilds of life,
 Victorious over factious strife,
 Thou guid'st them, with indulgent hand,
 Securely to thy promis'd land.
 Come, to my ravish'd sight confess,
 In all thy native radiance drest,
 And, warbling thy immortal strain,
 Lead sprightly on thy fav'rite train,
 Content, and Peace, and Wisdom meek,
 And Health, the nymph with rosy cheek.
 But if no mortal eye must know
 Unveil'd that beauty's vivid glow,
 With which, near Heaven's imperial throne,
 Through endless ages thou hast shone ;
 O ! come, array'd, celestial fair !
 In my lov'd Delia's shape and air ;
 And while deluded thus I gaze,
 Through weary life's perplexing maze,
 O'er dreary tracts where Envy reigns,
 O'er Hate's inhospitable plains,
 In Siren Pleasure's faithless way,
 Where oft thy heedless vot'ries stray,
 With thy serene, thy steady light,
 Conduct my wandering footsteps right !
 Or rather let the soft deceit
 Soon disappear, however sweet ;

Soon let my Delia's real voice /
 Bid all my listening soul rejoice,
 With accents mild my doubts remove,
 And blessing down a mutual love !
 Then, Virtue ! then thy power exert,
 Pour all thy influence on my heart,
 From each debasing passion free,
 And make it worthy her and thee.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 11.
 IN June Mag. p. 412, you published the
 history of my three hares ; an epitaph,
 therefore, on one of them, as a suitable se-
 quel to that narrative, you may possibly think
 not unworthy a place among the poetical
 compositions in your Magazine. W. C.

EPITAPH ON AN HARE.

HERE lies, whom hound did ne'er pursue,
 Nor swifter greyhound follow,
 Whose foot ne'er tainted morning dew,
 Nor ear heard huntsman's halloo.

Tiney, the surliest of his kind,
 Who, nurs'd with tender care,
 And to domestic bounds confin'd,
 Was yet a wild jack hare.

Though duly from my hand he took
 His pittance every night,
 He did it with a jealous look,
 And, when he could, would bite.

His diet was of wheaten bread,
 And milk, and oats, and straw ;
 Thistles, or lettuces instead ;
 And sand, to cleanse his maw.

On twigs of hawthorn he regal'd,
 Or pippins' russet peel ;
 And, when his juicier fallads fail'd,
 Slic'd carrot pleas'd him well.

A Turkey carpet was his lawn,
 Whereon he lov'd to bound,
 To skip and gambol like a fawn,
 And swing himself around.

His frisking was at evening hours,
 For then he lost his fear ;
 But most before approaching showers,
 Or when a storm drew near.

Eight years and five round rolling moons
 He thus saw steal away,
 Dozing out all his idle noons,
 And every night at play.

I kept him for old service sake,
 For he would not beguile
 My heart of thoughts that made it ach,
 And force me to a smile.

But now beneath this walnut shade
 He finds his long, last home ;
 And waits, in snug concealment laid,
 'Till gentler Puss shall come.

He, in his turn, must feel the shocks
 From which no care can save,
 And, partner once of Tiney's box,
 Be partner of his grave.

W. C.
 THE

THE MANNERS OF THE AGE.
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.
BY MR. ALLEN, OF LEWES.

OH, happy age! how blest! To eat, to drink,
To dress, to game, or any thing but think;
In pleasure's round life's tedious hours to waste,
Is the sole labour of a Man of Taste.
In these gay pastimes, youth, and hoary age,
The prince, the prelate, and the courtly page,
The lawyer, soldier, and the haughty lord,
The beau, the belle, all equally accord.
Vice governs all, with slavish mode their guide,
And fickle Fortune, often changing side.
Oh glorious times! fair Science droops her head,
The Arts too languish, and the Muse is dead.
Each æra's fam'd for some peculiar vice:
In ours 'tis feasting, dressing, cards, and dice.
Must I, for fashion's sake, with these engage?
All business leave, and join the general rage?
Feast, drink, and game, nocturnal vigils keep,
And all the useless day consign to sleep?
Must I, to please, my am'rous stories tell
To all the sex; and fly from belle to belle?
Must I, to gain respect in modish life,
Seduce a virgin, or my neighbour's wife?
Rather than this, of bounteous Heaven I'd crave
To waft me to some hermit's dreary cave.
How blest the man, who, far from noise and strife,
In sweet retirement leads a rural life!
No dupe to fashion, and no slave to fear;
Though few his friends, he finds those friends sincere;
In innocence his happy moments fly,
Prepar'd, alike, in peace to live and die.

T W I L I G H T.

BORNE on a flood of blazing light,
The sun led on the ardent day;
All nature hail'd the warm delight,
Yet sicken'd at the fervid ray.
To join the herds in shadowy rest,
The bleating flocks forsook the plain;
The lingering pulse of life oppress'd,
A languor felt through every vein.
Mild evening comes—a gentle breeze
Revives, to fan the winding stream:
Soft whispers die along the trees,
And light decays with gradual gleam.
As some coy nymph, of doubtful tread,
Bathful to meet a lover's gaze,
Still hesitating o'er the mead,
Not quite retires, yet hardly stays;
So light's last clothes, veil'd in dew,
Still bid the doubtful landscape rise;
Deep shades still deeper shades subdue,
Till night in darkness wraps the skies.

A. B.

TO A YOUNG LADY WHO WISHED NOT
TO HEAR A FUNERAL BELL.

AND why not hear the sound of yonder bell?
Ah! why from serious thoughts for ever
It tolls a sober, awful, solemn knell,
A wish'd-for knell to immortality.
Think not, a round of Folly's mad career
Can always shield thee from Reflection's power:
The young, the fond, the rich, the gay, must fear,
Too long regardless of a dying hour.
Think not, the beauteous form which now
you wear,
That glow of crimson, those inspiring eyes,
Must linger ever here; they all declare,
They speak aloud their kindred to the skies.
Do not the hour, the day, the month, the year,
All in their course expire—but all renew?
All nature shows, alas! a prospect drear;
All nature shows there's woe in view.
Long lost in storms, do mariners repine
When the glad pilot distant land descry?
Ah! see them eager trace the solid line,
See their hopes kindle as the object rise.
And shall my fair, with brightest hopes in store,
Not once look up beyond this barren clod?
Shall she alone her destiny deplore,
Her anchor Heaven—and her pilot God?

S T A N Z A S
ADAPTED TO THE TUNE OF
"My Friend, and Pitcher."

—*liceat mihi paupere cultu
Securo cara conjuge; esse frui.* TIBULL.

IN search of bliss I'd never roam
From clime to clime, tho' I had leisure!
More rapture yields my peaceful home,
Where lives my love, my only treasure.

CHORUS.

My girl so blest, by all carest,
What transport 'tis at eve to meet her!
My words are not with fiction dress'd,
When I with praises fondly greet her.

Not all the gifts that fortune brings,
Of titles, power, or sparkling treasure,
If Laura soar'd on falsehood's wings,
Would yield my soul a moment's pleasure.

With her, beneath some lowly cot,
I wish to spend each hour of leisure!
Then should life's cares be all forgot
That might infringe my heart-felt pleasure.

Then hear, ye Gods! my fervent prayer!
I ask but her!—not golden treasure!
Her smiles can sooth the brow of care!
Her charms bestow unequal'd pleasure!
Norwich. ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(CONCLUDED FROM P. 863.)

MR. H. Dundas rose, and, after a most affecting prefatory speech, moved, That leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal the act which confiscated the estates of certain persons therein mentioned, attainted of high treason; and to empower the Crown to restore them to the right heirs, under certain regulations and restrictions.

Mr. Fox approved of the measure, and hoped that the bill would extend to the case of Lord Newburgh*, head of the family of the Derwentwater estate, whose case was peculiarly hard, and merited attention.

Mr. Pitt acquiesced in the measure, and spoke of the justice and liberality of the intended bill in high terms of commendation.

Mr. Dempster spoke of it as a measure of true national policy. It would act as an incentive to repopulate the Highlands, which of late had been almost depopulated by emigrations. He added, that, with leave of the House, he would follow it by another bill for the encouragement of the fisheries.

Mr. Orde, Lord Frederick Campbell, and many others, spoke in commendation of the motion; and the House was unanimous in favour of it.

Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Mr. Dempster, as a previous step to an intended bill for the encouragement of the fisheries in Scotland, opened the way by submitting to the consideration of the House the propriety of a bill, which he had in contemplation, for abolishing some remains of vassalage which still prevailed in some parts of Scotland. Tenants in that country, he said, were obliged to work so many days in harvest, and other seasons, for their landlords, by which they were prevented from getting in their own harvest, or engaging in any other employment. This was a grievance in many respects, and particularly militated against the intention of Parliament in granting bounties for the encouragement of the fisheries. Now what he meant to propose, therefore, was, that, instead of work, tenants should be empowered to commute for a certain rent, which would at once relieve them from their vassalage, and add to the public service a number of useful hands that were now withheld by a very unconstitutional custom. He did not, he said, mean to press forward the bill during the present session, any otherwise than to have it brought in, read once, and printed; that it may be in readiness to be taken into consideration early in the next session, which he hoped the house would not oppose.

Marquess of Graham seconded the motion, and declared himself friendly to the principle of the bill.

Lord Frederick Campbell said, he knew of no vassalage in Scotland. It was a clause, in most

leases, that the tenants should do certain work for their landlords; but this was not in consequence of vassalage, but of a mutual agreement between the landlord and tenant, which had been customary, it was true, from time immemorial, though there was nothing, he was sure, in his part of the country, that called for such a bill, to which he had many objections, though he would offer none now, but reserve them to the proper time.

Sir James Johnston approved of the object of the bill, but believed it would be hard to remove a number of customs in Scotland, which though they might appear to favour of vassalage and feudal tenures, were no other than the effects of local prejudices. There was, for instance, no law to prevent men from taking themselves wives from any part of the kingdom; but he was sure that custom, superior to any law, would prevent the Highlanders from marrying out of their own clan.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Thornton presented a petition from the holders of navy-bills, praying relief against the bill pending in the House, holding forth terms to them highly disadvantageous and injurious.—It was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, being of opinion, that the most effectual way of increasing the revenue, and preventing smuggling, would be, by lowering the duties on those articles that were the chief objects of smuggling, said, he had some propositions to submit to the committee to that effect: they related chiefly to the articles of distillery from corn and from melasses. The duties on the former, in 1778, produced between 5 and 60,000l. a year; since that year additional duties have been laid on, and the produce is now only 300,000l. a year. On the latter, the duty amounted to 34,000l. in London only; since that it had fallen next to nothing, it being only 1900l. in 1782. He proposed, therefore, that all the additional duties should be taken off, and certain regulations in the collection take place in their room. He likewise proposed purchasing the Fairintosh distillery, in the Highlands of Scotland, established by the Union exempt from taxation, that exemption being greatly abused. He proposed to lay the duties on the *wash*.

Lord North doubted whether that would answer, or whether a better mode might be devised.

Mr. Hussy did not think a compensation to the proprietor of the Fairintosh distillery necessary till his exemption from duties should be clearly proved. He was of opinion, that this right of exemption had been tried, and found to be in the Crown.

The Lord Advocate insisted, that no such question had ever been determined.

Mr.

* See p. 634.

M. H. Hefey was sure that such a question had been tried, though he could not just then recollect the particulars.

Mr Dundas believed, that, by the 6th act of the Union, all private rights were reserved; the *Farrington* interest was a private right consequently reserved. A question, indeed, had arisen, in 1711, and was then tried, whether it was, or was not, a private right; and the determination was in favour of the subject, *against the Crown*. The Treasury had now acquired it, and for 73 years the subject has been in quiet possession. It would, therefore, be very hard indeed now to call the right in question.

Mr. *Eden* produced a report from the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, in which it appeared that Mr. late Chancellor *Yorke*, and the present Lord Chancellor, were both of opinion, that the right was not saved by the Union. It was true, indeed, that in the trial in 1711, some of the Barons of the Exchequer signed a certificate in favour of the subject, but the Chief was of a contrary opinion; and a question arose the doubt.

M. Dandya would not venture to oppose the present law authorities which had been created but he, for one, never entertained a doubt of its being private right. If any person had existed, surely in 73 years it would have been removed.

... I do not think that a mere acquittal, however long of time, conferred a benefit on the reputation of a court was, in this case, demonstrably flawed. The decision was open to being wrong, and, on a revision,

... I might observe, that, admitting that
... and being certain of pro-
... King, or the last decision
... and then
... decision.

... that ... questions ...
... had ... questioned for ...
... were about ...

... was to report on the fever
... promoted by the M... and
... and those are to be said.

4
 report of the House relief bill was
 and the debate again recom-

Mr. E. also, fully satisfied that the
committee were honestly, and several other
members of his party, and con-
sidering, that the word *fix* stand
in the place of the bill which
they were to read. This, however, was over-

... that I was agreed to alter
... on instructions and con-
... in a different man-
... to the trade. He then

at 10 pence per yard square
of linen or cotton,
or of cotton, woven
on the rearing of 38 a yard,

and that shall be bleached and dyed in Great Britain.

That a duty of 2d. a yard square be laid on all stuffs wholly made of cotton, woven in Great Britain, of the value of 2s. a yard.

Sir *William Cunningham* said, it was not true that the alteration had received the approbation of the trade. The most respectable traders in the North had within these ten minutes assured him of the contrary.

Mr. Rose stated, that the delegates from Lancashire, &c. had agreed to the new regulations; but, to be sure, on the account going down into the country, they had superseded their delegates, under pretence that they did not approve of any taxes whatever.

Mr. Kebley opposed the tax, as ruinous to the manufactures of Great Britain:

Mr. Pitt, upon enquiry, had been told, that the duty would by no means affect the cotton trade.

Mr. *Dempster* observed, that a formidable budget of taxes had indeed been modified so as to make them somewhat more palatable; but, he thought, if an additional tax were to be laid on our own manufactured cottons, an additional duty should likewise be laid on those manufactured in India.

Mr. PITCHER moved, That every bleacher and dyer of stuffs made of linen and cotton, or of stuffs wholly made of cotton, woven in Great Britain, shall pay annually for a licence

That there shall be a duty of three farthings a yard square on all printed, painted, stained, or dyed linen cloths, made in Great Britain, of hemp, except such linen cloths as shall be dyed of one colour.

Mr. Jay Campbell said, this would ruin the trade in Scotland; and so apprehensive were the linen manufacturers there of the consequences that they had made up their minds to sell w. som other branch of business.

Sir William Cunningham said, the Scotch manufacturers would all emigrate.

Mr. W. Putney observed, that, as the linen and cotton were rival trades, care should be taken to equalise the duties, so as not to give either the preference.

Mr Pitt said, he had endeavoured so to do.

Mrs. Dampfser said, the cotton branch could by a machine make 4000 strands at once, but the ingenuity of man had not yet contrived any method to make more than two threads from flax at one time. He thought the tax on linen had been given up, and he had so written to his constituents.

Mr. H. Blair said if the resolution for laying three farthing a yard on linen be agreed to, they may as well make a present of the trade to Ireland, for it could not be carried on in Scotland.

On the question being put, the committee divided, when the numbers were, Ayes 66, Nays 14.

Mr. Pitt then moved, That a duty of three half-

half-pence a yard square be laid on the importation of all stuffs, made of or mixed with cotton, not printed, painted, or stained.

All the above resolutions were agreed to.

Aug. 5.

The House having resolved into a committee on the Post Office bill,

Aldm. *Newsham* observed, that the bill, as it then stood, was a great oppression upon commerce, as every bill of exchange, inclosed in a letter, was chargeable, which, being added to the stamp duty on bills, would make the amount an intolerable burthen. He wished a difference to be made between letters inclosed and bills.

Mr. *Dampier* too complained of another grievance in the Postage, as the bill now stood: a single letter, to or from London to Edinburgh, would pay only 7s.; but a letter from Edinburgh, that should travel 20 miles out of Scotland into England, would pay 8 pence.—No alteration was made in consequence of these observations; the blanks were filled up, and the House returned.

The order of the day was then read, for going into a committee on the Scots forfeited estates bill; and, a motion being made for the Speaker's leaving the chair,

Mr. *Popham* rose to oppose it. He was sorry, he said, that a bill of so much importance, as that of giving away the property of the public, had been brought forward at so late a period of the session, when there were scarce 40 members in the House. This was a measure the impropriety of which could only be equalled by the precipitancy with which it had been hurried through the House; for though no more than 48 hours had elapsed since it was brought in, it had made so rapid a progress as to be now ready to get into a committee. He therefore would recommend the farther consideration of it to be deferred till the next session.

Mr. *Dundas* was sorry that the Hon. Member was not present when the bill was first brought in. If he had heard the reasons for the measure, he was sure he would have given it no opposition. The mischiefs, which the bill was intended to remedy, must be prevented now, or it would be too late. The spirit of emigration, which threatened the Highlands of Scotland with desolation, was spreading in an alarming degree, and could only be stopped by passing the bill now before the House.

Marquess of *Graham* said, the necessity of putting a stop to the discontents of the people in the Highlands was very urgent.

Mr. *Popham* gave up the point.—The Speaker left the chair, the blanks were filled, and the bill passed without any further opposition.

Aug. 6.

The House in a committee of supply,

Sr. *George Yung* (secretary at War) moved, That the sum of 15,726l. be granted, for the purpose of paying the officers of the reduced regiments their full pay up to the 24th of

December, 1784, which, he understood, would satisfy them.

Mr. *Pitt* seconded the motion.

Lord *Blauclamp* represented the case of those officers as extremely affecting, having purchased their commissions at a high price, under the idea that they were to be continued, and now they were to be placed among the first that were dismissed; he wished to know, therefore, whether the sum demanded was to be granted by way of compensation for their long and painful services, several of them of 30 years standing, or only for present subsistence. If for the former he would by no means agree to it; but if for the latter, still something further should be thought of, he had no objection to the motion.

Several Members of great weight in the House, and some officers of high rank in the army, represented the case of these four reduced regiments as peculiarly hard. And

Mr. *Pitt* coincided with those gentlemen in opinion; yet the circumstances of the country were such as warranted the reduction of the army, and private distresses must give way to public necessity; however, he was in hopes that some plan might be found out of employing them in future; but it would be premature in him to mention what that might be.

The question, on the motion, was then put, and agreed to.

Mr. *Rose* then moved for the sum of 9000l. for the payment of the commitments of accounts, and 7000l. for their secretaries, and for the trouble of adjusting the claims of the American sufferers, &c. &c. After which Mr. Speaker resumed the chair,

And the House instantly resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, when the petition from the holders of navy bills was taken into consideration. Mr. *Thornson*, who presented the petition, endeavoured to explain to the House the nature of that kind of traffic. It was, however, a kind of jobbing, which, depending entirely upon calculation, was little attended to, and less understood, by the far greater part of the House. He concluded, however, with moving, to refer the petition to the committee of supply, in which he was seconded by Mr. *Adley*.

Mr. *Fox*, as usual upon all such occasions, distinguished himself by the propriety of his remarks, and the accuracy of his deductions. He challenged the whole Treasury bench to stand up and confute any one of his arguments. On this occasion he triumphed over the feeble efforts of his opposers, and he made it very clearly clear to the bystanders in the House, that he was the ablest (if not the honestest) financier in Europe. He was indeed, a powerful advocate for the navy bill holders; though he did not exert the same zeal for the holders of annuities and be sure, while he could he left to be loaded by the Minister.

The question, on the motion, after an elaborate

borate discussion, in which Mr. Thornton, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Lord Mahon, Lord North, Mr. Hammer, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Rose, bore a part, being called for, and carried, the House resolved itself into a committee of supply, when the matter in question was, as it should seem, disposed of agreeably to all parties; but we profess ourselves totally ignorant of the mode.

Aug. 9.

The order of the day for the third reading of the horse-tax bill;

Mr. Pitt proposed, instead of taxing race-horses a guinea each time they start, and five guineas the winning horse, that a tax of two guineas each horse or mare, at first starting, should be the full tax for the year.

Lord Feilding was apprehensive that the tax on horses would have a bad effect, and operate as a bar to the breeding of horses that formerly were the pride and the boast of this country: he meant, he said, the large breed of black horses. To encourage breeding horses of that description he proposed an exemption, but, not having a motion for that purpose properly prepared, his purpose was defeated, and the bill was passed.

The order of the day, for the third reading of the bill for restoring the forfeited estates in Scotland, was read; when

Sir James Johnston hoped the estates were to be restored with all their feudal vassalage, as before their confiscation, appended to them.

Mr. Dundas replied that these estates, having lapsed to the crown, could not now be held by any other tenure than the laws of the land prescribed.

The bill was passed, and sent to the Lords.

The House going into a committee of ways and means;

Mr. Hussey objected to the allowing of interest on ordnance debentures, after being due fifteen months, as had been usual. The grounds of his objection arose from the advanced price which contractors generally set upon their contracts, not less than 30 per cent. more than the real value, owing to the uncertainty of the time of payment, with which the House had nothing to do.

Mr. Pitt, considering that the ordnance debt had been due three years, thought it but reasonable that some compensation should be made to persons who had given so long credit to government; he therefore would allow the holders interest for the same after the expiration of fifteen months, the usual time of credit.

Mr. Rose informed the House that he had a proposition to make of a very important nature. It had appeared, on the most uncontrovertible information, that great frauds were daily practised in the manufacture of soap and starch; and that those two articles were frequently made in cottages on commons, and in places at a distance from the residence of any officer of excise; by which means the

revenue on soap and starch had decreased to an alarming degree. He proposed, therefore, to prevent persons from manufacturing soap and starch, any where but in market towns, on severe penalties.

Mr. Denham observed, that the putting a stop to persons settled in business from exercising their lawful calling, was a matter of too much importance to be brought on at the eve of a session. It ought to be considered with the most scrupulous attention.

Mr. Pitt assured the Hon. Member, that it was a measure of absolute necessity. The practice was got to such a head, that, if the bill should pass over to another session, the revenue would suffer more than 50,000*l.* loss by the delay.

Mr. Eden did not think that such a bill ought to be brought in within four days of prorogation: however, he wished to see the bill, which was ordered accordingly.

The smuggling bill, which had been once committed, and twice recommitted, was again sent to a committee. Some amendments of little moment were proposed, and agreed to; and the bill passed.

Aug. 10.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the report of the commutation bill.

Mr. Jolliffe rose to oppose the bill, as totally inadequate to the end proposed. The smugglers, notwithstanding the circumstances of penalty and restraint, while other objects of smuggling, such as spirits and tobacco, were left them, would still find means of continuing their illicit commerce; the pretence, therefore, of meeting the smuggler on his own ground, by underselling him in the market, would be wholly frustrated. It is well known, that the foreign merchants are overstocked; that the smuggler can have teas of the very best quality at his own price; and that, while he has other articles to deal in, he will always find his account in underselling the fair trader. After endeavouring to make the bill appear nugatory as a preventive to smuggling, he next went to shew the price that was to be extorted from the people as a commutation for the part of the revenue which Government was to relinquish in order to try a hopeless experiment. Houses, he said, were to be taxed at a certainty, though the advantages the inhabitants were to reap were precarious. This, surely, was giving good coin for false and counterfeit money, which was, in fact, a species of Ministerial, if not Parliamentary, swindling.

Mr. Moysley objected to the bill, as an additional tax upon landholders, for upon them it would ultimately fall. They must either pay the tax themselves, or have their houses blinded and disfigured, and at last be obliged to let them to future tenants at an unuer-rent. Gentlemen, he said, did not know what they were doing when they were loading themselves and their tenants with such grievous burdens,

burdens, to aggrandise the stock-holders of the East India Company.

Aldm. *Newnham* was sensible of the hardships that would arise from the tax; but he thought the abolition of smuggling worth the purchase.

Mr. *Myers*, Member for York, thought, at first, the commutation tax a good tax, but he now saw it in a very different light.

Sir *Edward Ashley* thought, that, as it was only by way of experiment, the tax should be temporary.

Mr. *Eden* was for recommitting the bill. He stated many cases where the proposed tax would bear hard, and little or no advantage accrue, to the payer. Schools, in particular. Old mansions occupied by farmers. Decayed houses, from 9 to 12 windows, occupied by poor tradesmen and labourers. He enumerated some other articles that wanted regulation in the bill; coffee-houses and tea-drinking-houses were fit objects of taxation, but he did not see their names in the bill.

Mr. *Rose* said, it was impossible to draw the line; every coffee-house was now a tavern, and every tavern a coffee-house.

Several other gentlemen spoke against the bill; and the question being loudly called for, the House divided—for the bill, 143; against it, 40.

The report was then read; and, when they came to the clause of laying three shillings on houses of seven windows,

Mr. *Huffey* said, it would depopulate the country; and moved to leave out the word *three*, and insert *two* in its stead.

Mr. *Pitt* said, that an alteration of one third would cause a great deficiency, and, as he was not prepared with taxes in lieu, he could not give it up.

Mr. *Eden* was of the same opinion.

The motion was put, and negatived; and the House proceeded with the report.

Aug. 11.

The order of the day for the second reading of the bill for allowing a draw-back on the exportation of iron, hemp, sail-cloth, and cordage, to the British colonies and United States of America.

Mr. *Eden* stated a compact between England and Ireland, which he thought would be violated by this measure, and wished the bill to be postponed till the Parliament of Ireland should meet, when both kingdoms might go hand in hand together.

Mr. *Dundas* obviated that objection, and it was agreed to commit the bill for to-morrow.

The House went into committee on the bill for lowering the duty on spirits and made wines (see p. 937), when the blank for the duty per gallon on the wash was filled up with the words five pence.

Aug. 12.

The order of the day, for going into a committee on the bill for registering the quali-

fications for killing game, being read,

Mr. *Sheridan* stated, that, in his opinion, the bill was unfit to go into a committee, as it was not drawn agreeably to the resolutions of the House.

Mr. *Speaker* agreed with the Hon. Member, that, if such a difference was discovered, the bill could not proceed a step farther, unless by the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. *Pitt* acknowledged, that, strictly speaking, the bill was not worded exactly as laid down by the resolutions of the House; but, in his opinion, the difficulty might be easily obviated by the insertion of only two or three words.

Mr. *Sheridan* did not mean, he said, to retard the progress of the bill; but insisted, that, if the alterations were not made, the bill would be nugatory, and might be thrown out on the third reading.

Mr. *Pitt* desired to know what the objections were, for he could not find them out.

Mr. *Sheridan* thought it not a little extraordinary that the Right Hon. Gentleman should not know what the defects were, and yet, but a few minutes before, he had declared that a very few words would supply them. He would, however, to save trouble, point them out. The resolutions went to oblige all *qualified* persons to take out a licence; but the bill extended the power to *all persons* to take out a licence to kill game; now certainly the Right Hon. Gentleman never meant that every person, on buying a licence, should have a right to kill game; if so, he had no objection; but certainly that was not the intention of the House.

Mr. *Orde* was of opinion, that the bill, being now only before the House with blanks, was incomplete, and might be altered without a new bill. This was agreed to.

The necessary alterations were made, and the bill committed.

The order of the day being read, for going into a committee on the hat bill;

Mr. *Sheridan* stated the hardship that a licence of ten shillings a year would bring upon little shop-keepers in the villages in the country, who perhaps paid only forty shillings a year rent, and sold hats among other things for which they must likewise take out licences. He insisted that these licences must operate to the ruin of all such petty shop-keepers, if not mitigated. That for hats he thought by far too much; and, instead of one pound for licences in market-towns, he proposed ten shillings, and instead of ten shillings in villages, five shillings. Licences for retailers in London and Westminster might stand as they did.

Mr. *McDonald* was clearly of Mr. *Sheridan's* opinion.

And Mr. *Pitt* saw the necessity of the reduction, and yielded to it.

The

The House was resumed, and adjourned.

Aug. 13.

The order of the day for receiving the report of the committee on the gold and silver plate bill, being read;

Aldm. Newnham objected to the mode of stamping at the Assay-office in the manner prescribed, which would, he said, materially affect the export trade. He said, plate was now stamped in the rough state, and, if weighed then, there would be one fifth loss to the manufacturer; and, if stamped when finished, it would deface the beauty, and spoil the sale.

Mr. Royle said, that a meeting of the trade had been held, and it had been agreed to stamp in the rough, and to allow a certain proportion for waste.

The report of the game bill was brought up, and

Mr. Sheridan pointed out some farther defects in the bill, which, he said, would operate only for the benefit of poachers. He related a humorous hypothetical conversation between a Lord of a Manor on his own ground, and a person licenced to kill game, on their insisting on shewing each other their credentials. He reprobated the bill; and added farther, that there never yet was an act passed relative to the game, and he believed there never would, that was not irreconcilable either with common sense or common justice.

Mr. Pitt observed, that he had this to say, that he had surmounted the Hon. Gentleman's main objection, and had added nothing to the harsh effect of the game laws. The amendments being read, and agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The civil list debt came next into debate, and produced much explanation, much altercation, and little satisfaction. It opened a series of state craft, practised by one Administration after another, till an end was put to the conversation by a motion for adjournment.

The third reading of the commutation bill being called for;

Mr. Wilberforce begged leave to add a clause, by way of rider, to empower dealers to return to the East India Company the chests of tea, purchased at former sales, which they might have in hand unopened, under certain regulations and restrictions.

Mr. Atkinson opposed this clause, as opening a door for at least 10,000 persons to exercise their ingenuity to cheat the Company, and defraud the revenue; besides giving the Directors of the Company a degree of trouble which they were by no means willing to undertake.

Mr. Pitt was of another opinion, and thought it inconsistent with common justice to force men to pay duties for tea, which in the fair course of trade they might have in possession, at the same time that their neighbours might have their teas without duties.

The clause was admitted.

Aug. 16.

Lord Maben rose, to inform the House, that a petition had been put into his hand, signed by a respectable number of the inhabitants of the county of Durham and the town of Berwick, stating, that the breed of dogs had greatly increased, and praying, that a tax might be laid upon dogs of all descriptions. His lordship moved, That the petition do lie upon the table, which was agreed to.

Mr. R. Le brought up the additional clause to the commutation bill, whereby it is provided, that the East India Company shall make an allowance to the purchasers of teas at their last sales (meaning the sales of the former year) conditionally, that the same shall be returned to them in the original packages, precisely in the same state in which they were purchased. Agreed; and that the clause be added as a rider.

Sums accounts, relative to the civil list debt, were called for by *Mr. Sheridan*; some of which were afterwards laid before the House; others were not made out.

The session ended; but this official dispute lies over to another session.

Aug. 20.

This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers; and, after giving the royal assent to several bills (see p. 635), closed the session by the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close this session of Parliament without returning you my warmest thanks for the eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and diligent attention to the public service.

"The happiest effects may be expected from the provisions which you have made for the better government of India, and from the institution of a tribunal so peculiarly adapted to the trial of offences committed in that distant country.

"I observe, with great satisfaction, the laws which you have passed for the preservation and improvement of the revenue. No exertions shall be wanting on my part to give them vigour and effect.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The zeal and liberality with which you have provided for the exigencies of the public service, and the assistance which you have given me to prevent a growing arrear in the expences of my civil list, demand my particular thanks.

"I feel in common with you for the unavoidable burthens of my people.

"The importance of effectually supporting our national credit, after a long and exhausting war, can alone reconcile me to so painful a necessity. I trust, the same consideration will enable my faithful subjects to meet it, as they have uniformly done, with fortitude and patience.

"My

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The definitive treaty which has been signed with the States General of The United Provinces, and the peace concluded in India, as well as the assurances which I receive from foreign powers, promise the continuance of a general tranquillity.

"I trust, therefore, that, after so laborious a session, it will not be found necessary to call you again together at a very early period.

"Many important objects, with respect to our trade and commerce, which could not now be provided for, will naturally require

your attention after the recess; and such regulations will, I trust, be framed, after a full investigation, as shall be found best calculated to promote the wealth and prosperity of all the parts of the empire."

And afterwards the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 26th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 26th day of October next.

When voted. A R R A N G E M E N T of S U P P L I E S.

1784.		N. A V Y.				
June 1.	26,000 seamen, with 4,495 marines	-	-	£.1,352,000	0	0
25.	Ordinary, navy, and half-pay	-	-	701,869	0	6
	Building, &c. ships	-	-	1,100,000	0	0
				<hr/>		
				3,153,869	0	6

O. R D N A N C E.

Remaining in 1783	-	-	-	181,141	6	4
Ordnance, 1784	-	-	-	429,008	2	7
				<hr/>		
				610,149	8	11

A R M Y.

15.	17,483 landmen for 1784 (with 2030 invalids)	-	-	636,190	9	1
	Guards and garrisons	-	-	284,213	2	9
	1 regiment of light dragoons, and 5 battalions foot for East India	-	-	8,252	7	9
	General and staff officers	-	-	6,080	6	6
	2 Hanoverian battalions of foot, from June 25 to Dec. 24, 1783	-	-	9,371	17	9
	Bxchequer fees for poundage to infantry for 1784	-	-	67,551	14	1
	Chelsea hospital	-	-	173,001	15	5½
28.	Reduced officers	-	-	75,116	18	6
	Officers and privates of horse reduced	-	-	563	12	10
	Reduced officers, further account	-	-	130,300	0	0
	Commissioned officers, British troops in America	-	-	54,653	10	6
	Officers late in service of States General	-	-	35,44	11	3
	Pensions to widows of commissioned officers	-	-	17,000	4	0
	Ditto to widows of officers in British America	-	-	686	0	0
	2 regiments of foot from Ireland to Gibraltar	-	-	4,246	11	0
	Additional charge for 3 regiments foot in 1783	-	-	10,524	17	4
	5 battalions of Hanoverian troops	-	-	23,419	0	10½
	General and staff officers in America and West Indies	-	-	6,291	7	0
	Defraying charges of several corps until disbanded	-	-	9,821	15	6
29.	Subsidy troops of Hesse Cassel for 1784	-	-	120,369	11	7
	Detachment of 6,463 troops ditto	-	-	60,035	8	4½
	Troops of Brunswick	-	-	2,366	13	0
28.	Land extras	-	-	2,360,992	0	9
				<hr/>		
				4,064,593	15	10½

D E F I C I E N C I E S, via.

June 15.	Annuity 1758 to July 5, 1783	-	-	23,566	2	7
	Ditto 1778 to ditto	-	-	168,019	2	9½
	Ditto 1779 to ditto	-	-	73,339	19	8
	Ditto 1780 to ditto	-	-	207,909	10	3
	Ditto 1782 to ditto	-	-	435,888	19	2
	Ditto 1783 to October 10, 1783	-	-	24,943	5	0½
	Deficiency in grants, 1783	-	-	36,814	15	5
30.	Deficiency in land, malt, &c.	-	-	706,166	0	0
				<hr/>		
				1,676,647	14	11½

M I S C E L L A N E O U S S E R V I C E S.

June 14.	Turkey company	-	-	4,000	0	0
	British Museum	-	-	3,000	0	0

June

June 14.	Roads and bridges in North Britain	-	-	4,830	7	6
30.	Commons addresses	-	-	120,000	0	0
	Buildings at Somerset-house	-	-	25,000	0	0
	American plantations	-	-	9,150	0	0
	Forts in Africa	-	-	10,000	0	0
				175,980	7	6
June 3.	Exchequer bills discharged	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	Ditto discharged for renewal of the Bank charter granted in 1783	-	-	2,000,000	0	0
				14,181,240	7	8½
	Total services, as stated by Mr. Pitt	-	-	592,474	12	3½
				14,773,715	0	0
W A Y S. AND M E A N S.						
Mar. 2.	Land and malt	-	-	2,750,000	0	0
	Exchequer bills renewed	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	Ditto ditto by Bank of England	-	-	2,000,000	0	0
	Savings in Exchequer	-	-	99,955	0	0
	Ditto in army votes, 1783,	-	-	423,780	0	0
	Sinking fund for 1784	-	-	1,000,000	0	0
	Loan for 1784	-	-	6,000,000	0	0
				14,773,715	0	0
				Total of ways and means, as stated by Mr. Pitt		

Extract from "The Report of the Commissioners" appointed by the King of France to enquire into the Merits of Animal Magnetism as a Cure for Disorders. A new Discovery.

DR. Mesmer, a German physician, having, within the course of a few years, amassed large sums at Paris by pretending to cure diseases by animal magnetism, the King of France named a commission, consisting of four of the first physicians in Paris, and five of the most celebrated members of the Academy of Sciences, to enquire into the truth of these cures.

The report of the Gentlemen is now before us: they begin by giving an account of Dr. Mesmer's doctrine, as given by himself in a "Memoire sur la Decouverte du Magnetisme Animal."

"Animal magnetism is a fluid universally dispersed: it is the mean of a mutual influence betwixt celestial bodies, the earth, and animal bodies,—so continued as to admit of no vacuum—of a subtilty far beyond that of all other bodies whatever—capable of receiving, propagating, and communicating, all the impressions of motion; and susceptible of a flux and reflux.—The animal body is subjected to the influences of this agent, by means of the nerves, which are immediately affected by it. The human body has properties analagous to those of the magnet, it has also poles. The action and virtue of animal magnetism may be communicated from one body to other bodies, either animate or inanimate. It operates at a great distance, without the assistance of any intermediate body; is increased and reflected by mirrors; communicated, propagated, and increased by sound; and may be accumulated, concentrated, and transported. Though the fluid itself is universal,

yet all animated bodies are not alike affected by it. On the contrary, there are some, though but very few in number, whose presence destroys all the effects of this fluid on other bodies.

"Animal magnetism cures nervous disorders immediately, and other disorders mediately. It assists and perfects the action of physic, provokes and directs salutary crises, brings the physician acquainted with every circumstance of every disorder of every person of every age, is never attended with bad consequences, and is, in short, an universal means of curing and preserving mankind." This is the Doctor's theory.

The Commissioners then tell us, that they repaired to the house of Mr. Deslon, who admits all Dr. Mesmer's principles, and performs cures after the same manner. He accordingly read them a paper, stating that there is but one nature, one disease, and one cure, which cure is animal magnetism. He then engaged, 1. To prove the existence of animal magnetism; 2. To communicate what he knew on the subject; and 3. To prove the utility of the discovery of animal magnetism in the cure of diseases. The Commissioners accordingly began their process by attending in the common room where patients are magnetised.

The apparatus in use, in the common magnetic room, consists of a circular platform, made of oak, and raised about a foot and a half from the ground. This platform is called the *baquet*; at the top of it there are a number of holes, in which there are iron rods with moveable joints for the purpose of applying them to any part of the body. The patients are formed into a circle round the platform, and each touches his iron rod, which he can apply to any part of his body

he pleases; they are joined to one another by a cord passed round their bodies, and intended to increase the effect by communication. In the corner of the room is a piano forte, on which different airs, sometimes accompanied with a song, are played. Each of the persons who magnetise holds an iron rod in his hand, ten or twelve feet long. This rod, Mr. Deslon told the Commissioners, is the conductor of magnetism, which is to concentrate it in its point, and render its emanations more sensible. Sound is another conductor, and, in order to communicate the fluid to the piano forte, you need only approach the iron rod to it; the person who plays also furnishes some magnetism, which is transmitted to the patients, who are near, by sounds.

The interior part of the platform is so composed as to concentrate the magnetism in it; it is the great reservoir, from whence it diffuses itself by the branches of iron plunged in it. The Committee took care to satisfy themselves, by means of an electrometer, and an iron needle not touched with a magnet, that there was no magnet concealed, nor any electricity.

The patients receive the magnetical influx in all the following ways, *i. e.* by the iron, the cord, and the sound of the piano. They are also directly magnetised by the Doctor's finger, and the rod held in his hand. This is carried about the face, head, or diseased parts, always observing the direction of the poles. But they are chiefly magnetised by the application of the hands, and the pressure of the fingers on the hypochondria, and lower regions of the stomach.

The effects on the patients are various; some are not at all affected; others spit, cough, sweat, and feel extraordinary heats in different parts of the body; and many have very strong and extraordinary convulsions. These are catching, so that, when one has them, many more are immediately affected. Nothing can appear more singular than these to a man who sees them for the first time; besides violent screams, tears, laughter, hiccup, and spitting of blood, you see the patients looking out for particular people, smiling to one another, and endeavouring to soften the crisis; but the magnetiser governs them all; for, though apparently in a dose, a look or word from him will wake them, so that it is certain he has a very great command over them. Their convulsions are called crises; many women are affected by them, but very few men.

The Commissioners soon saw that they could do nothing to the purpose in this public way; and they very sensibly determined to make private experiments, the objects of which were, first, to know if there was such a thing as animal magnetism; and, secondly, to discover whether, supposing it to exist, it did any good. For it might exist, and yet do no good; but it could do no good, if it did not exist.

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With respect to its existence, nobody can feel or smell it; some, indeed, pretend to see it come out of the finger which conducts it, and to feel its passage when the finger is carried to the face, or cross the hand. But, in the former case, what they feel is the insensible transpiration which may be made visible by the microscope; and, in the second, a degree of heat and cold arising from the different temperatures of the finger and face. As to the smell, if ever there is any, it is only the smell of the heated iron, or that of the fingers. There remain then two ways of trying this remedy, either by its final effects in curing diseases, or by its effects immediately perceptible in the animal economy. Mr. Deslon recommended the former, but the physicians, knowing that accident may often cure diseases where remedies fail, determined to have recourse to the latter as the surest process.

1. They tried it, therefore, first on themselves, and felt nothing.

2. They then magnetised seven of Deslon's patients at Dr. Franklin's at Passy; four felt nothing; and three felt, or affected to feel, a little.

3. They next magnetised several persons in higher life, who could give a rational account of what they felt; and none of these felt any thing that deserves to be mentioned—meaning then to ascertain precisely the effect of imagination in the business.

4. At times they blindfolded some of the common people, and deceived them into thinking themselves magnetised; and at other times they magnetised them, without letting them know they did so. When the imagination was struck, the patients felt something; and, when it was not struck, they felt nothing at all.

5. Having been told that a magnetised tree would produce convulsions, they blindfolded a young man, and said they would lead him towards one. He did feel convulsions; but unluckily they came on when he was moved from the tree, and were strongest when he was at the greatest distance from it. Mr. Deslon said, this was owing to all trees being magnetic: but, if so, every body susceptible of magnetism would fall into convulsions on approaching a tree.

6. One woman, accustomed to feel convulsions from magnetism, felt them when nothing was done to her, owing to the impression that they would come on.

7. Another woman, accustomed to be rendered dumb by her magnetic doctor, was in the same manner rendered dumb by the commissioners; but it is very extraordinary, that this took place only on the bandage, which was at first upon her eyes, being taken off, and on the hand being drawn across the face exactly in the manner it had been drawn when she was magnetised before. The process of her struggling in vain to speak was visible, and lasted a minute; but we see that more

follows

ences than one were to be affected before it could take place.

8. The sense most visibly affected is the sight. A woman, just come out of a crisis at Mr. Diston's, happening to catch the eye of one of his pupils who magnetised her, was fixed by it for three quarters of an hour. She could not get rid of this look for some time, but had it constantly before her for three days, sleeping and waking.

9. Imagination will make a crisis go off. A woman in convulsions, who was told she should no longer be magnetised, immediately recovered, though the operation went on as before.

From these facts the Commissaries reason thus:

10. It being proved that imagination acts in the private process, it will act more forcibly still in the public one; besides, the operator sometimes pressed strongly, and for a length of time, on different parts with his hands. The hypochondria and the pit of the stomach are the parts most commonly compressed; and it is certain in women, that by the pressure of the hypochondria the ovaries may be affected, &c. &c.

11. The facility with which emotions of the mind produce emotions of the body, and the sympathy by which convulsions are communicated from one to many, is notorious from several instances. Not to speak of general phenomena, such as panics, the uniform courage of an army, a general disposition to rebel, &c. &c. Marechal Vilarz tells us a curious story of a very sensible man in the Convent, who turned prophet on being spoken to by a prophetess, and conceived that from his union with her the Messiah was to come. In the year 1780, sixty girls, who were at sacrament at St. Roche's, caught convulsions from each other, and the accident frequently returned.

12. Finally, the touch, imitation, and imagination, are the three great causes of the effects attributed to magnetism. Mr. Diston seems to acknowledge the latter; but the Committee cannot agree with him, that so dangerous a remedy ought to be employed; for convulsions are a strong disorder in themselves, and, if suffered to be communicated in this manner, may extend to a whole city.

An authentic Copy of DR. JOHNSON'S WILL, extracted from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

IN the Name of God, Amen. I SAMUEL JOHNSON, being in full possession of my faculties, but fearing this night may put an end to my life, do ordain this my last will and testament. I bequeath to God a soul polluted with many sins, but I hope purified by repentance, and I trust redeemed by Jesus Christ. I leave 750l. in the hands of Bennet Langton, Esq. 300l. in the hands of Mr. Barclay and Mr. Perkins, brewers; 150l. in the hands of Dr. Percy, Bishop of Eromore;

1,000l. 3. per cent. annuities in the public funds, and 100l. now lying by me in ready money; all these beforementioned sums and property I leave, I say, to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Doctor William Scott, of Doctors Commons, in trust for the following uses; that is to say, to pay to the representative of the late William Innys, bookseller, in St. Paul's Church-yard, the sum of 200l. to Mrs. White, my female servant, 100l. stock in the three per cent. annuities; the rest of the aforesaid sums of money and property, together with my books, plate, and household furniture, I leave to the beforementioned Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Doctor William Scott, also in trust, to be applied, after paying my debts, to the use of Francis Barber, my man servant, a negro, in such manner as they shall judge most fit and available to his benefit. And I appoint the aforesaid Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Doctor William Scott, sole executors of this my last will and testaments hereby revoking all former wills and testaments whatsoever. In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix my seal, this eighth day of December, 1784.

SAM. JOHNSON. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published, declared, and delivered, by the said testator, as, his last will and testament, in the presence of us, the word *was* being first inserted in the opposite page.

GEORGE STRANAE.

JOHN DES MOULINS.

BY way of codicil to my last will and testament, I Samuel Johnson give, devise, and bequeath, my messuage or tenement, situate at Lichfield, in the county of Stafford, with the appurtenances, in the tenure or occupation of Mrs. Bond, of Lichfield aforesaid, or of Mr. Hinchman, her under-tenant, to my executors, in trust, to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from such sale I give and bequeath as follows, viz. to Thomas and Benjamin, the sons of Fisher Johnson, late of Leicester, and ——— Whiting, daughter of Thomas Johnson, late of Coventry, and the grand daughter of the said Thomas Johnson, one full and equal fourth part each; but, in case there shall be more grand daughters than one of the said Thomas Johnson living at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath the part or share of that one to, and equally between, such grand daughters. I give and bequeath to the Rev. Mr. Rogers of Barkley, near Frome, in the county of Somerset, the sum of 100l. requesting him to apply the same towards the maintenance of Elizabeth Henre, a lunatic. I also give and bequeath to my godchildren, the son and daughter of Mauritius Low, painter, each of them 100l. of my stock in the three per cent. consolidated annuities, to be applied and disposed of, by and at the discretion of my executors, in the education or settlement in the world of

my said legacies. Also, I give and bequeath to Sir John Hawkins, one of my executors, the *Annales Ecclesiastici* of Baronius, and Hollinshed's and Stowe's Chronicle, and also an octavo Common Prayer Book; to Bennet Langton, Esq. I give and bequeath my Polyglott Bible; to Sir Joshua Reynolds my great French Dictionary, by Martinere, and my own copy of my Folio English Dictionary of the last revision; to Doctor William Scott, one of my Executors, the *Dictionnaire de Commerce*, and Lectius's edition of the Greek Poets; to Mr. Windham, *Poetæ Græci Heroici per Henricum Stephanum*; to the Rev. Mr. Strahan, Vicar of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, Mill's Greek Testament, Beza's Greek Testament by Stephens, all my Latin Bibles, and my Greek Bible by Wechelius; to Dr. Heberden, Dr. Brocklesby, Dr. Butler, Mr. Cruikshanks the Surgeon who attended me, Mr. Holder my Apothecary, Gerard Hamilton Esq. Mrs. Gardiner, of Snow-hill, Mrs. Frances Reynolds, Mr. Houle, and the Rev. Mr. Houle his son, each a book at their election, to keep as a token of remembrance. I also give and bequeath to Mr. John Des Moulins 200l. consolidated three per cent. annuities; and to Mr. Saffres, the Italian Master, the sum of 5l. to be laid out in books of piety for his own use. And whereas the said Bennet Langton hath agreed, in consideration of the sum of 750l. mentioned in my Will to be in his hands, to grant and secure an annuity of 70l. payable during the life of me, and my servant Francis Barber, and the life of the survivor of us, to Mr. George Stubbs, in trust for us; my mind and will is, that, in case of my decease before the said agreement shall be perfected, the said sum 750l. and the bond for securing the said sum, shall go to the said Francis Barber. And I hereby give and bequeath to him the same in lieu of the bequest in his favour contained in my said Will. And I hereby empower my said executors to deduct and retain all expences that shall or may be incurred in the execution of my said Will, or of this Codicil thereto, out of such estate and effects as I shall die possessed of. All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate and effects, I give and bequeath to my said executors, in trust, for the said Francis Barber, his executors and administrators. Witness my hand and seal, this 9th day of December, 1784.

SAM JOHNSON, (L. S.)
Signed, sealed, published, declared, and delivered, by the said Samuel Johnson, as and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who in his presence, and at his request, and also in the presence of each other, have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses.

*John Copley.
William Gibson.
Henry Cato.*

Proved at London, with a Codicil, the 16th day of December, 1784, before the Worshipful George Harris, Doctor of Laws, and Surrogate, by the oath of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knight, Sir John Hawkins, Knight, and William Scott, Doctor of Laws, the executors named in the Will, to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer.

Dec. 18,	Henry Stevens,	} Deputy Registrars.
1784.	Geo. Gostling,	
	John Grene,	

For the following CEREMONIAL of Dr. JOHNSON'S Funeral, we are indebted to the kind Communication of Sir JOHN HAWKINS.

Hearse and six.

The Executors, viz. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and William Scott, LL.D. in a coach and four.

Eight coaches and four, containing the Literary Club, and others of the Doctor's friends, invited by the Executors; viz. Dr. Burney, Mr. Malone, Mr. Stevens, the Rev. Mr. Strahan, Mr. Ryland, Mr. Houle, Dr. Brocklesby, Mr. Cruikshanks, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Low, Mr. Paradise, General Paoli, Count Zenobio, Dr. Butler, Mr. Holder, Mr. Seward, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Saffres, Mr. Des Moulins, the Rev. Mr. Butt, Dr. Horsley, Dr. Farmer, Dr. Wright [to whom may be added, Mr. Cooke (who was introduced by Dr. Brocklesby), and the Doctor's faithful servant, Francis Barber.]

Two coaches and four, containing the pallbearers, viz. Mr. Burke, Mr. Windham, Sir Charles Bunbury, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Colman, and Mr. Langton.

After these followed two mourning coaches and four, filled with gentlemen who, as volunteers, honoured the funeral with their attendance. These were the Rev. Mr. Houle, the Rev. Mr. East, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Mickle, Mr. Sharp, Mr. C. Burney, and Mr. G. Nicol.

Thirteen gentlemen's carriages closed the procession, which began soon after twelve, and reached the Abbey a little before one.

The corpse was met at the West door by the Prebendaries in their surplices and doctors' hoods; and the officers of the church, and attendants on the funeral, were then marshalled in the following order.

Two Vergers.

The Rev. Mr. Strahan The Rev. Mr. Butt.
THE BODY.

Sir Joshua Reynolds,
as chief mourner, and an Executor.
Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Scott,
as executors.

The rest two and two.

The body then proceeded to the fourth cross, and, in view of the three executors, was deposited by the side of Mr. Garrick, with the feet opposite to the monument of Shakespeare.

FORBIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The war between the Emperor and the Dutch Republic, that has for some time past threatened the peace of Europe, begins now no longer to be dreaded. Those who have attentively marked the conduct of the Emperor since his exaltation to the Imperial Dignity, have beheld with great satisfaction his views directed to advance the glory of his empire, not by kindling the flames of war, and increasing the miseries of mankind, but by nobler and far more laudable pursuits, the extension of commerce, and the cultivation of useful arts.

His Imperial Majesty began his reign by securing his frontiers from the inroads of the Poles on one side, and from the encroachments of the Turks on the other; and, having accomplished these great objects without war, he next turned his thoughts to the improvement of his civil government, by encouraging liberal, and abolishing useles and burdensome institutions; reforming abuses, cherishing by his example sentiments of moderation, and eradicating as much as was possible that baneful spirit of intolerance that generally prevailed among the most enlightened part of his subjects. These prejudices in a great measure subdued, he saw nothing more wanting to render his people great and happy, than to introduce among them a spirit of industry and emulation; a desire of outdoing their neighbours in the cultivation of their soil, in their fabrics, and the perfection of their manufactures, and above all of attending to the enlargement of their marine, of which he every day saw more and more the importance.

These have hitherto been the leading features of his Imperial Majesty's reign; and it is manifestly in prosecution of this last part of his plan of reform, that the dormant claim of the navigation of the Scheldt has been lately revived.

Seeing, as he did, the principal nations round him tired of war, and earnestly desirous of maintaining peace; and seeing at the same time the feeble state of the Republic of Holland, deserted by her old and firm allies, and having no solid dependence on her new friends, divided among themselves, and incapable of making any effectual resistance; in this abject state of humiliation, it was natural for a wise Prince to endeavour to regain by pacific means what his predecessors in the empire had in ages past lost by bloody and unsuccessful wars. He therefore seized this critical moment to prefer his claim to the free navigation of the Scheldt; and he did it with a firmness which marks his character, and which left his opponents no time to deliberate. His demand was peremptory, and a refusal was to be considered as a declaration of war. Such was the origin of the present disputes: but the subsequent measures have proved, that the wisest plans are frequently defeated by the simplest means. It could

hardly have been imagined that their High Mightinesses in their present situation would have braved the whole Imperial power, and, instead of obedience would have cast the first stone: but so it has happened; and this unexpected check has given time for cool reflection—The prize and the purchase will bear no comparison;—and his Imperial Majesty is too wise and too virtuous a prince to involve his empire, and of course all Europe, in a war, by which only a very small part of his subjects can receive any immediate advantage. His Majesty will however find his account in the enterprise. He will throw off the fetters that have long circumscribed the commerce of his subjects, and open to them the free navigation of the ocean to every part of the world. He will not be denied by pacific means the freedom of trading to the East and West Indies, from which his subjects had long been restricted by former treaties; and he will no doubt make the most of those ports, which he is in possession of to improve and enlarge his marine. Such, it is presumed, will be the issue of the present contest, as every state in Europe is interested to prevent a war, and none more than his Imperial Majesty.

Versailles, Dec. 12. The Emperor's answer is at length arrived; and, to the great joy of the friends of mankind, demonstrates a disposition for peace. This answer was brought hither by the ambassador Comte de Mercy.

Paris, Dec. 20. Carriers are daily arriving from Vienna, London, the Hague, and Berlin; those, who pretend to be informed by the proceedings of our cabinet, say, that the proposals for a compromise of the differences subsisting between the court of Vienna and the Republic, are accepted.

Vienna, Dec. 16. The King of Prussia has given notice to the princes of the empire, that he shall look upon it as an act of hostility on their parts, if they give permission to the Austrian troops to pass through their dominions, in their way to the borders of the Scheldt. This occasions great embarrassment.

Paris, Dec. 12. A stranger arrived last night at the hotel of Count de Mercy, the Imperial ambassador, who, it is undoubtedly true, was no other than the very Emperor Joseph himself. The purpose of his visit, says the writer, is obvious—'tis to prevent the signing the treaty now on the tapis from taking place. He has already had two conferences; and his stay will be short, as he is hourly expected at Brussels.

Warsaw, Oct. 27. The number of Nuncios, assembled at the Dyet of Grodno, amount to 128. The most important deliberations are on the following subjects, viz. 1. The regulations of the rights of the Dissidents. 2. The most exact determination of the expences of the Republic. 3. The arrangement of the limits with Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

Prussia. 3. A sketch of a new code of laws. 5. The exemption of the legislative power of the permanent council. 6. A regulation in favour of the committee of the Republic as well as that of the city of Dantzic. 7. The relief of the expelled Jews. 8. Alliances to regulate with foreign powers. 9. The affairs of the Duchy of Courland.

Vienna, Dec. 2. The late revolt of the Vallachians has thrown the neighbouring States into the greatest confusion. It is now some months since 400 of these people refused to work for their chiefs, and wanted to serve under the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty would not except their services; whereupon about 13,000 of them assembled, and have committed the greatest outrages on their nobles, having impaled some of their bailiffs, broke the arms and legs of others, and set fire to their houses: these ruffians have plundered and set fire to all the gentlemen's seats in the road, except those belonging to the Emperor. The damage done at Count Palby's castle is valued at 20,000 florins. Count de Fancy was obliged to make his escape from his castle in the uniform of one of his Hussars, to avoid the cruel death they had prepared for him. The rebels were no sooner informed of his escape than they set fire to his village. In another village they set fire to, they threw a young lady of sixteen into the flames, because they could not find her father. These misguided people do not seem to be at all displeased with the Emperor, but only with their own nobility. Baron Joseph de Torozkay was obliged to leave all he had to their mercy, and arrived at Colofwar with his wife and children. All the Counts, Barons, and most of the gentry, have left their estates, and retired to the towns.

By the latest accounts from Hormstadt, the rebels have agreed to a cessation of arms, on three conditions; first, a pardon; 2dly, better treatment from their superiors; 3dly, a freedom from vassalage; these granted, they proposed to separate, and return to their respective homes.

Brussels, Dec. 10. The important affairs of the state do not so wholly engross the attention of his Imperial Majesty, as to make him unmindful of his favorite object, the useful reform of religious houses. A circular letter is just sent to all the superiors of the mendicant friars in the Austrian Netherlands, enjoining them to give an account of all their convents, the names, ages, and functions of every individual in each; of the produce arising from alms; and an absolute prohibition from admitting novices, without the express consent of the governor.

ADVICES FROM THE EAST INDIES.

By the last packet from *India* many interesting advices have been received; but those that have been made public partake more of private than of public information. The dispatches from General Hastings have

found their way only to those who have access to the cabinet, and to the secret committee of proprietors; but with the calamitous sufferings of those unhappy men who were prisoners to Tipoo Saib, their friends are now made fully acquainted.

The unfortunate captives at Bednore, whom the brave General Matthews was by superior numbers obliged to surrender on honourable terms of capitulation, were with himself most treacherously betrayed, and exposed to miseries and insults more grievous than even death itself. Being suffered to march out of the fort with drums beating and colours flying, in the front of which they were to lay down their arms, they instantly found themselves surrounded by three or four battalions of Sepoys with bayonets fixed, who, in direct violation of the articles of capitulation, made prisoners of the whole garrison, stripping them of their money and whatever they had of value, and confining them in chains, with a scanty allowance of rice and water for their subsistence. In this wretched situation they remained for several days, and when it became absolutely necessary to remove them up the country, they were chained in pairs, and marched during the scorching heat at the rate of 20 or 25 miles a day, without the least regard to those who were weak or ill; so that several officers as well as common men fell dead on the road with their burdens on their backs. When they halted to eat, it was in the open sun; nor were they suffered to stop to drink without a stroke on the back to quicken their draught. After 11 days painful march, linked man to man, and obliged to do all offices together, they at length arrived at their destined prisons, where they had their rusty irons knocked off from their wrists, and hoped to be released from chains, but to their mortifications were loaded with others ten times heavier on their legs.

In this deplorable manner they were obliged to lie on the bare ground, with nothing to subsist on but black rice and bad water. "Only picture to yourself, says Mr. Hubbard, secretary to General Matthews, the truly deplorable situation we were in, bearing the oppressive length of rude heavy irons, with all the horrors of a dungeon to dread. No relief if attacked by sickness; our bed the cold ground, with rats and other vermin in abundance; our fare coarse rice and water, and subject to the insults of black rascally Sepoys, who were continually tantalizing us with false reports, and adding to our distresses by brutal usage."

The Nabob, says the same writer, before we set out, had sent for the general and all the captains and principal officers, as we thought, to have better treatment, among whom a few subalterns squeezed themselves; but those were all privately murdered or publicly put to death. The general, who was confined at Seringapatam, Hyder's capital,

was secretly poisoned, as were all those captains, town major, two commissaries, the pay-master, and all who went from us. And the general's brother, and a brave lieutenant, who accompanied him, were taken out of their beds, and had their throats cut. When the assassins came to administer the poison (composed of the milk of the cocoa-nut bush) they peremptorily persisted in refusing it, and it was by violence that it was forced down their throats. No prayers nor entreaties could prevail on the ruffians to stay the execution till further orders could be procured from the Nabob, but all expired together in the greatest agonies. This writer adds, that poor Mrs. Matthews is insane for the loss of her husband.

Another writer says, that previous to his capture the general had secured a large property which his lady had taken with her out of the reach of the Nabob; to make himself master of which, he had caused letters to be written in the name of the general, expressing his warmest acknowledgement for the kindness with which he was treated, and earnestly inviting her to come to him, with whom she might remain, as he was made to say, in perfect security. Those letters the general was obliged to sign; but failing in their effects, he then had recourse to threats, and at length had the brutality to order his threats to be carried, as above, into execution. The above particulars are all confirmed in other advices from Bombay and Madras.

But it was not against Tippoo Saib only, that the British prisoners had reason to complain. A vindictive proposition against the English, dishonourable to the character of a commander in chief, had determined M. Suffrein to retaliate upon the British prisoners in India the miseries which the French prisoners had suffered in America. The following extracts from authentic letters will justify the severity of this remark. The officers and sailors of the Hannibal having been landed at Cuddalore, though there were good accommodations for them in the fort, and plenty of vessels to carry them, according to the instructions of the French ministry, to the Mauritius, were surrendered to the troops of the Nabob. put in irons, and marched two by two without distinction to Chillambram, where they were fed on rice and water, and punished with stripes at the discretion of the lowest havildar.

In this situation the commissioned officers took occasion, in a letter directed to M. Suffrein, to complain of the rigour with which they were treated, sixty of them indiscriminately crowded into a miserable hole depending on the precarious supply of an arbitrary man; witnesses to scenes shocking to humanity, seamen expiring in the most wretched manner merely for want of assistance, and earnestly imploring relief.

To these remonstrances the answer was to

this effect, "That it was Messrs. Hughes, Macartney, and Coote, they had to thank; had they listened to the proposals made by M. Duchemin and himself for a cartel, they would not have been at Chillambram, nor would he have been under the disagreeable necessity of placing them where they might incur the risque of being ill treated."

To a like remonstrance from Mr. Carthew lieutenant of the Hannibal, M. Suffrein more clearly explained himself. "It was never my intention," says he, "that the prisoners should be fed on rice and water—" "I was too much affected on firing at New York, 300 Frenchmen taken at the commencement of the war, crowded into a prison-ship, and dying of an epidemical diseases ever to imitate the example. Messrs Hughes, Coote, and Macartney, have to answer to God and their nation for the lives of men whom they cause miserably perish." Such were the evasive answers of M. Suffrein. How different in character from the amiable Matthews!

WEST INDIA ADVICES.

From *Granada*, that on the 2d of September they had a heavy fall of rain, accompanied with dreadful thunder and lightning, which set fire to the flag-staff in Fort Frederick, and the flames reaching the powder magazine, the barrels blew up with a terrible explosion.

A fleet of Spanish ships with troops on board were lately seen steering to the Mosquito shore, in order to drive out the British settlers, and to take possession of the settlement in the name of the K. of Spain, as these settlers were chiefly loyalists, their case is truly pitiable. Driven from their own country, they had sought an asylum where they thought never to have been disturbed, and where they had begun to cultivate a fruitful soil, that promised fair to recompense their labour; but should they now be driven out, there is hardly a spot upon earth where they can fix so much to their own advantage, and that of the parent state. The news from St Vincent's is exceedingly unpleasant; the Caribbees are in arms, and very likely to give as much trouble as in the year 1773, when they gave such a terror to the planters throughout the island; the garrison in the island is pretty strong, and as they have hitherto confined themselves to the mountains in the interior parts of the settlement, every means is taken to prevent them falling suddenly upon the inhabitants.

ADVICES FROM AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Boston, Oct. 20. A gentleman at New-York, excited by curiosity, made a journey lately to Acquakanooh, the residence of people known in this country by the name of Shaking Quakers. This congregation consists at present of about 90 persons under the care of a farmer at the place above-

above-mentioned. When it happens that a profelyte is made; he is advised to convert his entire property into money, and deposit the same with the farmer, who engages to furnish a plentiful supply of provisions and such other accommodation as may be necessary: This essential preliminary settled, the pupils fall a shaking in what manner is most agreeable to them. Our correspondent was astonished at the dexterity with which they performed their parts; one woman, in particular, was such an adept as to be able to turn round on her heel a considerable time so swiftly, that it was somewhat difficult to discriminate the object. They are extremely averse to enter into conversation upon the principles of their novel and apparently absurd worship, but content themselves with declaring that they have all been very great sinners, and therefore it is that they mortify themselves by painful exercises.

From the complexion of the new members chosen for the ensuing Congress, we are convinced that a heavy duty will be laid on all merchandize imported here in British bottoms; and that those already laid on goods by our ships will be greatly lessened, or wholly taken off.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30. The House of Assembly for the province of Pennsylvania broke up abruptly without adjournment. The introduction of a bill for repealing the Test Act of 1777, by which act near one-half of the most opulent inhabitants of the province were deprived of the rights of citizens, and were by this act to be restored, had given great offence to the patriots, who contended, that it were contrary to the dictates of reason to allow those who in the day of trial had refused to enroll their names among the defenders of their country, to enjoy all the benefits and advantages of the late Glorious Revolution in common with those who had sacrificed every thing that was dear and valuable to purchase that invaluable blessing. On the other side it was said, that the constitution of the state, humanity, policy, and the principles of free government, all concurred in favour of a revision of the Test Laws, by which all those who were able would be restored to the capacity of embracing and supporting just and equal government as by law established; that the principle of liberty when properly felt inspires universal benevolence, and operates in unison with the spirit of Christianity, which breathes peace on earth and good-will to all men.

This reasoning, however, had no effect on the minority, who, impressed with a sense of the important consequences of present measures, and farther confirmed by the proceedings on the petition of Dr. Wm. Smith and the trustees of the College Academy and charitable school of Philadelphia, and that an insidious petition from the late proprie-

tors, written with an apparent design to reconcile the minds of the people to the restoration of their property, if not to place the government again in their hands, had been respectfully noticed in the House and committed; observing likewise a mysterious persistence in the majority, and that they were no longer open to conviction; and recollecting at the same time that the constitution in desperate cases had provided a check, by a secession; they should therefore be wanting, they said, in respect to the good people of the state, if they did not adopt every constitutional measure to prevent evils which they foresaw, but could no otherwise remedy. They therefore left it to the community at large to determine, to whose impropriety of conduct is imputable this premature dissolution of the legislature. The Seceders were in number nineteen, who rose from their seats, and broke up the House, by rushing out of the Assembly Room in the most disorderly manner.

The petitions alluded to above, were;

1. A petition from the original owners of the college, &c. to be re-inflated in their just rights.
2. A petition from the descendants of Sir Wm. Penn, to be allowed a compensation for their territorial rights.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 1. The Attorney-General moved the Court of King's Bench, for a rule against three Magistrates of the county of Leitrim, for usurping a power contrary to law, as follows, viz.

The High Sheriff, in consequence of a requisition made to him, advertised a county meeting to choose Delegates to represent the county in national Congress; but on the day of meeting the Sheriff addressed the gentlemen, told them what they were about to do was illegal, and dissolved the meeting. Upon which the three gentlemen applied against, Justices of the Peace, took upon themselves to re-assemble the gentlemen of the county; and one of them took the chair, and proceeded to, and did elect Delegates to send to Congress. A conditional rule was granted.

Dublin, Nov. 30. Yesterday the High Sheriff of the county of Dublin received his sentence from the Court of King's Bench, to be imprisoned for one week, and to pay a fine of five marks for a similar offence.

Drogheda, Nov. 20. A considerable body of inhabitants having possessed themselves of the castle of Lagare, in the county of Meath, with an intention to prevent the High Sheriff from getting possession of the lands adjoining; it was found necessary to apply to the commanding-officer of the Artillery Corps belonging to the Drogheda Association, for assistance to dislodge them; they had already resisted the civil power, and set at defiance the Volunteers with small arms:

but

but, on seeing the Artillery corps take possession of a rising ground which commanded the castle, they thought proper to make their escape from the rear of the castle, without a gun being fired on either side. For this signal service the High Sheriff returned public thanks to the Artillery company, and gave a handsome entertainment to the officers who commanded it.

The smuggling of live cattle to the Continent is commenced in this kingdom; a vessel, supposed to be a smuggler, was lately chased into a little port, near the Old Head of Kinsale, by one of his Majesty's ships on that station, when her cargo turned out, instead of tea, brandy, &c. to be sheep, calves, and wool, for Normandy.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, Dec. 8. Four of the banditti, who have lately agreed to share the plunder of the four roads leading to this city, were lately secured by means of a blacksmith, a carter, and a mastiff dog. The villains, under pretence of being weary travellers, had gained admittance into the blacksmith's house, where they began without ceremony to pick the locks; and on being reprimanded by the blacksmith, they knocked him down; but the man recovering, and getting to the door, whistled his dog, and the carter fortunately hearing the cries of the family came seasonably to assist; and being soon reinforced by the neighbours, they all together overpowered the villains, bound, and secured them till a warrant was procured for committing them to prison. Soon after three soldiers were apprehended, and committed on a strong suspicion of being part of the same gang.

Edinburgh, Nov. 20. A servant of Mr. Penman of Easter Murden, near Kelso, in a fit of phrenzy, murdered his master's daughter, and beat and abused the mother and another child in a most cruel manner. On his examination, he said, the devil had been busy with him for some time, and he had twice intended to make away with himself, but had been prevented by a great black dog.

Edinburgh, Nov. 29. The commissioners of supply for this country have this day determined two appeals on the late window act in favour of the subject. One on the appeal of Lord Adam Gordon, who, being charged for his house of Preston-hall, tho' inhabited by no living creature, refused to pay. It was contended, that the only means of ascertaining whether houses were inhabited or not, was by their being furnished, which has invariably been the case with Preston-hall, and which till lately has been inhabited by servants who had the care of the same; and who, though removed by Lord Adam to an out-house adjoining, to elude the duty, still continued to light the fires, and open the windows, and air the house as

heretofore. This, the surveyor contended, was sufficient in the eye of the law to subject Lord Adam to the spirit of the act, and quoted several decisions of the English Judges in point. In reply it was urged, that those decisions respected only the former act, but did by no means apply to the new one; which being imposed by way of commutation for duties remitted on tea, it would be absurd to be taxed for consuming tea, where no tea was ever drank. The commissioners were unanimous in their opinion, that Lord Adam was not taxable.

The other decision was in favour of Mr. Alvas, steward to the Duke of Buccleugh, who lived in a house belonging to the Duke. And as his Grace already paid for two houses, one in England, and another in Scotland, which was all the law required, it would be unjust to charge him with a third. The surveyor insisted, that, though the house was the Duke's, the furniture belonged to Mr. Alvas, and if that house was exempted, by parity of reasoning every house belonging to his Grace's estate might plead the same exemption. To which it was replied, that undoubtedly every house occupied by his Grace's *actual servants* was entitled to the same exemption; and so thought the commissioners.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Chester, Dec. 12. A thermometer exposed to the north aspect in a low situation in this city, on Sunday the 12th inst. at midnight, the mercury was at 10 degrees and a half, which was 21 degrees and a half below the freezing point. On Monday the 13th, at noon, it stood at 25 degrees.

At *Clayhill in Kent*, the thermometer about the middle of the Hill, at six in the evening of the 12th, was as low as 9 degrees and a half. At midnight, the thermometer was as low as 6 degrees near the top of the Hill. N. B. Clayhill is not remarkable for its height. It rises gradually from the Ravensbrook, near Bromley, on the East; and from Beckenham Brook on the West; and the summit is nearly the midway between both.

Newcastle, Dec. 18. The storm, which began on Monday forenoon, has done incredible damage to many of the stock farmers in the neighbourhood of Carlisle; several hundreds of black cattle and sheep have perished, and many more are missing.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Nov. 27.

The House of Mr. Powell of Buckingham street was broke open. The family was in the country, and only a young woman left in town, to take care of the house, who having a sweet-heart who occasionally slept in it for greater security, the fellow with others formed a plan for robbing it, and Saturday night was the time for carrying it into execution.—There were four of them concerned.

Anderson

Anderson the sweet-heart, Flint an old offender, one Simmons whom they drew in, and another, name unknown. Simmons knocked at the door with a letter, and Flint and the other rushed in; threw the maid down, and secured the door, while Anderson waited to receive the booty. Simmons stood over the maid, while Flint and his accomplices proceeded to rifle the house; but fortunately an acquaintance calling on the maid, and not getting ready admittance, suspected something amiss, and looking through a crevice in the window perceived a man with pistols guarding the maid. The alarm being given, Flint and the other made their escapes; but the door being secured against Simmons, and he swearing he would murder the maid if she did not conceal him, she placed him under a bed, but when a constable was brought, instantly delivered him up. Anderson was then taken with some goods upon him, and information was given of the rest.

Nov. 29.

The Prince of Wales sent a polite message to Gen. Sloper the evening before his departure (see p. 872) begging to see him at Carleton-House. The general waited on the Prince accordingly, when his Royal Highness congratulated him on his appointment, wished him a happy voyage, and presented him with an elegant gold-mounted sword, which he begged the General to wear as a mark of his esteem and friendship.

On Tuesday last, being St. Andrew's day, the Royal Society held their anniversary meeting at their apartments in Somerset-place, in the Strand, when the president, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. in the name of the Society, presented the Gold medal (called Sir Godfrey Copley's) to Dr. Edward Waring, for his Paper, "on the Summation of Series, whose general Term (Z) is a determinate fraction of the distance from the first term of the Series." The President on this occasion delivered a short and elegant Speech on the subjects contained in Dr. Waring's paper.

Afterwards the Society proceeded to the choice of the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, when, on examining the ballots, it appeared that the following gentlemen were elected:

Of the old Council, Sir Jos. Banks, Bt. Tho. Aſtle, Esq. Ch. Blagden, M. D. Con. John Ld. Mulgrave; Sir Wm. Mulgrave, Bt. Henry Visc. Palmerston; Jos. Planta, Esq. Geo. John Earl Spencer; Wm. Watson, M. D. Sam. Wegg, Esq.

Of the new Council, Alex. Aubert, Esq. Henry Cavendish, Esq. John Hunter, Esq. Rd. Price Kirwan, Esq. Ch. Visc. Mahon; Rev. Rd. Price, LL. D. Maj. Gen. Wm. Roy; Mr. Jn. Smeaton; Mr. Wm. Wales; Rev. Francis Wollaston, LL. B.

And the officers were, Sir Jos. Banks, President; Ch. Blagden, M. D. Jos. Planta, Esq. Secretaries; Samuel Wegg, Esq. Treasurer.

Gen. T. MAO. December, 1784.

Afterwards the Members of the Society dined together as usual at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand.

Nov. 30.

Mr. Blanchard having arrived at the Rhe-darium in Park-street Grosvenor-square about ten in the morning, the process of filling his balloon began about eleven, and about half past two was completed. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Dutchess of Devonshire, and a very large party of Ladies and Gentlemen of distinction, were present. Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries an American Gentleman then took their seats, and the two last cords were held by the Dutchess and another Lady. Dr. Jeffries held a jack with 13 Stripes, and Mr. Blanchard an English ensign, with which they saluted the company at parting: the voyagers had made two attempts to ascend, but came down again; and it was near three in the afternoon, when Mr. Blanchard, by throwing out some ballast and plying his oars, cleared the adjoining buildings, and the balloon pursued its course over the metropolis, at a height which, if the Aero-statist meant it to gratify the curiosity of the town, he could not have regulated the machine to shew it to more advantage. The day was somewhat hazy in the lower regions; the atmosphere was serene at the height of the balloon, the motion of the sails and oars were clearly discernible so as to enable the friends of Mr. Blanchard to decide on the effect they evidently had in accelerating its motion; and in proof that they were right, they mention two small balloons let off the same time with the great one, which soon passed it, though they had neither sails nor oars to increase their speed. These proofs indeed were not adduced in point for the very purpose mentioned; but for another, the direct contrary, namely, to prove that Mr. Blanchard, with his sails and oars, could moderate the motion of his balloon, and had it so much at command that he could make it move faster and slower just as it suited the occasion; certainly a most fortunate discovery.

Dr. Jeffries, in a letter to a friend, gives the following very moderate account of the voyage:

"I write to you far, very far above the clouds: we have had a short, but most noble and enchanting voyage of 21 miles over Shooter's hill, &c. &c. and landed on the banks of the Thames, in the parish of Stone in Kent, within half a mile of Effex. Our motion was very rapid, and all our ballast exhausted."

WEDNESDAY, December 1.

A well-imagined fable appeared in the papers, not perhaps inferior to any of modern invention. A journeyman barber, who had long been jealous of his wife, but not being able to prove any breach of conjugal fidelity; by chance a young man came into his master's shop to be shaved, and, being full of gallantry, bragged of the favours he had received

ceived the night before from a fine girl. The description he gave of her person corresponding exactly with that of the barber's wife, he made no more to do but cut the young man's throat.—*Moral.* This is meant as a caution to young sparks of the town, how they boast of the favours they receive of the fair sex while under the Barber's hands.

Friday 3.

A man much intoxicated with liquor calling for beer at the Red Lion publick house, in Basing-Lane, which the landlord refused to draw, he pulled out a knife, and stabbed him in the belly.

Sunday 5.

A large fleet, upwards of 150, sailed from Yarmouth roads. About four o'clock in the afternoon, a violent storm arose, with heavy rain, which separated the fleet: the gale increasing split all their sails into shivers, so that it was impossible to work the ships or keep them off the land, and many were obliged to cut away their masts. About midnight it blew a perfect hurricane, attended with a very heavy fall of hail and snow, which continued with unremitting fury till Tuesday noon, when it began to abate: but that night it blew again very hard till Wednesday at noon, when the wind became moderate.

Friday 7.

A cause was tried before Ld. Mansfield for the recovery of the value of a balloon burnt in Ld. Foley's garden, (see p. 711.) when a verdict was given for the defendant.

Friday 10.

Being the Anniversary of the Institution of the Royal Academy, a General Assembly of the Academicians was held at the Royal Academy, Somerset-Place, when the following premiums were declared and given, viz. A gold medal to Mr. Thomas Proctor, for the best historical picture in oil colours, the subject taken from Shakspeare's Tempest. A gold medal to Mr. Charles Rossi, for the best model of a bas-relief, the subject Venus conducting Helen to Paris. A gold medal to Mr. George Hatfield, for the best design in architecture, the subject plans, elevations, and sections of a national prison. Four silver medals for drawings of academy figures were given to Mr. Henry Singleton, Mr. John Ramberg, Mr. Alexander Monies, and Mr. Charles Hodges. Two silver medals for models of academy figures were given to Mr. John Alefounder and Mr. Charles Horwell. A silver medal for a drawing of architecture, being the west front with the spire of St. Martin's in the Fields, done from actual measurement, was given to Mr. John Bond.

The medals being all disposed of, the president delivered a most elegant and instructive discourse, of which notice will be taken in some future Magazine; after which the assembly then proceeded to elect the officers for the year ensuing. Sir Joshua Reynolds

was elected president. Council: J. B. Cipriani, Esq. J. S. Copley, Esq. Rev. Mr. William Peters, Benjamin West, Esq. John Bacon, Esq. Sir William Chambers, Richard Cosway, Esq. Paul Sandby, Esq. Visitors: John Bacon, Esq. Edward Burch, Esq. Charles Catton, Esq. J. S. Copley, Esq. Benjamin West, Esq. James Barry, Esq. J. Bap. Cipriani, Esq. P. J. De Louthembourg, Esq. Jer. Meyer, Esq.

This day Capt. M'Kenzie was tried at the Old Bailey, for the murder of Kenneth Murray M'Kenzie, at Fort Morea on the Coast of Africa, by lashing to and blowing him from the mouth of a cannon, and found guilty on the clearest evidence; but, in consideration of the vile crew he had to command, and the motinous disposition of the deceased, the jury recommended him for mercy, and he has since had his sentence respited.

By a letter from Newcastle, the fall of snow was so great in that neighbourhood, that all the roads were completely blocked up, till labourers were procured to clear them for passengers, particularly the Great North Road between Felton and Alnwick, and Westward between Harlow-Hill and Hexham; at both of which the labourers were numerous: all trade was at a stand, not a waggon being able to arrive in town for several days: 'Tis added, that at sea the effects of the storms have been dreadful beyond description, all along the Coast being strewed with wrecks, and vessels on ground, so that from every part we hear of nothing but distress; not upon our own coasts only, but on those of the Baltic and the coasts of Flanders and France.

Part of a Letter from Alnwick. "There are 11 vessels on shore betwixt this and Cocket-Island, besides what are foundered, or gone to pieces among the rocks; the lives of the crews of the 11 are providentially saved. There are 15 ashore to the Northward of this, and 30 betwixt the Cocket and Gresswell Point."

At Blythe the English Hero came ashore. The crew, 10 in number, took to their boat, and all perished. They left two boys on board, one of whom went to prayers, and, when the storm abated, was found fast asleep in the cabin as if nothing had happened.

At the above place a poor man going along the Coast, saw a dead body laying, and in a pocket found 13l. in cash, when, taking particular notice of the body, he got it conveyed to the church-yard to be owned by his friends, and put the money into proper hands for their use.

Monday 12.

Came on to be tried before Lord Mansfield, and a Special Jury of London, an action brought by Miss Ann Smith, the daughter of a reputable tradesman at Oxford, against Mr. Adye, the son of a clothier in Gloucestershire, for breach of promise of marriage

marriage. The acquaintance between the parties commenced when the defendant was a student at Oxford; and he continued a correspondence, with many promises of marriage, during five years, when he became acquainted with Miss Vines, whom he married. The disappointment affected the young lady so violently (whose character appeared to be irreproachable), that her life was despaired of several months. This fact was proved by Dr. Parsons, of Oxford. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and 4000*l.* damages.

Wednesday 15.

Thomas Wood and George Browne were this day indicted at the Old Bailey for robbing Sir Thomas Davenport and his lady on the highway. They were both positively sworn to by Sir Thomas and his servants. And both as positively sworn to be at home and in their business at the time the robbery was sworn to be committed. The court and jury were unanimous in their verdict, Not Guilty.

Thursday 16.

Came on at the Old Bailey the trial of Count Durore, for firing a pistol loaded with ball at Huxley Sandon, Esq. at the Long-Acre Bagnio, Drury-Lane, when there appearing a flaw in the indictment, he was acquitted. There were several detainers lodged in Newgate against him for debt, which being paid, he was discharged.

Monday 20.

The Sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 15th, ended, when sentence of death was passed on 32 capital offenders; 43 were sentenced to be transported; 12 ordered to be kept to hard labour, some of whom to receive the correction of the house; 32 to be whipped and discharged; four to be whipped on the quays; five to be imprisoned in Newgate: and 28 to be discharged by proclamation. The above convicts, with 14 condemned last sessions, now make forty-six, a greater number than ever was known on the annals of Newgate. And, as the number of villainies of every kind encreases every day, surely it must awaken the feelings of our Legislature, to devise some method of suppressing the evil by a thorough reformation of the police of this country. And by devising a more dreadful punishment than death—Suppose, instead of death, they were to be condemned to work the mines for life, would not that deter them?

Wednesday 29.

Were executed the following malefactors, Richard Dodd, and Henry Moore, for sundrey robberies, James Treble, for a highway robbery, Wm Ryan for forging a sea-mans will, Wm. Coombes for returning from transportation, and George Hands, for being concerned with Treble in the above robbery.

Friday 31.

A letter from Lynn says, "We have received the melancholy account of upwards of

100 ships being driven on shore on the Yorkshire coast, during the late storms, and that a great many lives were lost, owing to the darkness of the night, and the heavy squalls of snow and hail, that scarce any boat could get clear of the wrecks.

Advices from Hull speak more favourably, and that many of the ships supposed to have been wrecked have since the storm been brought into their respective parts.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 27. **L**ADY of the hon. John Byng, a son.

Dec. 2. Right hon. Lady Frances Morgan, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Eastby, co. York, Charles Shasto, esq; of Hexham, co. Northumberland, to Miss Martha Thesketon, second daughter of Marmaduke T. esq; of St. Martin's, near Richmond, co. York.

— Bigland, of Bigland, Lancashire, esq; to Miss Sarah Gale, sister to Wilson Brad-dyll, esq; late M. P. for Lancaster town.

Alexander Godwin, esq; in the commission of the peace for Surrey, to Mrs. Atkinson, of Winkfield, Berks.

In June last, Craven Ord, esq; of St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, to Miss Redman, dau. of John R. esq; of East-Grinstead, Suffolk.

Nov. 24 By special licence, at Birdall, one of the seats of the right hon. Lord Middleton, Richard Langley, of Wykeham-Abbey, esq; to the hon. Miss Willoughby, Lord M.'s eldest daughter.

Joshua Grigby, esq; jun. son of Joshua G. esq; M. P. for Suffolk, to Miss Mary Brackenbury.

Major Charles Boyd, nephew to the Earl of Errol, to Miss Halliburton.

25. At Bathford, M. Lloyd, esq; M. P. to Mrs. Prowse, relict of George P. esq; late of Yeovil, co. Somerset, and sole heirs of W. Bragge, esq; of Hatfield-Peverell, co. Essex.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, Christopher Barnard, esq; to Miss Fanny Clarges, niece to Lord Viscount Barrington.

29. H. J. Kearney, esq; to Miss Banks, daughter of Joseph B. esq; of Lincoln's-inn, chancellor of the diocese of York.

At Wells, Thomas Bover, esq; of Wellington, to the hon. Miss Seymour, daughter of the right hon. and rev. Lord Francis S. and niece to the Duke of Somerset.

30. John White, esq; of Alington, co. Devon, to Mrs. Tindal, of Greenwich, relict of the late D. T.

Dec. 4. Sir Charles Booth, of Harrietham-place, Kent, high sheriff of that county, to Mrs. Shepherd, a widow lady.

7. George Best, esq; of Chatham, to Miss Caroline Scott.

Mr. Thomas Nichols, of Staple-inn, attorney-at-law, to Miss Sarah Walker.

12. Capt. Thomas Wells, of the royal navy,

navy, to Miss Freemantle, daughter of John F. esq; of Aston Abbots, Bucks.

15. Mr. Langdon, to Miss Creswell, dau. of the late Charles C. esq; of the Post-office.

16. Mr. Corbett, of Friday-street, to Miss Rodick, of Wellingborough.

17. N. Collyer, esq; of the first reg. of dragoon guards, to Miss H. Rolfe.

18. By special licence, — Tobin, esq; of Pall-Mall, to Mrs. Macdonald.

19. Rev. Tho. Heberden, eldest son of Dr. H. to Miss Alatheia Hyde Wollaston, 2d dau. of the rev. Francis Wollaston.

DEATHS.

LATELY, Archibald Montgomery, esq; of Kingston, Jamaica. He was unfortunately drowned in attempting to ford Negril river in the parish of Westmorland.

Mr. Raffles, near 40 years one of the principal clerks in the Prerogative Office, Doctor's Commons.

Near Hawkhead, Lancashire, Matthew Jackson, aged 100 years; he was married a little 18 months ago.

At Abingdon, Berks, Mrs. Martha Curtis, in her 80th year.

At Petworth, Lieut. Dugdale, of marines.

At his house near Edenderry, King's County, Ireland, Dr. Richard Prescott, aged 111 years. He was, till the day of his death, able to walk many miles at a time, and even preferred it to riding; he was temperate, and during the course of so long a life enjoyed health uninterrupted.

At Staplehurst, Mr. W. Usborne, aged 85.

At Killarney, in Ireland, the right hon. Sir Henry Aylmer, baron of Balrath. The hon. and rev. John Aylmer, vicar of St. Alban's, Wood-street, is a near relation; we know not whether he is successor to the title.

In an advanced age, at Ferrybridge, Mr. Jeremiah Wainwright, late postmaster there.

At Nice, Capt. King, the companion and friend of the late celebrated Capt. Cook, and the excellent author of the 11th volume of the late Voyages.

Ob. 13. At Tenbury, co. Worc. Mrs. Mary Jeffries, widow, who had attained the age of 106 years, within 10 days. She was born in London, Oct. 12, 1678, and clearly remembered eight sovereigns. She was daughter to Mr. Grant, oculist to Queen Anne; and followed the practice of midwifery at Tenbury upwards of sixty years; and a few years since walked to Burford in Shropshire, and delivered a woman. She retained her faculties to the last, and a few days before her death was remarkably cheerful, amusing her friends with anecdotes about the Revolution, which she well remembered; and enjoyed a good state of health, except that about 50 years ago she was troubled with the colic; when she was advised to smoke tobacco, which she continued to do as long as she lived.

Ob. 28. At Bath, James Frampton, esq; of Moreton, co. Dorset, where his family had

been seated before the time of Richard II. He married to his first wife, Mary, sole dau. and heiress of Joseph Houlton, of Farleigh castle, co. Somerset, esq; who died in 1762, and by whom he had the estate at Farleigh, worth 1200l. per annum, which now reverts to the Houltons. His second and surviving wife was Phillis, sole daughter and heiress of Samuel Byam, of Antigua, esq; and relict of Charlton Wollaston, M. D. by whom he has left issue a son, James, born 1773, and a dau. Mary, born 1774. Mr. F. rebuilt his mansion-house at Moreton in 1744, an elegant well-contrived mansion; of which, and of the beautiful monument which he erected to his first lady in the church there, of which he was patron, and which he rebuilt in 1733, engravings may be seen in Mr. Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, vol. I. p. 148, a work which was eminently indebted to his munificent and friendly patronage.

11. The infant Don Carlos, eldest son of the Prince of Asturias.

18. W. Shew, of Inglewood, Berks, esq.

21. At his vicarage-house, at Finedon, co. Northampton, in the 58th year of his age, of a bilious fever, after a week's illness, the rev. James Affleck, regretted by his numerous family, his parishioners, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

A few months before, died Mr. Perkins*, organist, and master of the free-school, of that parish, and formerly one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's chapel. The organ at Finedon was built by Bernard Smith, commonly called Father Smith, who also built † those in the Temple church and St Paul's cathedral. We have the pleasure to learn, that the worthy patron has appointed Mr. P.'s daughter, Mrs. Miller, to succeed him, and has presented to the vicarage the rev. Mr. Cave, of Christ Church, Oxford, rector of Great Kibworth, co. Leicester, brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Sir Thomas Cave; and, from his passion for our national antiquities, we hope for the publication of the History of the County of Leicester, which has long been wished.

24. At his seat at Astrop, co. Northamp. John Willes, esq; eldest son of the late Lord Chief Justice Willes. He served many years in Parliament for the boroughs of Aylesbury and Banbury; and by his death the office of Filazer in the Common Pleas for the county of Middlesex becomes vacant.

29. At Camberwell, Mr. T. Smith, surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital.

29. At Enfield, after a lingering and complicated illness, in his 67th year, Mr. John

* Mr. Perkins's sister was wife of the late Dr. Dodd, and his father was a vergier of Durham cathedral, having been a domestic in the family of the rev. Sir John Dolben, one of the prebendaries.

† See Sir John Hawkins's History of Music, IV. 353—355.

Clarembault. His parents took refuge in England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and his father carried on the profession of a merchant, till, meeting with misfortunes, by the imprudence of an elder son, who went to the East Indies, and died there, he retired with his wife to Enfield, where they both died, and were buried. His other son, the subject of this article, was sent to Leghorn, and afterwards taken into the accounting-house of Mr. Longuet, an eminent French merchant in Crosby-square, with whom he entered into partnership, and from whom he inherited an ample fortune. As this good success was the reward of industry and probity, so in Mr. C.'s hands it became a source of extensive and genuine benevolence, which, like the bounty of heaven, was showered alike on the evil and on the good. His loss will be severely felt, not only in his extensive parish, so burthened with poor, but in many surrounding parishes, whose poor were by it protected, and encouraged to change their situations. He has left one sister, considerably his senior, whose charities are not restrained by the paralytic disorder with which she has been for some time afflicted.

30. At Blackheath, Matthew Swanson, esq; aged 78, formerly a merchant.

At Hints, co. Stafford, aged 84, Mrs. Dorothy Chadwick. She was the grand-daughter of Sir T. Dolman, and lived upon an income of only 60l. per annum, until her 75th year, when, by the death of her brother, she became possessed of a fortune of 1500l. per annum. Her death was occasioned by a candle setting fire to her cap, while she was looking over some papers in a bureau, and in a room by herself. She tore off her cap, but not before the flames had unhappily spread over her; and as it was some time before her servants heard her, and came to her assistance, she was burnt in so dreadful a manner that she died after languishing a few days.

Dec. 2. At Christ Church, near Ipswich, rev. Claudius Fonnereau.

3. At Ludford, Herefordshire, Sir Francis Charlton, bart. formerly treasurer to the General Post Office. The title is extinct.

4. Suddenly, at his house in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Mr. Robert Gibley, fishmonger to his Majesty.

Mrs. Mary Howle, aged 95, a daughter of the late rev. Mr. Dutton, of Oxfordshire.

At his house in Grafton-street, William Gale, esq. He had been out in the morning, taking his usual ride, and came home to dress; soon after which he complained that he was ill, and survived but a few minutes.

5. At Sandwich, Kent, in her 90th year, Mrs. Judith Nelson, a widow lady.

6. At Hampton, in her 84th year, Mrs. Hare, relict of the late Bishop of Chichester.

In Coleman-street, aged 76, Mrs. Grisel Bowden, only surviving sister of the late Wm. B. esq; treasurer of St. Thomas's hospital, and a director of the Bank.

7. At Chester, John Lawton, esq; alderman of that city, and had passed the chair.

In his 71st year, at Great Berkhamstead, Herts, John Dorrien, esq;

9. Mrs. Jackson, relict of the late P. J. esq.

8. Mr. Francis, senior alderman of Marlborough, Wilts.

10. Mrs. Jacomb, relict of William J. solicitor of Laurence Pountney-hill.

Miss Rooke, eldest dau. of Lieut. Col. R.

11. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Grant, dau. of the late Sir L. G. bart.

At the same place, Capt. Hugh Dalrymple.

12. At his house in Highbury-place, James Roberts, esq; solicitor to the city of London.

In his 69th year, Thomas Barclay, esq; a merchant, late of Charterhouse-squ.

12. In an advanced age, at Ashborne, Derbyshire, Brian Hodgson, esq.

13. A little before seven in the evening, without a pang, though long before oppressed with a complication of dreadful maladies, the great and good Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, the pride of English literature, and of human nature. Religion has lost her sincerest votary, and her firmest friend; Learning her greatest boast and ornament; Mankind their truest benefactor—their guide to happiness present and eternal. Never till now was the Sophoclean sentence of our sweet bard so aptly applied:

We ne'er shall look upon his like again!

Never on earth did one mortal body encompass such true greatness and such true goodness. The limits of our OBITUARY are too scanty to speak forth half his praise. Yet we may justly boast, that JOHNSON and SYLVANUS URBAN were the friendly companions of each other's life; and that one of his latest literary morsels was intended for our readers. (See p. 892.) This excellent person was born at Lichfield in 1709, where his baptism is recorded in St. Mary's register to have been performed on the 7th of September, and he is styled, "Samuel the son of Michael Johnson, gentleman." His father was a reputable bookseller in Lichfield, as the writings of the son have recorded, and as is well remembered by many now living. The house in which he was born is still remaining in good condition. In the earlier part of life he was an assistant to the famous Anthony Blackwall, in the grammar school of Market Bosworth (this must have been before he was 21 years old, as Blackwell died April 8, 1730.) Mr. Johnson was entered of Pembroke college, Oxford, Oct. 31, 1728; but left the university without taking any degree in the church. The biographer of Garrick fixes the beginning of the year 1735 as the period when he undertook, as a private tutor, to instruct Mr. Garrick and some other youths in the *belles lettres*. And our volume for the year 1736, p. 360, records him as advertising to board and teach young gentlemen in general the Latin and Greek languages at Edial. In March, 1737, he came to London; where he appears to have met with disappointments

pointments which disgusted him with the town; for, in August, we find him desirous of returning again into his native country, to take upon himself the office of master of a charity-school, in Shropshire, then vacant, the salary of which was sixty pounds a year. But the statutes of the school requiring the person who should be elected to be a master of arts, this attempt seems to have been frustrated. A letter of Lord Gower on this occasion may be seen in vol. XLIX. p. 117. In 1740 he began to write the "Debates in the Senate of Lilliput;" and, after producing some poems, translations, and biographical works, which met with a good reception (particularly "London," the "Vanity of Human Wishes," and "The Life of Savage,") he brought forth "Irene," in 1749. This not meeting with the success he expected, he set about his "Dictionary." The execution of this plan cost him the labours of many years; but he was amply repaid by the fame he acquired. During the recess of this stupendous labour, he published his "Rambles." The reputation of these works gained him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in the university of Dublin college, which was soon after followed by the same degree from Oxford. To this succeeded his "Idlers." His next publication was that of the "Prince of Abyssinia," a beautiful little novel in the Eastern style, abounding with the most useful and moral maxims, suited to several conditions of life. Of his political works, which followed at distant intervals, the public are more divided about their merits: it is, however, but fair to presume, they were his candid opinions upon the subjects, and, as such, deserving of no censure from the judgement of impartiality. His last undertaking, "The Lives of the British Poets," would alone have been sufficient to immortalize his name amongst his countrymen, as it by far excels any thing executed upon a similar plan by foreigners; and though the critical remarks, in a few instances, incorporate a little too much with political opinions, their general excellence must always give them a deserved celebrity. It is said he was executing a second part of "The Prince of Abyssinia," and was in hopes to have finished it before his death; but, alas! what are the hopes of man! he was cut off from this and every other moral labour, in the 76th year of his age, to the loss of his friends and the world, whose unremitting friend he had ever been. During the last five or six days of his life he saw but few even of his most intimate friends. Every hour, that could be abstracted from his bodily pains and infirmities, was spent in prayer, and the warmest ejaculations; and in this pious, praise-worthy, and exemplary manner, he closed a long life, begun, continued, and ended in virtue. On the 15th, his body was opened, in the presence of some gentlemen of the faculty. The contents of

the chest chiefly appeared in a sound state, but the cells and vessels at the extremity of the windpipe (or *aspera arteria*) were uncommonly enlarged; and the valves at the beginning of the arteries which go from the heart were in some degree ossified. The liver was schirrous, one of the lobes greatly decayed, and several encysted watery tumours found in the abdomen.—The ingenious editor of the "Biographica Dramatica," after bestowing many just encomiums on his genius, says, "it would be the highest injustice, were I not to observe, that nothing but that genius can possibly exceed the extent of his erudition, and it would be adding a greater injury to his still more valuable qualities, were we to stop here, since, together with the ablest Head, he seems possessed of the very best Heart at present existing. Every line, every sentiment, that issues from his pen, tends to the great centre of all his views, the promotion of virtue, religion, and humanity; nor are his actions less pointed towards the same great end. Benevolence, charity, and piety, are the most striking features in his character; and while his writings point out to us what a good man ought to be, his own conduct sets us an example of what he is."

14. At Scarborough, in his 74th year, Mr. Thomas Malling, a ship owner.

17. At Edmonton, Mr. Thomas Auther, lately of Great St. Helen's, insurance-broker.

Advanced in years, at his house in Highgate, George Hayter, esq; one of the Directors of the Bank of England, and brother to the late Lord Bp. of London.

18. At Osborn's hotel, Adelphi, Sir John Chichester, bart. of Youlston, co. Devon, of which county he was high sheriff in 1754; and in which county he diffused the blessings of a liberal fortune with an unsparing hand; his attachment to literature being excelled only by his humanity. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only son, now Sir John Chichester, bart.

20. Rev. Tho. Barnard, fellow of Eton college, brother to the late provost, and vicar of Maple Derham, Oxfordsh.

Mrs. Grignion, relict of the late Mr. T. G. watchmaker, in Great Russell-street.

John Boddington, esq; late secretary to the board of ordnance.

21. Mr. Francis Gentleman, well known a few years ago as an actor and dramatic writer. He was born in York-street, Dublin, Oct. 23, 1728, and received his education in that city, where he was school-fellow with the late Mr. Mossop. At the age of 15, his father purchased him a lieutenancy in the same regiment wherein himself was major; but making an exchange to a new-raised company, he was dismissed the service by his regiment being reduced at the conclusion of the peace in 1748. On this event he indulged his inclination for the stage, and accordingly appeared at Smock-alley, in the character of Aboan in "Oroonoko." Notwithstanding

an unconfidential figure, and uncommon timidity, he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations; but having some property, and hearing that a legacy had been left him by a relation, he determined to come to London, where he dissipated the little fortune he possessed. He then engaged to perform at the theatre at Bath, thence he went to Edinburgh, and afterwards performed in several companies at Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, and other places. Growing tired of a public life, he settled at Malton, co. York, where he married, and had some expectation of being provided for by the Marquis of Granby, to whom he was recommended by a gentleman who had entertained a friendship for his father. With this hope he removed to London, but soon had the mortification to find all his prospects clouded by the sudden death of his patron. In 1770 he performed at the Haymarket with Foote, and continued with him three seasons, till a time of peculiar embarrassment to the manager. He next engaged at the theatre in Crow-street; but, being afflicted with a rheumatic disorder, he never appeared with any success afterwards; and for the last seven years of his life struggled under sickness and want, to a degree of uncommon misery. He was author of 11 dramatic pieces.

25. In Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, Mr. Wm. Wildman, formerly an eminent butcher and salesman, and since well known to the gentlemen of the turf. His eldest son was apprenticed to his father's original business; but on his death comes into a considerable fortune. His daughter Theophila, relict of the late Mr. Green, was remarried, in 1781, to John Schreiber, esq; who comes of age early next year.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Drake, D.D. Merham R. Kent.

Rev. James Sparkes, M.A. under-master of Rugby school, West Haddon R. co. Northampton.

Rev. T. Evans, B.A. Chipping-Norton.

Rev. Thomas Clare, D.D. Yoxall R. co. Stafford, *vice* Dr. John Dodgson, resigned.

Rev. R. D. Mansel, Newick R. co. Sussex.

Rev. Tho. Pulton, Hitcham R. co. Bucks.

Rev. — Kipling, D.D. Hame R. York.

Rev. — Chapman, M.A. Hasston V. Camb.

Rev. Thomas Hay, M.A. Belton R. Suff.

Rev. Christopher Wells, chaplain to Earl Harcourt, to Leigh R. co. Worc.

Rev. Mr. Bathurst, a Minor Canon of Rochester.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

PRINCE Frederick, created Duke of York, and of Albany, in Great Britain; and Earl of Ulster, in Ireland.

Right hon. George Earl Nugent, created Marquis of Buckingham.

Right hon. William Earl of Shelburne,

created Viscount Calne and Caston, co. Wilts, Earl Wycombe of Chipping Wycombe, and Marquis of Lansdown, co. Somerset.

Right hon. Charles Lord Camden, Lord President of the Privy Council.

Charles Earl Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

Vere Hunt, jun. of Corragh, co. Limerick, esq; and Joseph Hoare, of Annabella, co. Cork, esq; baronets of Ireland.

B—NKR—PTS.

THOMAS Collins, Warwick, grocer

John Thomson, York, dealer

Hannah and George Haslehurst, Sheffield, bankers

Joseph Webb, Thames-street, bottle-mercht.

William Smith, Wapping High-street, maff-maker.

Humphry Green, Liverpool, miller

Robert Barker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, confectioner

William Shipley, Sheffield, cutler

John Grant Waring, Oakham, Rutlandshire, money-scrivener

Joseph Harwood, Portsmouth-common, book-seller and stationer

Richard Carter, Bristol, goldsmith

Arthur Harper, St. Thomas, in West-Indies, merchant

John Kinder, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, brassfounder

William Story, Finch-lane, watchmaker

Robert Holloway, Scotland-yard, St. Martin's in the Fields, money-scrivener

Sam. Blanchard, Trowbridge, Wilts, carpenter

Thomas Boodger, Long-acre, linen-draper

John Fellwell, Thetford, Norfolk, grocer

William Hoogan Mills, and John Adams, late of Gressen-hall, Norfolk, millers

Edward Hardisty, of Leeds, and George Hardisty of Basinghall-street, dealers in woollen cloth

Richard Thorn, Hackney, Middx. haberdasher

James Squibb, Savile-row, auctioneer

Thomas Stevens, Watling-street, builder

Benjamin Wyat, Salisbury, grocer and druggist

George Black, Cornhill, hofier

James Whitmarsh, New Sarum, Wilts, grocer

John Whitmarsh, New Sarum, Wilts, grocer

Alexander Brockway, Stratford, Essex, brewer

William Wootton, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddler's ironmonger

Thomas Huband, Studley, Warwickshire, dealer in timber

William King and Richard Houghton, Exeter, mercers

James Palmer, Bristol, cornfactor

John Tipping and Robert Abbott, Liverpool, merchants

Isaac Sleck, Sunderland next the sea, mercer

Commissions of Bankruptcy superseded.

John Thompson, York, dealer.

George Kearsley, parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, book seller. This commission was issued Aug. 21, 1764.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1784.

	Bank Stock.	per C reduc.	per Ct. consols.	per C Consol.	New 1777	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per C 1751	New Navy.	per C Navy.	per C Scrip.	per C Scrip.	Excheg Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
28	Sunday	55 1/4	55 1/2 a 56		71 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/4					54 7/8			17	89 1/4	56 1/2			
29	113	55 1/4	56		71 1/2	17 1/2										16 1/2	89 1/4	56			
30	113 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/2 a 56		71 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/4			3					16 1/2		56			
1	113 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/2 a 56		71 1/2	17 1/2					4							56			
2	113 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/2 a 56		71 1/2	17 1/2					4							56			
3	113 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/2 a 56		71 1/2	17 1/2					3										
4	Sunday	55 1/4	54 1/2 a 56		71 1/2	17 1/2					4							54 1/2			
5		55 1/4	55 1/2 a 56		71 1/2	17 1/2					5										
6		55 1/4	55 1/2 a 56		71 1/2	17 1/2					5										
7		55 1/4	55 1/2 a 56		71 1/2	17 1/2					5										
8		55 1/4	55 1/2 a 56		71 1/2	17 1/2					4										
9	113 1/4	55 1/4			71 1/2						3										
10	113	55 1/4			71 1/2																
11	Sunday	55 1/4			70 7/8					51 1/2	2		54 1/2								
12		55 1/4			70 7/8						2										
13	112 1/2	55 1/4			70 7/8																
14		55 1/4			71																
15	112 1/4	55 1/4			71						2										
16	112 1/4	55 1/4			71						3			55 1/4							
17	112 1/4	55 1/4			71																
18	Sunday	55 1/4			71																
19					71						4										
20		55 1/4			71						4										
21			56 1/2		71						4										
22	112 1/4	55 1/4	56 1/2		71						7										
23	112 1/4	55 1/4	56 1/2		71 1/2																
24	111 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2		71 1/2																
25	Sunday																				
26																					
27																					

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

FOR THE YEAR 1784.

Embellished with a curious Plate of MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES.

CONTAINING,

[Besides copious and accurate INDEXES, GENERAL TITLES, and PREFACE.]

Sepulchral Barrow at Stackhouse	961	Another worthy Lady of that Name	973
Suicide very judiciously reprobated	963	Answers to Qu. on Swinburne's Travels	974
"Sorrow of Werter" a pernicious Book	964	Roman Altar found at Ebchester	<i>ib.</i>
Remarks on Dr. Priestley's Letters	965	Golden Fibula—Saxon Styra	<i>ib.</i>
Disquisition on the name of Erasmus	966	Ivory Sculpture—Voltaire's Character	975
On Slavery among the ancient Romans	967	Post Office Regulation—Gold Ring	<i>ib.</i>
Extract from a MS. History of Charles I.	968	An Error of Dr. Johnson corrected	976
Mr. Gibbon vindicated against Mr. Davis	<i>ib.</i>	Variety of Miscellaneous Observations	<i>ib.</i>
Mr. Pigott's "Treatise on Uses"	969	Trial of Captain Mackenzie	977
On the Story of Fair Rosamond	970	Antelope Packet, how cast away	980
Remarks on the Holly and Birch Trees	<i>ib.</i>	Effects of Lightning at Heckingham	981
Professor White's Bampton Lecture	972	Interesting Playhouse Anecdote	<i>ib.</i>
Lady Conway, her Piety and Learning	973	Mr. Tyers's Biographical Sketch amended	982

Mr. URBAN, *Settle, Yorksh. Nov. 23.*

I T is much to be regretted that the great protoparent of antiquaries did not visit, in his extensive excursions, this part of Craven, in which are many curious Antiquities that are yet buried in oblivion, especially some of them, which, it must be acknowledged, are so reclusive as to admit of no speculation from our modern Tourists. I therefore once more give your readers what may excite the attention of an abler pen.

The Sepulchral Barrow has upon all occasions awakened the curiosity of the antiquary and the public in general, which may be witnessed from the many spectators present upon opening those venerable reliques. A kind of respectful veneration naturally inspires even the ignorant rustic during the operation. The rev. Mr. Hutchins, in his History of Dorsetshire, pleasingly remarks, " Thus, we see, all nations, however
" differing in language, customs, or
" manners, shewed a religious regard
" for their dead. The venerable
" Druid, the civilised Roman, the bar-
" barous Dane, alike observed the rites
" of sepulture; whether deposited un-
" der the lofty pyramid, mixed with
" their mother earth, or reduced to a
" handful of ashes, covered with a
" heap of turf *, the deceased alike
" employed the pious care of their sur-
" viving friends, who wept over and
" buried them. And these rites,
" founded in nature, were supported

**" for the encouragement of the living,
" not with a view of benefiting the
" dead."**

But the Sepulchral Tumuli frequently when searched and examined with the nicest accuracy, rather confuse and embarrass the searchers, unless the appearance of coins, instruments, trinkets, or other national appurtenances, clear the difficulty. This evidently proceeds from the exact similitude between those of the four early nations. Indeed it has with some degree of propriety been urged, that the two latter, the Danes and Saxons, left off the custom of burning their dead immediately after their leaving their own countries: and, were it not asserted by such reputable and judicious authors, it appears rather improbable, on considering that domestic or national customs are so riveted and unalterable, that, though they may appear evidently ridiculous, it is impossible for many ages to root them out. It hath also been observed, that the Romans and Britons always burnt their dead; but it is certain that they did not always (though they might in general), since it is beyond dispute that entire skeletons, and perfect bones, of Roman Generals have been found.

* Weever, in his *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, p. 6, says, this was the custom of our Saxon ancestors; but he does not remark whether they burnt their dead or not, which it is probable they did not:—neither did they always form their tumuli of earth.

though

Though these reasons may go far to resolve the many confused opinions and doubts formed, yet they will not altogether suffice. An ingenious author, speaking upon this subject, remarks, "That this way of burying under tumuli was so universal, that it is not easy to decide by what particular nation any barrow was erected, unless some criterion within it determine the uncertainty. Thus, we may form some conjecture from the materials and workmanship of the urn, the cell that contains it, or from coins, or instruments of war, or domestic life, which may accompany the bones: but where these, or such like matters, are wanting, conjectures are vain." He then argues with the similar reasons that have been given concerning the Danes and Saxons, and are also originally hinted by Camden, or his learned annotator, and, if I mistake not, by a correspondent in some of the early publications in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, that universal *Antiquarian Repository*.

Though the descriptive part of this letter may appear long in introducing, and the above subject be considered as tedious; yet I thought it proper to give some brief reasons respecting its real intention, which is no other than to request the opinion of some of the literati upon this head, before I proceed to describe the tumulus, which, I must acknowledge, puzzles this neighbourhood with respect to its original erection, and to what peculiar people it owed its existence. This barrow, or tumulus, stands in an elevated situation, upon a mountain, above the hamlet of Stackhouse*, and may be discerned at a great distance. It is known in the country by the name of *The Apron full of Stones*, from a ridiculous tradition, that the Devil flying over the hill to build a bridge near Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmorland, his apron-string broke, and he dropped this vast heapt. Some other curious legendary tales are told also on this occasion.

The form of this vast mass is circular, or rather orbicular; the height, by computation on the spot, about nine or ten feet. It is composed of an incredible quantity of stones, piled in such a manner as to rest upon each

other's basis, and strengthened by its conic form; it rises upwards in this curious shape. Those stones that form the outside of the work are so small that a soldier could carry them; and since it has been argued that such a monstrous work as this would not be attempted by any nation, but was natural, the largeness of the tumulus may easily be accounted for, since they were annually increased out of reverence, as *Mason* evinces in his *Caractacus*, where he introduces him soliloquizing on his son *Arviragus's* body:

————— Posterity

Shall to thy tomb with annual reverence bring

Sepulchral stones, and pile them to the clouds.

This barrow hath been opened many years ago, and it is represented in the plate (fig. 2.) in the state in which it hath appeared till lately. Some old people in the neighbourhood remember its being entirely complete, and having a very flat top. It was usual, in finishing these works, to lay a flat stone at the top. The people that opened it left their intention unfinished, only throwing down the lid of the stone coffin, and one or two of the sides; and, meeting with nothing worth digging for, they left it. Upon examining it in this state, before its being entirely disfigured in the last attempt, I found several human bones scattered up and down therein, amongst which I selected the patellæ of the knee, the vertebrae of the spine, part of the jaw, and several teeth. Round the area is a wall or rampart, of the same materials as the outside, its height from the interior part about two feet, irregularly ranged with fissured remnants. In the centre of the cavity or area is the above chest, consisting of several huge stones of vast magnitude and density, fixed firmly into the ground, which supported a lid of equal size, though it is now thrown off the top. In this chest are partitions, for what purpose is not known, unless each space was allotted to its particular relique or body. In the partitions and sides of the coffin is a kind of hole in the edge, with a rude mold. Not many weeks ago, the curiosity of some of the neighbourhood was excited to investigate this stupendous work of art, and accordingly labourers were hired, when, upon searching a day (yet not half the work done), a human skeleton was found.

* Stackhouse was originally an appendage to Furness abbey, co. Lanc.

† A like story is given in a *Tour to the Caves* in this part of Yorkshire.

in due proportion, and in a fine state of preservation, excepting the skull and one of the limbs, which were moved out of their place by the workmen's tools. A small circular piece of ivory, and the tusk of an unknown beast, supposed to be of the hog genus, was also found; but no ashes, urns, coins, or instruments, were discovered. There is a tradition (if mere tradition may be relied upon) that this was raised over the body of some of the Danes slain in the general massacre of that nation. However, from collecting all circumstances, as there is no appearance of ashes, it is supposed to belong to them or the Saxons. This is, however, what I wish to be acquainted with. Such a conspicuous work must certainly be erected to the manes of some chiefs: though there is no ground to support its origin but a mere tradition. The tumuli of the Romans and Britons have frequently a black friable earth round their foundation; but this has not, neither is there any appearance of the operation of fire in its cavity. In the *Archæologia*, vol. III. art. xxviii. an extract of a letter from the rev. George Low, mentions the opening of one of the numerous tumuli in the Links of Skail in the Orkney Isles, in which was found a well-preserved skeleton, within a coffin or chest composed of four stones, covered by a fifth. He observes, "little can be said as to the antiquity of this tumulus, only that it was made before the introduction of Christianity." The insertion of this extract is only meant to compare it with this, and to assert the original reasons. And as the present century can honestly boast of a greater fund of antiquarian knowledge than any of the preceding ones, and this noble science, which, in the days of ignorance and superstition, used to be considered as despicable and ridiculous, is now esteemed not only honourable, but altogether useful and necessary, being ornamented by the labours of genius: thence, in this enlightened age, may the adepts in antiquity have their doubts resolved, and the ignorant meet not only satisfaction, but pleasure and instruction.

P. S. In a former letter of mine, p. 259, *Saukland* has been misprinted *Sunderland*. Upon an excursion to Old Ford, near London, not long ago, I saw the remains of an old palace, said to have been built by King John.

An account of this, or a drawing, would be gratefully received, since no author mentions it. W. F.

MR. URBAN.

YOUR Obituary for November last has recorded two sudden deaths. To one you have annexed something of antidote, and perhaps well. The other is palliated with much specious reasoning, and this argument, *multi idem fecerunt, et boni*. But are you sure that these *boni* were *Christiani*? Nothing is more equivocal than the present use of the term *good*. If it holds up a man in some degree of reputation, and makes him agreeable to his neighbours, we look no further to what it conceals from them or himself. An honest-hearted fellow, a worthy member, a good soul, a generous fellow, a good sort of a man, and many other synonyms, recommend men, in modern society, more than deep reasoning and philosophic reflection. The round of pleasure and enjoyment, and the talent for acquitting a man's self well in it, are the recommendation to respect and esteem with superficial minds. But put a check to that round of pleasure and enjoyment, however innocent and well meant, and place these *good* men in circumstances of distress, from whatever cause, voluntary or involuntary; and forwant of the self-possessing principle, and the resources which a truly good man must find in himself, a certain dispiritedness or impatience will ensue, which the charity of the present age thinks it right to deem a temporary madness, and sets it up as an apology for every violent exertion, every deed of mischief done to the party's self, or those about him. There may be reasons, in the eye of the coroner, or the family, why a rich *felo de se* should be brought in a lunatic, while a poor wretch, who has sinned against less light and advantages, has a stake driven through his body in a *quatre-vois*. "And the more pity it is," as the clown says, "that great folk should have countenance in this world to 'drown or hang themselves more than every Christian.'" But let us not push the apology too far, lest, in the present tenderness for guilt, which pleads for an abatement of capital punishments, we proceed to palliate robbery and fraud of every kind, and even murder itself, with the plea of sudden impulse, and transport of passion; and
skreer

skreen premeditated villany and malice aforethought, under *lunacy*.

Let not the disappointed passion of a giddy girl, the extravagant credit of a merchant, who launches the fortunes of a whole family on speculation, the loss of a lottery chance, or a few convivial friends, or the delusive dream of over-stretched commerce, either in America or 'Change-alley, change the impartial sentiments of unjustifiable suicide. Put this question home to every unhappy man's breast: Can he get rid of *himself* by thus getting rid of his present existence? or, if that temporary is exchanged for an eternal existence, is he sure that the passions, which distract him in his last moments, will not follow him to "that undiscovered country" where he can never fly from them? H. O. C.

MR. URBAN, *High Wycombe, Dec. 6.*
IN your Obituary for last month [November] I met with the *sudden death* of a Miss Glover. You have mentioned a circumstance relating to it, which you think proper to be made known, viz. "That *The Sorrows of Werter* lay under her pillow*:" and I, never having seen the book, was induced to give it a reading. I perfectly agree with you, that it is a pernicious book: and if you judge the following reflections, put down after the perusal, calculated in any degree to obviate the evil tendency of that work, I beg you will oblige your constant reader and occasional correspondent by giving them a place in your various and useful miscellany.

The idea of God, admitted by all who acknowledge his existence, is the idea of a *Perfect Being*.

Revelation teaches us that God stands in the relation of a *Father* to his human creatures. "Though Abraham be ignorant of us," saith the Prophet, "and Israel acknowledge us not, *doubtless Thou art our Father*. We *all are the work of Thy hands*." The Apostle likewise asserts that we are the *offspring* of the Divinity. And Christ Himself has commanded, "When ye pray, say, *Our Father, &c.*"

All true Theists are agreed that the world is governed by the Providence of God, and that he distributes rewards and punishments to those who

are the proper subjects of them. Let us then enquire what is the design of *punishment* in human governments: all wise and good men will say it cannot be *revenge*. And I believe they will say further, that, at least, one end is the *prevention* of crimes. But will they not also allow, that, if a government were *perfect*, its object would be not merely the *prevention* of crimes, but the *reformation* of the criminal? Now who, that believes in God, will dispute the *perfection* of his government? And, if not, what is the natural inference?

If we consider the Deity under the character of a *Parent*, must we not own that one man is as truly his *offspring* as another? And what may one reasonably look for at the hands of a good parent? Will not that parent naturally provide such an education for his child as shall secure (if possible) the child's *improvement and happiness*? And is not this a thing very possible for the Heavenly Father to do in behalf of all his human offspring? With regard to those that love God, we are told, "all things shall work together for their good." If, then, it please God, why may not all things work together for the good of *all*? Is there any thing absurd or unnatural in the supposition? Or, on the other hand, doth it not very well correspond with the Divine Character, such as we have collected it from reason and revelation? Doth it, moreover, correspond at all with that Character to create beings for *misery*? But, if we allow that they are finally miserable, can we avoid allowing that they were made for that very purpose, unless we grant that the *Divine intentions* have been *frustrated*? And, if this be admitted, where is the *perfection* of the Deity? We remember, however, to have been told, "The counsel of the Lord standeth for ever; the thoughts of heart to all generations." If any should think that the goodness of God intending, and in his own good time effecting, UNIVERSAL HAPPINESS, encourages them to *licentiousness*, instead of leading them to *repent*—it is possible that their repentance may be result of a *severe discipline*,—*how severe, God only knows*. It is enough for us to know that no *unnecessary severity* shall ever take place under the Divine Administration; and that even they who suffer most shall, in the end, confess it

* A similar circumstance attended the *sudden death* of a Dutch officer, as related not long since in one of Mary's Reviews.



Fig

was good for them to have been afflicted. I rejoice to find the following expressions drop from the pen of Dr. Stennet *: "God is love. His moral "perfections are all of them so many "different *modifications* of Love." I rejoice, because they so well express what I apprehend to be the truest and most perfect idea of God. And from hence it follows, that the most gloomy dispensations of Providence proceed from the most benevolent intentions, as will appear in due time. The light in which we should view all the calamities of the world, and all calamity whatever, is so happily represented in the Epistle to the Hebrews, that I cannot forbear transcribing the passage: "We have had *fathers of our flesh*, "who corrected us, and we gave them "reverence: shall we not much rather "be in subjection to the *Father of Spi-* "rits†, and live? For they verily, "for a few days, chastened us *after* "their own pleasure; but the for our "profit, that we might be partakers of "his holiness."

By the Law of Nature (which is God's Law) it is ordained that he who believes and confides in the Fatherly Goodness of his Maker, shall have peace in the midst of calamity: but he that atheistically censures and quarrels with the Divine Government, must inevitably be miserable till he become better minded.

How amiable that *complacency* in the mind of him who devoutly worships the Everlasting Father, and rejoices to *imitate* that Good Being whom he worships!

How shocking the *gloomy and violent passions* that agitate and torment the mind of a *Werter*! And how different the *exit* of such characters from the stage of this mortal life! "Mark "the perfect man, and behold the up- "right, for the end of that man is "peace!" THEOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE read, with real concern, Dr. Priestley's answer to Dr. Horsley's Letters. It is the most *impudent* and *unwarrantable* attack on the established religion of this country, and the most insolent violation of toleration, under a free government, I ever met

with. It breathes the precise spirit of those who turned the kingdom upside down in the last century. Great bodies of men do *not* soon change their opinions; most dissenters are still Calvinists. After Dr. Priestley has said this, does he think *he* can so easily alter them? Is there then no real difference between the toleration of *private* and of *public* opinions? Is every pretender to a more enlightened view of religious controversy to compel his neighbour's assent to it, whether he can convince him, or not? and is Dr. Priestley, because he has drawn together a congregation in a commercial town, where religion always sits easiest on the mind, and gain is godliness, to insist that the Unitarians should take the lead in church and state? and will he give security (or has he the modesty to suppose it will not be required) that he and his party, when uppermost, will not persecute in their turns with the same inveteracy that actuated the several sects in the beginning of Christianity, when it became the established religion? Doubtless Dr. Priestley, if he has ever read the Apocalypse, fancies himself one of the two witnesses who are to be overcome and slain by the beast, and lie in the street of the great city, which spiritually is called Sodom, or Egypt. He courts the crown of martyrdom; and, when all other modes of opposition fail, threatens, like other discontented spirits, to recede still further from Babylon, both the *great* and *little*, as a last resource.

But with what face does Dr. Priestley appeal to the sense of the *people at large* as a test of the doctrines in different ages? Is he so unlearned in ecclesiastical history, or in that of the Lower Empire, that he needs be told what interest the *populace* took in the Arian and Athanasian disputes alternately; as much as in the factions of the Circus? How, but from history, is the fashionable tenet of the age to be collected? But where shall we find the history of the common people? Are not their faith, their politics, and their manners, interwoven with those of their more enlightened and philosophic superiors? Do not our modern sceptics appeal for the light of nature to the common sense of mankind, in the same page in which they tell us *they* themselves are the light of the world, and that common understandings can comprehend no system but what *they* hold out to them?

To

* Discourses on Domestic Duties, p. 41.

† This contrasted phrase seems evidently to denote the relation of the Deity to all mankind.

Supplement to GENT. MAG. for 1784.

To cut the matter short—will Dr. Priestley submit his philosophy to the mob who drew Mr. Sadler about the streets of Oxford, and compelled the inhabitants to illuminate their windows in his honour? or his materialism to the rabble of criminals who shelter their crimes under a persuasion that their souls expire at the gallows?

Thus it is that enthusiasts of every class insult common sense; and free-thinkers, in every age, delude the generality, who never think at all.

Thus also it is, that a *rational dissenter* has, in a recent melancholy instance, degraded himself below the level of an *irrational creature* *. Q. P.

MR. URBAN,

DR. JORTIN'S Life of Erasmus, p. 4, informs us, that Erasmus was sensible, at least, he ought to have taken the name of Erasmus, and not *Erasmus*. He had been a Regular Canon, and in all probability not unacquainted with the name of the Romish Saint Erasmus†, who has an office in the Breviary, June 2. This, I should think, occasioned his grammatical mistake: my manuscript legend of him, in English metre, mentions the Saint's guts being at length wound out upon a spit: for the Emperor's orders are,

Kytt ye with a knyff hys body all aboutt,
That all hys gutts at his navyll may cum
outt,

And wynd hem upon a long spyttie,
And latt hym than doe all hys profytte.

* "There is a spirit," says an excellent advocate for Christianity, "which seems to be always discontented till its wildest claims are allowed, and which, having been turbulent under injudicious restraint, becomes tyrannical when in possession of usurped authority." White's Bampton Lectures, p. 21.

† In the church of St. Anne Black Friers, London, was an image of St. Erasmus, before which one Rich. Billesden thought it, perhaps, some benefit to his soul to be buried. In whose last will, made February, 16, 1492, he willed to be buried in the body of the church of the Freris Prechours of Lond. before the image of St. Erasmus, that on the North side of the church, as nigh unto the wall there as may be, &c. "That mine executors provyde and ordeyne for a clenly tombe of marbil to be made and set in the wal therein, where my body shal be buried if it may be conveniently suffered to be done by the assent of the Priour of the said place, &c." See Strype's London, 1720, book III. p. 183. *Ecc.*

And in an illumination in a manuscript *Manual of Prayers*, which I have, there is a representation of this horrible scene, p. 69; but the Breviary does not notice this species of torment, saying only in general, *insignem martyris palmam adeptus est*; and indeed this mode of death is usually assigned to St. Amphibalus. See Gent. Mag. vol. XXIX. p. 267; or Mr. Thorpe, in *Registrum Roff.* p. 1047. Quære, however, as Erasmus was a Bishop, and the Saint's figure, in the representation in the Magazine, has a mitre, whether this particular legend may not rather belong to St. Erasmus, than to Amphibalus? It is something extraordinary, that the legend of St. Erasmus should appear in the Breviary, and neither in Jacobus de Voragine, nor Caxton: it occurs, however, in Usuardus, Ribaldeneira, and Mr. Butler, but without the story of the guts: and indeed Mr. Butler, in his plate of the instruments of torment, vol. 1. does not notice this species of punishment. T. Row.

MR. URBAN,

THE very laudable exertions of the Quakers in this country, and of a set of real patriots in America, for abolishing the custom of slavery, having turned the attention of the public towards that interesting object, I hope you will be so kind as to give room in your Magazine for the following account of the manner in which slaves were used at Rome; as it may serve to shew what shocking acts of tyranny and wanton cruelty are liable to take place daily and almost universally, when so horrid a law is allowed to exist as makes it possible for one man to be the property of another. This account is extracted from Mr. De Lolme's *Memorials of Human Superstition*.

THIS absolute dominion possessed by Masters over the persons of their Slaves, led them to use singular severity in the government of them. So frequently were flagellations the lot of Slaves, that appellations and words of reproach drawn from that kind of punishment, were commonly used to denominate them; and expressions of this kind occur in the politest writers: thus, we find in the plays of Terence, an author particularly celebrated for his politeness and strict observance of decorum, Slaves frequently called by the words *Verberones*, *Flagriones*, or others to the same effect.

As for Plautus, who had been the servant of a baker, and who was much acquainted with every thing that related to Slaves,

Slaves, and their flagellations in particular, he has filled his scenes with nick-names of Slaves, drawn from this latter circumstance; and they are almost continually, in his plays, called *flagritribæ* (à verbis *flagrum et terere*), *plagipatidæ*, *ulmitribæ* &c. and also *bucodæ* and *restiones*, words which signify those who are used to be beaten with ox-leather thongs, or with ropes.

Sometimes the flagellations of Slaves, or the fear they entertained of incurring them, served Plautus as incidents for the conduct of his plots; thus, in his *Epidicus*, a Slave, who is the principal character in the play, concludes, upon a certain occasion, that his Master has discovered his whole scheme, because he spied him, in the morning, purchasing a new scourge at the shop in which they were sold. The same flagellations, in general, have moreover been an inexhaustible fund of pleasantry for Plautus. In one place, for instance, a Slave, intending to laugh at a Fellow-slave, asks him how much he thinks he weighs when he is suspended naked by his hands to the beam, with an hundred weight (*centupondium*) tied to his feet; which was a precaution taken, as commentators inform us, in order to prevent the Slave who was flagellated from kicking the man (*Virgator*) whose office it was to perform the operation. And in another place, Plautus, alluding to the thongs of ox-leather with which whips were commonly made, introduces a Slave engaged in deep reflection on the surprising circumstance of “dead bullocks that make incursions upon living men:”

Vivos homines mortui incursant boves!

The uncontrouled power of inflicting punishment on their Slaves, enjoyed by Masters in Rome, was at last abused by them to the greatest degree. Besides all the common instruments mentioned above, and as if the *terribile flagellum* had not been of itself sufficiently so, new contrivances were used to render it a still more cruel weapon; and the thongs with which that kind of scourge was made, were frequently armed with nails, or small hard bones. They would also fasten small leaden weights to those thongs: hence scourges were sometimes called *astragala*, as Hesychius relates, from the name of those kinds of weights which the Ancients used to wear hanging about their shoes. The smallest faults committed in their families by Slaves, such as breaking glasses, or seasoning dishes too much, exposed them to be delivered up to the executioner; and it was even no unusual thing for Masters (as we may judge from Trimalcion's entertainment in the satire of Petronius) to order such of their Slaves, as had been guilty of faults of the above kind, to be stripped, and whipped in the presence of their guests, when they happened to entertain any at their houses.

Women in particular seem to have abused this power of flagellation in a strange man-

ner; which caused express provisions to be made, at different times, in order to restrain them. It was often sufficient to induce the Roman ladies to cause their Slaves to be whipped, that they were dissatisfied with the present state of their own charms; or, as Juvénal expresses it, that their nose displeased them: and when they happened to fancy themselves neglected by their husbands, then indeed their Slaves fared badly. This latter observation of Juvénal, Dryden, in his translation of that author's Satires, has expressed by the following lines:

“For if o'er night the husband has been
“slack,
“Or counterfeited sleep, or turn'd his
“back,
“Next day, be sure, the servants go to
“wrack.”

The wantonness of power was carried still farther by the Roman ladies, if we may credit the same Juvénal. It was a customary thing with several among them, when they proposed to have their hair dressed both with nicety and expedition, to have the dressing maid, who was charged with that care, stripped naked to the waist, ready for flagellation in case she became guilty of any fault or mistake in performing her task. The following is the passage in Juvénal on that subject: “For if she has determined to be dressed more nicely than usual, and is in haste, being expected in the public gardens, the unfortunate *Pro-* has then dressed her head, with her own hair in the utmost disorder, and her shoulders and breasts bare. Why is that ringlet too high?—The leather thongs instantly punish the crime of a hair, and an ill-shaped curl.”

*Nam si constituit soliloque decentius optat
Ornari et properat, jamque expectatur in
hortis,*

*Componit crinem, laceratis ipsa capillis,
Nuda humeros, Pectus infelix, nudisque mam-*
illis:

*Altior hic quare cincinnus? tauras punit
Continuè flexi crimen, facinusque capilli.*

These abuses which Masters, in Rome, made of the power they possessed over their Slaves, were at last carried by them to such a pitch, either by making them wantonly suffer death, or torturing them in numberless different ways, that, in the beginning of the reign of the Emperors, it was found necessary to restrain their licence.

Under the reign of Claudius (for it is not clear whether any provision to that effect was made under Augustus) it was ordained that Masters, who forsook their Slaves when sick, should lose all right over them, in case they recovered; and that those who should deliberately put them to death, should be banished from Rome.

Under the Emperor Adrian, the cruelties exercised by Umbricia, a Roman lady, over her female Slaves, caused new laws to be made on that subject, as well as the former ones

ones to be put in force; and Umbricia was, by a *rescript* of the Emperor, banished for five years (*l. 2. in fine. Dig. L. I. t. 6.*)

New laws to the same ends were likewise made under the following Emperors, among which Civilians make particular mention of a constitution of Antoninus Pius (*Divus Pius*); and, in subsequent times, the Church likewise employed its authority to prevent the like excesses, as we may see from the canon above-recited (*Si quæ domina, &c.*), which was framed in the Council held at Elvira, a small town in Spain that has been since destroyed. But the disorder was of such a nature as not to be cured so long as the custom itself of slavery was allowed to subsist; and it has been remedied, at last, only by the thorough abolition of an usage which was a continual insult to humanity: an advantage for which we are certainly indebted to the establishment of Christianity, whatever evils certain writers may, on the other hand, reproach it with having occasioned.

MR. URBAN,

I TAKE the liberty to send you an extract from a manuscript, in my possession, intituled, "An Abstract of the Reign of K. Charles the First;" in which the author continues his narrative by way of digression till the year 1662. The manuscript is exceedingly curious, not merely because the writer was an eye-witness of the transactions he records, "*et quorum pars magna fuit, quæque ipse miserrimæ vidit;*" but also for the neatness of the penmanship, and the accuracy, I may say the elegance, of the drawings, in which the most remarkable things and personages, that occur in the narrative, are delineated in the margin. The extract I am going to present to you has also its drawing, and the bodies, hanging on the gallows, (Tyburn), are marked with their respective initials I. B. C. Manuscript, p. 26. "The Queen and the Princess embarked for France the 25th, on which day the solemn league and covenant was rescinded in Scotland; and the 30th of January, being that day twelve years from the death of the King, the odious carcasses of O. Cromwell, Major Gen. Ireton, and Bradshaw, were drawn in sledges to Tyburne, when they hung by the neck from morning till 4 in the afternoon. Cromwell in green scar-cloth, very fresh embalmed. Ireton, having been buried long, hung like a dried rat, yet corrupted about the fundament. Bradshaw in his winding sheet, the fingers of his right hand and his nose perisht, having wet the sheet

through. The rest very perfect, inso-much that I knew his face when the hangman, after cutting off his head, held it up. Of his toes I had five or six in my hand, which the prentices had cut off. Their bodies were thrown into a hole under the gallows, and their heads were set up on the south end of Westminster Hall."

Here is another drawing of Westminster-hall, &c. In a note it is said, "Cromwell died September 3, 1658; Ireton, November 9, 1651; Bradshaw, October 31, 1659."

Yours, &c.

I. B. C.

MR. URBAN,

AN example of amiable virtue, such as Mr. Davis's is represented to be, claims esteem and reverence. I may be thought arrogant when I say, I respect truth more. Friendship, unwilling to discover blemishes in the object it admires, often passes by defects which to another eye are eminently visible; and, perhaps, did no further consequences follow, the world might well pardon the delusion which sets human nature in a fairer light. But when, to make way for the establishment of a favourite, a more illustrious character must be pulled down, it may be allowed to plead the cause of insulted genius.—I beg leave, through the channel of your valuable miscellany, to enter my protest against the insinuations of an unknown writer, who has endeavoured to build up the reputation of Mr. Davis on the ruin of Mr. Gibbon. Had the fatal "Examination," of which your correspondent seems to speak so highly, been never seen, I am inclined to think that, with many, the abilities of its author might have been still thought worthy of his encomium. But, contrary to the opinion of your correspondent, (from whom if I differ, I hope to differ with temper and reason) I cannot help esteeming the "laboured and artful vindication" as an additional and splendid proof of the talents and erudition of its admirable author. The very face of that Examination carries strong marks of its being the production of a vain young man, confined and illiberal in his notions of religion and philosophy, and flattered into print by friends less knowing than himself: and yet, from what I have heard of Mr. Davis, I am very far from thinking ill of the original powers of

of understanding which nature gave him. The fondness of a young author for his first work may have drawn him into a measure from which cooler consideration would have restrained him, till, perhaps, it was not easy to retreat without hurting that species of false honour by which we are too apt to be guided. But I am more sorry to see, in your correspondent, prejudice mastering reason, and establishing absurdity. Mr. Davis's book, however, contains some few remarks which bear hard upon Mr. Gibbon's particular deductions, or general principles, of which I have endeavoured to point out the most conclusive. With how much success, must depend on you to judge.

P. 25. Tertullian - Pass. i.

Mr. Gibbon has indeed cleared up this point.

36. Tertullian - - - vii.

— — — — — viii.

46 Irenæus - - - i.

53. Origen - - - i.

60. Eusebius - - - ii.

77. Lactantius - - - iii.

78. ——— - - - ii.

88. Noscus - - - -

92. Grotius - - - -

In this passage, among much tolerable criticism, will be found several instances of strange misapprehension.

129. Mosheim - - - viii.

In p. 156, Mr. Davis has pointed out several inconsistencies in Mr. Gibbon's reasoning, which are of some importance.

I believe the passages I have above referred to will direct the reader to every objection of consequence which applies to Mr. Gibbon's History. Should any of your correspondents think otherwise, I should be glad to be shewn my error. I endeavour to seek Truth wherever I am likely to find her; nor should I be displeased to throw another argument of weight into a scale which nevertheless preponderates already.

If, in the verses alluded to by Vindex, I have made use of epithets inconsistent with my professions or design, I am sorry to have departed so far from the principles by which I have hitherto attempted to regulate my conduct. I have some idea that I can judge in matters of religion with tolerable impartiality; but I am very far

from thinking myself infallible in my judgement. What I mean to blame is not the zeal with which opinions are maintained, but the acrimony with which controversies are too often carried on, till they degenerate into personal abuse. That Mr. Gibbon is what some of his enemies have made him out, I never will believe. The learned Historian of the Roman Empire is as honourable as he is intelligent: I will say the same of Dr. Priestley, whose talents I admire, and whose piety I venerate.

Yours, &c.

G. J. LESLIE.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent W. & D. p. 246, may find the word *Reciprocity* made use of by Mr. Hargrave, in a note, at the bottom of p. 82, b. of his new edition of Coke upon Littleton, which part was printed off long before either of the events mentioned by your correspondent happened. Perhaps the Westminster Scrutiny may be the means of enriching our barren language still more.

Please to inform your correspondent p. 652, that in the library of the late Mr. R. Way, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, there was a manuscript "Treatise on Uses," said to be the work of Mr. Pigot. I wish some of the law booksellers would endeavour to rescue it from oblivion, and favour the public with a correct edition of it. The other Treatise of Mr. Pigott is confined to Recoveries only, and does not at all intermeddle with the doctrine of Fines: the first edition of this Treatise was published in 1739, and consequently posthumous; the second, and last, was published in 1770, by the late Serjeant Wilson, with corrections and additional cases, as the title-page informs us, without which information it would have been rather a difficult matter to have discovered the corrections. There has only been one edition of the Precedents, viz. in 1739, that in 1742 being nothing more than a new title-page.

I wish such of your correspondents as are able to communicate any Biographical Anecdotes relative to that very eminent Conveyancer, the late James Booth, Esq. would favour the public therewith, through the channel of your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

M. Y. R.
Mr.

MR. URBAN,

IN a very curious old book, intituled "A Compendyouse Treatise * Dialogue of Dives and Pauper, fructu-
"only treatynge upon the Ten Com-
"maundements;" printed at London, in 4to, by Richard Pynson, anno 1498, I find the following remarkable story:

"We rede that in Englande was a Kynge that had a concubyne, whos name was Rose, and for hyr greate bewte he cleped hir Rose amounde, Rosa mundi, that is to saye, Rose of the worlde. For him thought that she passed al wyemen in bewtye. It bitel that she died and was buried whyle the Kynge was absent. And whanne he came agen, for grate loue that he had to hyr, he wolde se the body in the graue. And whanne the graue was openned, there sate on orrible tode upon her brest bytwene hir teetyes, and a foule adder begirt hir body aboute in the midle. And she stauke so that the Kyng, ne nou other, might stonde to se that orrible sight. Thanne the Kynge dyde shette agen the graue, and dyde wryte therse two veersis upon the graue:

Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda;

Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolet solent."

I wish much to know whether this circumstance is mentioned by any of our old Historians.

PHOSPHORUS.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 28.

PLEASE to insert the following reply to your correspondent P. B. C.'s remarks on my observations on the *Holly* and the *Beech*, which will, at least on my part, close the controversy, that I fear takes up too much room in your valuable collection.

My reason (p. 661) for thinking the *Holly* indigenous is, that it is found growing most plentifully in uncultivated places, which is not the case with our other evergreen trees. What shall we do with that kind of *Holly* which bears yellow berries, and is *always* fruitful, even when raised from berries, as I have been very credibly informed, and consequently belongs strictly to the class *Tetrandria*? Must this remain, and be separated from the other sort, or must it be misplaced in the class *Polygamia*, with the red-berried, where it by no means ought to be, and where it would never be found by an enquirer?

P. B. C. does not do Gerard and Parkinson justice in saying, that *he knows*

not any other mode of finding the *Holly* but by turning patiently over the leaves, or looking in the index; they both have arrangements: Gerard has divided his *Historie of Plants* into three books, in the last of which, trees and shrubs are included. Parkinson has no less than seventeen tribes, the sixteenth of which treats of trees and shrubs only; so that there is no occasion to look through the whole of either Herbal. How a person, who is ignorant of its name, could find the *Holly* by looking in an index, I am much at a loss to discover.

When I asserted that the *Holly* was dioicous, your correspondent replied, it is not dioicous: both these terms certainly have the same derivation, but the inventor seems to keep them apart, and applies the term dioicous only to those irregular plants that, I had almost said, do not accord with his system, and frequently uses it as a trivial, such as *Lychnis dioica*, *Urtica dioica*, *Clematis dioica*, *Carex dioica*; Linnæus calls *Ilex Aquifolium*, the *Holly*, *Polygama dioica*, in his *Systema Naturæ*, tom. II. edit. 12, Holmiæ, 1767. If I have mistaken these two terms, I wish the gentleman would give a better explanation of them. Plants of this character, a writer, less studious of system than Linnæus, would have been contented to have placed in an appendix, as Ray and others have done with the plants that did not conform to their methods of arrangement. Not that I would be understood to reflect on the illustrious Swede; for every human system must necessarily have its incoherent and imperfect parts, one of which your correspondent's favourite class *Polygamia* certainly is. Of this Linnæus was so sensible, that, in his latest publication, he was desirous of discarding it entirely from his system. "In classificatione unicum institui mutationem, excludendo *Polygamiam*, nimirum progressu temporis experientia docuit, illam classem potius damnam quam utilitatem attulisse methodo." "I have made only one alteration in my method of classing plants, which is, that I have excluded the class *Polygamia*, because experience has in a course of years convinced me, that this class has done more mischief than good to my system." Linnæi Præf. Supplement. Plant. System. Vegetab. Brunsvigæ, 1781.

Your correspondent P. B. C. (pp. 656, 727) can hardly suppose that the par-

* The same book was "emprynted by Wynken de Worde, 1496."

passages in Virgil, which mention the *Fagus*, were not examined before other authors were consulted concerning the identity of that tree. Of the passages produced, he very properly gives up two, for the first is copied from *Theocritus* and the other from *Homer*; and what little foundation he has for asserting that the rest "clearly point it out" to be the *Beech*, the following remarks will shew.

It will be full time enough to determine whether the wood of the *Beech* is better than the *Fagus* to turn into cups, when we are certain what kind of Oak the *Fagus* of Virgil was.

While this uncertainty remains, nothing decisive can be deduced concerning the preference of the *Beech* to the *Fagus* in building a plough. But it may be observed, that the plough of *Hesiod*, which *Virgil* copied, has certainly no *Beech* in it:

"Δαφνὴς δ' ἢ πῖλινος ἀκνῖατοῖς ἰστῶσιν
"Δρυὶς ἔλκεμα πρίνου γυνή."

Works and Days, v. 433.

"The most durable plough-shafts are made of the Bay-tree, or of the Elm; the body, of the Oak; and the share, of the evergreen Oak." Neither would a modern ploughwright think of using *Beech*, if he could procure Ash or Elm.—

"In viridi nuper quæ cortice fagi
"Carmina descripsi." *ECL.* V. 13.

"For writing on the bark." By this P. B. C. seems to think, with Martyn, in his edition of the *Eclogues*, that *cortice fagi* implies writing on the dried barks of trees, as a substitute for paper. But the word *viridi* might have reminded him of the following passage:

"Tenerisque meos incidere amores
"Arboribus; crescent illæ, crescentis a-
"mores." *ECL.* X. 53.

Which certainly means carving on the barks of standing trees, a custom much more in the pastoral manner than the other: and why may not the bark of the *Fagus* be as proper for engraving the song of Mopsus, which begins at the 30th verse, and ends at the 44th, as the bark of the *Beech*?

"Post valido nitens sub pondere FAGINUS
"axis

"Instrepat, et junctos temo trahat æreus
"orbes." *GEORG.* III. 172.

Supposing that *Virgil* may be depended on for the identical trees of which his plough is made, yet we can trust very little to a writer who annexed a "brazen

pole" (*æreus temo*) to his wain: for if we could allow this part really to have been of metal, while the axle-tree was of wood, it certainly would have been made of iron; as *Lucretius*, who wrote several years before *Virgil*, mentions brass, i. e. copper (*æs*), having been superseded by iron, before his time, for the purposes of war and agriculture:

"Inde minutatim processit ferreus ensis,
"Versaque in opprobrium species est falcis
"ahenæ,

"Et ferro cæpere solum proscindera terræ." *V.* 1299.

But the brazen pole of *Virgil's* wain is full as imaginary as the brazen axle-tree of *Neptune's* car, or the silver pole, or shaft, of *Juno's* chariot, in the *Iliad*. I have not the least doubt but in this passage, where the poet takes such licence, that if *ulmeus*, *fraxineus*, *iligneus*, or *querneus*, would have suited better, they would have been inserted without the least scruple. It may also be remarked, that *Beech* is the most improper wood to carry the heavy load here described, not only from its soft and brittle texture, but also from its being more subject than any other sort of tree to be worm-eaten, and destroyed by the *Ptini*, in a very short time; and it is reasonable to suppose, that the warm climate of Italy is not less infested by these insects than our own. This objection holds good also against the *Beech* being used for plough-timber. Our cartwrights would prefer Oak, Ash, or Elm, to it for an axle-tree; and hornbeam is stronger than either of them. Of so little validity is the gentleman's assertion that *faginus axis* must signify an axle-tree made of the *Beech*, and not of the Oak *Fagus*. But, to close the whole, this passage of *Virgil* happens to be a literal translation of the following sentence in *Homer*, and, I think, no person will be so hardy as to assert, that the Φαῖος of the Grecian writer was not an Oak:

"Μετὰ δ' ἑζαχὶ ΦΗΓΙΝΟΣ ἄξιν
"Βεβόσωνν." *IL.* V. 838.

"Valido—sub pondere *faginus axis*
"Instrepat." *VIRGIL.*

"The axle-tree made of the *Fagus*
"creaked with the great weight."

I could wish that this gentleman, instead of remarking on my hasty strictures, would give us his own observations on some particular animals, trees, or plants, which I am certain would be

be very well received; for I think a discerning friend, who lately despatched P. B. C. to me, is not mistaken, when he mentioned the name of a respectable Professor. The generality of writers, in the various branches of natural history, have taken so large a field, that they have been obliged to give us much from others, and little of their own. Scopoli is much in the right when he says, that *writers on a single subject afford the best information*; "*Monographi præstantissimi*:" of which we have a remarkable example in the account of the Cedar of Libanus. (Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p. 138.)—Had this signature of P. B. C. been explained to me sooner, I should certainly have put fewer questions to your correspondent, whose able defence of Linnæus must give satisfaction to every one who is acquainted with the system of that truly great man, which will always be held in esteem and veneration by those who understand it.

Yours, &c.

T. H. W.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Dec. 24.*
WE now have the satisfaction to read, what with pleasure we heard delivered from the pulpit, Mr. Professor White's Bampton Lectures. He often fixed the attention of his audience with discourses of more than an hour in length, while his able defence, and comprehensive views, of the truth, were delivered in language of the most easy and simple elegance, to which few writers have so happily succeeded. While he boldly attacked, and successfully refuted, the cold scepticism of Hume, the artful insinuations of Gibbon, and the unqualified assertions of Priestley *, he displays a benevolence of heart, which Bigotry has not found; and a comprehension of mind, which Superstition has not fettered. With these discourses, besides his large treasures of Oriental learning, to recommend him to the patronage of the great, it surely cannot be long before a distinguished father in the church will bestow on him a substantial mark of his favour.

May the idea be suggested in this humble manner to the three great law Lords, who are appointed the Trustees to Bishop Warburton's lectureship at Lincoln's-Inn, that from the

* In which is judiciously introduced his grand subject, a comparison between Mahometanism and Christianity.

elegance of his genius, the extent of his learning, and the peculiar heat of his studies, there is not a more proper person in the kingdom, to whom they could commit that distinguished post, and who is so well able to answer the intention of the learned Bishop, and to give satisfaction to the judicious Trustees?

ACADEMICAL

MR. URBAN,
YOUR correspondent W. & D. in November Magazine, p. 806, supposes the learned Countess of Conway to have outlived her husband, and to have afterwards married the Earl of Mulgrave; but it appears by the last edition of Collins's Peerage, vol. III. p. 282, that Anne youngest daughter of Sir Heneage Finch, Knt. Recorder of London, and sister to Heneage the first Earl of Nottingham of this family, as also to Sir John Finch, Ambassador to Turkey, was married to Edward Viscount Conway, (afterwards created Earl of Conway, viz. December 8, 31 Car. II. 1678,) and that she died at Ragland, in Warwickshire, Feb. 23, 1678, and was by the famous Van Helmont preserved in spirits of wine, with a glass over her face, in her coffin, above ground, that her Lord, who was in Ireland when she died, might see her before her interment, which was at Arrow, in Warwickshire, April 17, 1679.

As an acknowledgment of the pleasure I have received from W. & D.'s account of this learned lady, I have endeavoured to point out the Earl of Conway's other wives, for I find he had three in all, though but two are mentioned in any printed account I have seen of that family: his second wife was Elizabeth daughter of George Lord Delamere; and his third, Ursula daughter of George Stawell, Esq. ancestor to the Lords Stawell: she survived him, and was remarried to John Sheffield Earl of Mulgrave, afterwards created Duke of Buckinghamshire. The Earl of Conway dying without issue, his titles became extinct, and his estates went to a younger branch of the Seymour family, from whence the present Earl of Hertford is descended.

Yours, &c.

B. L.

MR. URBAN, *Acton, Dec. 14.*
YOU will probably be so indulgent as to spare room for some further particulars of the illustrious Anne Viscountess

countess Conway, and an account of a memorial, in the church here, of Catherine Viscountess Conway, whom an acquaintance of yours supposed to be the learned lady enquired after.

The former had from her youth a timely sense and relish of Christianity. In a letter of Dr. Henry More to her, answering some important queries, he observed, that her education had been such, that it was likely she had the ordinary articles of the Christian religion more punctually and readily in her mind, than himself. The queries were occasioned by her reading his poem on the pre-existence of the soul. Some of his learned treatises were owing to her desire and instigation particularly his "Conjectura Cabbalistica," [Conjectures about Jewish Traditions, or some Divine Mysteries;] and, "Philosophiæ Teutonicæ Censura," [Censure of the obscure Writings of Jacob Behmen, which the late Rev. William Law republished, and recommended as being divinely inspired!] The Doctor then gives a great character of her, in an Epistle Dedicatory before his "Antidote against Atheism," and after her death, in his Preface to some Religious Remains of hers, once intended to be made public. These fragments, which she never had opportunity to revise, were obscurely written in a paper-book, with a black-lead pencil, towards the end of her long and tedious pains and sickness. In the Preface the Doctor expresses his admiration of the singular natural parts which God had bestowed upon her, besides those acquired accomplishments in all manner of knowledge, as well natural as divine. Though she had a continuance of pain perpetual upon her, such as would have proved insufferable to others, yet her understanding had the greatest facility imaginable for any either physical, metaphysical, or mathematical speculations.

When she came abroad, he never observed her making any ostentation of her knowledge, or so much as any discovery of it, upon ever so fair an opportunity; according to that saying, written on the inside of her paper-book, "Ignorance is better than Pride." Those Christian graces, that shone in her during this close pursuit of truth and knowledge, might justly seem to obscure the lustre of her other accomplishments. He could witness, from thirty years experience of,

or acquaintance with, her, that her conversation was always with meekness, kindness, and discretion, even to those that had not fairly, if not provokingly, behaved to her in their pretended friendship; and that she was ready to put a good sense upon the actions of others, though strangers, when their credit was diminished by a proud and envious tongue. Her extraordinary dearness to her nearest relations and friends need not be wondered at, considering her care and provident solicitude for them, in a manner to her very last breath (as Fr. Mer. Helmont could witness, who was present with her when she died), as if she had been appointed by God their common good genius or tutelar angel.

Of this eminent personage Dr. More farther observes, towards the end of his long Preface, that of her comforts and refreshments after some of her greatest agonies, and of her strange foresight of things future, he might make mention, but held it less necessary.

The memorial of the other Lady Conway is in the Chancel here. The inscription is very long. One wished some time ago to read it: but the monument seemed too high, and the letters too much effaced. However, on getting up lately very near it, and a close inspection of it, the whole was read, in consequence of the enquiry in your October Magazine. It appeared not that she was buried here. Her annual benefactions to the poor of this parish, of some others, and of a Dutch congregation in London, are recorded. A transcript will be made when the weather is warm. The publication of it perhaps will be useful: it is intended for one of your Monthly Miscellanies. The memorial of her there will be legible every where, and durable indeed: your work may outlast her monument. It is remarkable, that the Dutch were not unconcerned in both our *Viscountesses* Conway, considering the benefaction of Catherine to, and the publication of Anne's Philosophical Essay by, them *.

In writing of the noble Conway family, it may be serviceable to the good and glorious cause of Religion and

* Would not the lives of such ladies as these two Countesses Conway be a greater ornament to a Biographia Britannica than that of a fantastic pedantic Cavendish?

Virtue, not only to commemorate the dead, but also to pay sincere respect to the living. Your correspondent, when residing near Ragley, was well assured of, and had once an agreeable opportunity of observing, Lord Conway, now Earl of Hertford, and his Lady's regular and religious behaviour. They constantly came down from Ragley to their parish church at Arrow, to discharge their bounden duty to, by joining in the public worship of, the Lord of Lords, and King of Kings.

EUTHELIUS.

MR. URBAN, *Hamstcrley, Dec. 17.*
MY absence from this place, to which the Gentleman's Magazines are always sent, has prevented me from reading and answering two queries relative to "Swinburne's Travels in Spain and Sicily." In p. 272 your correspondent wishes to have a contradiction cleared up, which it is certainly easy to do; for if he will turn to the "Letter," p. 230, he will find the text run thus: "But *none* enlist as soldiers." You have printed it wrong in your Magazine for February.

In answer to another correspondent's queries about the meaning of the word *moscie*, (p. 435,) and the seeming contradiction in the account of the Tarentine sheep; the author had his information on the spot, and afterwards conversed frequently on the subject with a very intelligent observer, the writer of notes upon Aquin's "*Deliciæ Tarentinæ*." The meaning of particular words varies according to the provinces of Italy, but dictionaries concern the Tuscan idiom or dialect only. *Moscie*, *Corfagne*, *Canolle*, *Rozze*, are all now generical distinctions, given by the Puglian shepherds to the rough, ill-favoured, black breed of sheep: this wool is bad, and like hair; but their flesh is good, and savoury. Is not that the case with us? We have very fine mutton from sheep that give very little wool, and that of an inferior quality.—The sheep that give the best Spanish wool, have not, if I recollect right, the best tasted flesh. Mr. S. must feel himself highly honoured by this correspondent's polite compliment, and must esteem the praises of the learned and well-informed gentlemen, who use your Magazine as the repository for their observations, the most pleasing recompence for his labours.

A Roman altar was lately found at Ebbeschester, in this neighbourhood, and is

now in my possession. I have endeavoured to explain it, but am not perfectly satisfied with my own reading. I shall be happy to have the opinion of more learned antiquaries; and hope a copy of the inscription will for that purpose be soon admitted into your useful work. [See the Plate, fig. 3.] The characters of the three first lines are very plain; the first and last letters of the fourth line less so; and the latter end of the fifth line more defaced. *PONCUTRUS*.

†† The first figure in our plate is an exact representation of the four sides of an old wooden sheath, of curious Dutch workmanship, in the possession of Craven Ord, Esq. F.A.S. which he purchased at the sale of the late George Scott, Esq.


MR. URBAN, *Dec. 30.*
YOUR Magazine being confessedly a Repository for all sorts of curiosities, and especially of antiquities, a short descriptive account of a few, in my possession, cannot fail to be acceptable to all those of your numerous readers, and many there are, who have *Virtù* enough to be entertained with such matters, and will contribute to form a small addition to your extensive collection of this kind; and I am the rather induced to communicate to the public, by the channel of your useful Magazine, the following curiosities, on account of those which have been transmitted to you by Mr. Greene of Lichfield, being at all times so favourably received.

The first (see the Plate, fig. 4) is a golden fibula, or breast buckle, in exceeding fine preservation; its shape is circular, and of the size and dimensions of the fac-simile herewith sent: the back side is flat, and without ornament. On the rim of the fore side is the very singular and remarkable legend *Non detur Petenti*. How to apply this inscription with precision to the real meaning it was intended to convey, seems a matter of no small difficulty.—The weight of the fibula is about sixty grains.

The brass or copper piece (fig. 5) is a Saxon styca of one of the Kings of Northumberland; I say of Northumberland, because it has not been hitherto discovered that this species of coin was minted in any other kingdom during the Heptarchy. There are letters enough sufficiently visible and distinct to denote it to belong to the regal, and not to the prelatical, series; but I dare not with any

any degree of confidence pretend to appropriate the same to any one of them in particular: nor is the legend on the reverse, containing, as is supposed, the moneyer or mintmaster's name, of easier interpretation.

The other (fig 6) is a fragment or piece of sculpture in ivory, found several years ago, with a quantity of ancient gold coin, in taking down a house in Norgate, Wakefield. The design, so far as one can judge from the fragment, appears to be well executed, as the subject is ludicrous: it seems, however, in my opinion, to be, beyond the possibility of a doubt, of monastic workmanship. And as monasteries, hospitals, &c. were, while they continued, places of entertainment, whereto paupers and others, both saints and sinners, resorted in their pilgrimages, the design of the upper figure dropping a crust of bread, or other food, into the mouth of the gaping one below, may be an allusion to some very extraordinary accident which furnished the occasion. Indeed the under figure bears not the countenance or complexion of a thin, meagre, chop-fallen, emaciated person, but of a sleek, plump, fat one, lay or ecclesiastic; and his posture or attitude, in the act of receiving the morsel, is very strange and uncommon. Those who are conversant in popish legends, can very probably help one to the story which this piece of sculpture is intended to represent. An insertion of this will oblige your new correspondent F. R. SCARISBING.

 *The following Character of M. DE VOLTAIRE the celebrated French Writer, as given by the Doctors of the Sorbonne, is here inserted by Way of Contrast to that of Dr. JOHNSON, the celebrated English Writer.*

DEATH, say these Doctors, has put an end to the blasphemies of that writer, so celebrated for his uncommon talents, so culpable on account of the detestable use he made of them; of that famous man, who, in the sight of all Europe, spent his whole life in defending and propagating impiety. As a philosopher, rash, and without principles; as a poet, licentious and dissolute; as an historian, void of judgement and good faith; laying claim to all the sciences, without going deep into any; eager to degrade all merit that stood in his own way; and prostituting his talents and his labours, during the course of his long life, for the purpose of becoming the

oracle and idol of his age. He knew well the power of ridicule over the greater part of mankind; and he failed not to avail himself of so useful a weapon, in order to seduce weak minds. He knew well, that most readers are incapable of discussion, of serious examination and reflection; and that every thing which serves to deliver them from the terrors of a religion which puts a restraint on the passions, is received with eagerness and applause. Hence the impieties he uttered are seasoned with some sacrilegious jest; hence he spared not the sharpest satire; and if he undertook to subvert the doctrines of our religion, disfigured them by the ridicule thrown upon them. Or, does he seek to destroy the immortality of the soul, the foundations of morality, and the rewards and punishments of a future life; he recurs not to reasoning; he assumes the tone of raillery and irony; he tries to excite laughter; he turns every thing to a jest. It matters not that he advances absurdities, that he often contradicts himself, and deserves no credit; nothing stops him, if he can procure himself readers. In short, he employs against religion the most dissolute libertinism, and the depravity of the most corrupt heart.

MR. URBAN, *East Dereham, Nov. 4.*

AS you inserted my account of the Post and Postage of Letters in your Magazine, you may mention the following alteration as a note to the words "This is now done by every Post Office" in the kingdom," being lines 10 and 11 in the 2d column of p. 646.

* In September, 1784, the General Post Office sent down stamps to all the Post Offices, cut with the name of the Post Town, and its distance, in miles, from London: thus,

52 CAM	102 DERE
BRIDGE	HAM

Yours, &c. N.

* * This gentleman's account of the ELIZABETHAN PROGRESSES has been communicated as he desires. The tract he so obligingly offers is the same as "Wood's."

MR. URBAN, *Ipswich, Nov. 23.*

GIVE me leave to inclose you an exact drawing (See the Plate, fig. 7) of a gold concave ring, the inscription on which has puzzled many antiquaries. It was ploughed up in Mendlesham, in the county of Suffolk, in 1758, near the palace, by tradition, of one of the Kings

Kings of the Heptarchy: near which place, it is said, a silver crown of considerable weight was long since found. You will oblige me much by giving it a place in your Magazine, in hope some of your learned readers may be able to decypher it. It is in value about eight shillings; the inscription is supposed to be in the Runic or Slavonian language.

A. CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN,

TO the singular motto unaccounted for, in your Magazine of July last 946, may be added another from Mr. Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. II, p. 182, under the arms of *Stetten* of Shelton.

Gheure Aut Thol.

To how many *beer-houses* besides that in Bishopsgate street (formerly his own mansion house) does Sir P. Pindar's head serve for a sign? (See p. 351.)

Who was the first anatomist in the world? See p. 406.

P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

GRAY made use of this expression in one of his Poems, "*Weave the Warp, and weave the Woof*;" to the propriety of which Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, in his life of that Poet, very justly objected; but he was not equally fortunate in his correction of the passage, having asserted that *the Web, or Piece, is formed by the Warp's being thrown across the Woof*, whereas it is the *Woof's being thrown across the Warp* which forms the manufacture.—Such an error, though a trivial one, ought not perhaps to remain unobserved, and consequently uncorrected.

Yours &c.

VERITAS.

MR. URBAN,

THE character given of Bp. Hooper by Dr. Atterbury, as quoted in your Magazine for March, p. 189, differs very widely from the amiable one given in your Magazine for 1747, pp. 386, 612. When we consider by whom that in p. 189 was given, we need not wonder at the difference.

P. 161. In the account of the quarrel between Bully Dawson and Oldys, it is said, "the mob resolving to rescue his *lordship*," &c. Qu. Who is meant by his *lordship*? or why applied to Oldys?

[Answ. Because he was deformed.]

P. 247, col. 2, l. 1, r. "eccentric;" and l. 17, r. "unknown."

P. 746. The great whitish ash-coloured snail abounds in the neighbourhood of Dorking; it is said to have been brought from Italy, in the last century, by Mr. Evelyn, to Wotton in Surrey, and has since spread itself

about that country.

P. 919, col. 1, l. 5, r. "Marianne, or *Ladronce*."

P. 929, l. 37, r. "sanguineous."

P. 948, the account of the Emperor's arriving at Paris, was an imposition.

CAIRO.

EUGENIO sends the following quotation from Ashmole's Diary, in proof of the authenticity of the letter in p. 805.

"1663, Mar. 5. I sent a set of services and anthems to Lichfield cathedral, which cost me 16*l*."

P. Q. wishes that the present excellent Bishop of Worcester could be induced to give the public a Life of his predecessor HUGH, whose letters, &c. are said to be such fine compositions.

The "Song" of the son of an Old Friend at W. is *burnt*, as he desires. On any other subject, the effusions of so spirited a Muse will be right welcome.

The verses found in an old pocket-book are an ill-timed, illiberal, attack on Q. Caroline.

Our friend "A Framework-knitter," we doubt not, is a very worthy character, and would tell a good story about his art in Prose; but Poetry most certainly is not his *forte*.

M. C. of Low Leyton, on occasion of the memorandum, in our LIII^d volume, of Mr. Rowe-Mores, says, our correspondent "has mistaken his professional character. He was not in orders, though, from his education, and affectation of that character, he was often thought to be so. He served the office of churchwarden of this parish in the year 1775."—But, if M. C. will take the trouble to consult the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 314, he will find the whole matter elucidated, and that his friend Mr. M. was actually in Roman Catholic orders.

In the same volume, T. C. of Mon-trose will find a satisfactory account of Mr. Heath of Exeter.

W. M. informs us, that Roger Crabb died in the year 1680, aged 60, and is buried in the church yard of St. Dunstan, Stepney, where his tomb is distinguished by the people under the title of that of *The Pilgrim*.—We wish this correspondent would inform us whether this church-yard is *levelled*, as an advertisement from the church-wardens in the daily papers, in the course of this year, seemed to threaten.

Mr. Keene's letter to the D. of Whar-ton has *already* appeared in the Gent. Mag. vol. L. p. 366.

At the late Sessions at the Old Bailey, three of the most remarkable Criminal Causes came on to be tried that have ever been remembered at one Sessions. Such an unusual addition of Materials to the Month, with others which cannot be omitted, has made a Supplement to the present Year, though not intended, absolutely necessary.

1. KENNETH MACKENZIE.

KENNETH MACKENZIE was indicted by the name of Kenneth Mackenzie, late of London, Esq. for that he, on the 4th of August, in the 22d year of his present Majesty's reign, at Fort Mores, on the coast of Africa, in and upon Kenneth Murray Mackenzie did make an assault; and that he, with a certain great gun, called a cannon, then and there charged with gunpowder and iron ball, did discharge and shoot off, to and against the said Kenneth Murray Mackenzie, and with the said iron ball wilfully did strike, penetrate, and wound the said Kenneth Murray Mackenzie, giving him one mortal wound in the belly, of which he then and there instantly died.

Mr. Fielding, counsel for the prosecution, opened the indictment, and Mr. Attorney General stated the case: That the prisoner at the bar went out, about the beginning of the year 1782, captain of an independent company to act against the Dutch on the coast of Africa: That he was there appointed commander of a fort called Fort Mores, where the unfortunate deceased was for some offence or other confined a prisoner; and fearing the consequence of the discipline which the prisoner might inflict, prevailed upon the sentry to let him escape, and he took shelter in a town adjoining to the fort, called the Black Town. The prisoner, enraged at hearing of the man's escape, ordered the sentry to be most severely whipped, the guns to be charged and pointed against the town, threatening the inhabitants, by a message from the fort, that if they did not immediately restore the deceased, he would lay their town in ashes. This message had the desired effect, the blacks did the next morning bring back the deceased, and deliver him to the custody of the prisoner, who ordered him to prepare for instant death. The poor man, without any further trial, was ordered to be tied to a hand-spike, and there told his doom, to be blown into the air; and, while in that situation, he turned round and said to his comrade who held a lighted torch ready to set fire to the cannon that was to be the instrument of execution, Plunket, (that was the fellow's name,) you will not kill me, will you? Yes, said the other, I will, if my master bids me. This circumstance, said the Attorney General, shews the great degree of power which the prisoner at the bar must have had over his garrison, when the people who composed it could see an execution performed without trial, and without any legal condemnation, by a mode wholly unheard of

in any European country, and which, he hoped, would never more be adopted in any country. He forebore, he said, to aggravate the offence; it would admit of no aggravation: he therefore should proceed to call the witnesses.

The first who was called was John Jones, a passenger on board an ordnance storeship: but the evidence of this man, being chiefly hearsay, was set aside. The most material witness was

John Mortimer, a private man belonging to Capt. Mackenzie's company, who, being interrogated, said that he knew the deceased Kenneth Murray Mackenzie at Fort Mores, and that he was a prisoner at large there, and that he and the prisoner at the bar had some falling out, he could not tell upon what account; but that the deceased Murray one morning got out of the garrison; (Philip Brooks, the sentry, let him out.) And he heard Capt. Mackenzie say to serjeant Andrews, Go and fetch up that old rascal Brooks, for I will flog him to death, by G—. Then Capt. Mackenzie ordered the Serj. to write a pass for the witness, one W. Copeland, and another soldier, to go in search of the prisoner; they did go, but not so far as was ordered, for fear of being taken prisoners; so they came back without finding him, and told the prisoner they could not find Murray.

Being asked, If Fort Mores was near the Black Town? said, It is close to it. They went through the town, he said, but did not search for him there—they returned about three in the afternoon. The Captain said, if you cannot find him, load the guns, and fire into the town. Two six-pounders were fired into the town, and some of the Blacks came to know the occasion. Being interrogated, said, next morning they heard a noise a little after five, and coming to look about, saw the deceased, with at least 3000 Blacks, if ever there was a man in the world, and the deceased was in the middle. This was on a Sunday. The deceased was brought into the court belonging to the fort; and the prisoner charged Serj. Copeland to tell him that he had not an hour to live. The prisoner then ordered two sponges and a worm to be lashed to the embrasures, and a gun to be hauled in; and Copeland was ordered to fetch up the deceased. As he was coming past the door where he used to be he said, *Don't let me go any farther till I alter my station; if I am going to be shot like a dog, let me be shot like a man;* he pulled off his gentleman's coat, and put on a grenadier's coat. Being brought to the battlements, he desired to speak with the Captain: the Captain, said he would not bear a word from him, for he was a traitor to his King and Country. Accordingly, says he to all the men that were there (about thirty), Soldiers, lay hold, and do your duty; they accordingly did lay hold, and brought him to the gun, tied his hands with one piece of the rope,

rope, and his two legs with the other two pieces to the gun; his hands were then stretched out across the sponge and worm. The Captain ordered the soldiers to fetch a cap; but, there being none, he went and fetched his own. The deceased said to Copeland, For God's sake, beg for one half hour to say my prayers. The witness said, he heard the prisoner answer Copeland, No, you rascal, if any man speaks a word in his favour, I will blow his brains out immediately; he had then a pistol in his hand—but there was a little of the burial service of the dead read to him and the Lord's prayer; when the prisoner said, He shall have no more time given him, pull the prayer book away immediately, and pull the cap over his eyes. Then the deceased said, *Oh tyrant! tyrant! now you are going to have your will of me, what you have wanted many a long day.* As the man was putting the cap over his eyes, which took up some time, his head being too big for it, the deceased cried out, Oh God, have mercy upon me! Then he said, Good bye to you all, comrades, and God bless you all. Another word he said, Remember the last syllable I am going to speak: I went down to the Black fellow at the gate, to get a little brandy; I drank it, went down to the garden, to take a walk; I sat down, and fell fast asleep: when I awoke at dark, and was coming to the fort, the Blacks surrounded me, confined me all night, and surrendered me this morning. The prisoner waved his hand as a signal, Plunket touched the gun with a lighted stick, and the deceased was blown over the wall, torn all to pieces. The witness said, he saw his remains afterwards, which the men picked up, and buried.

The Court asked, if Plunket was to appear? It was answered, Plunket was dead.

On Mortimer's cross-examination by the prisoner's counsel, being asked if he never had heard any conversation between the deceased Murray and any of the other soldiers of the garrison, said, Never otherwise than this: I was in a room that had a hole in it; he, being a gentleman, thought himself above me; so, if any body came to him, I used to walk out. A day or two after Murray was shot, Capt. Mackenzie came below: there were a good many men of us below. Well, my lads, says he, if I had not done this what I have done, you, and all of us, would have been dead long enough before this.

Q. You said the garrison consisted of about thirty: were they soldiers?—They were some of all sorts: some from the Savoy, some from the hulks, and some were volunteers.

Q. Would there have been any difficulty in confining a man in Morea castle?—No! When the man was shot, there were two men in the slave-hole, but it would have held more.

Q. You said, Brooks was whipped for suffering the deceased to escape; how many lashes might he have had?—It was com-

puted (nobody could count them) that he had 1500, or more.

Q. Might not the prisoner have been tried by a court martial?—There were no King's officers, to try him.

Q. How is the slave-hole secured?—There were three doors: the outer door had a bar and a padlock.

Q. How many convicts had you at that time?—About two convicts to one volunteer.

Q. Did you not hear that the convicts meant to murder Captain Mackenzie?—I did hear that.

Q. What do you know of any conspiracy?—I never heard, so help me God, only since I have been in England.

Job Cooper sworn.

He saw the man tied up at the muzzle of the gun, and saw the carcass after it was shot away. He was the man that went and fetched the prayer book for him before he was shot. He heard Murray Mackenzie, a couple of days before the affair happened, come out of his room door, and say, Now is the time; let us do him out and out. He was then talking to one Serj. Andrews, a convict; who is since dead. The witness was very uneasy, and told the Captain. Being asked as to the situation of the fort, said, The greatest number were Convicts. Being asked if there was any danger of a mutiny, said, a great many deserted.

Q. If the deceased and his comrades had deserted, would the fort have been in danger?—Most certainly, had it not been peaceable times.

Attorney General. Was not you examined respecting a charge against Captain Mackenzie?—Yes. Did you say a word of this before?—I never was asked, and did not think of it.

Philip Brooks sworn.

He was sentinel at the gate of Fort Morea when Murray Mackenzie made his escape, and, as it was computed by the men, received fifteen hundred lashes by way of punishment. Being asked by the prisoner's counsel if he remembered any papers, signed by the soldiers, relative to the execution of Mackenzie, said, Never at that time: there was a paper afterwards, but he knew not the contents.

Court. Did not you before that time know of a conspiracy to seize the Captain?—Never: but before the man was shot, he heard the convicts say, who were in a cluster together, Now is the time, let us hustle him; now is the time, let us do him. Being asked if he told the Captain this before the man was executed, his answer was, No. Being asked, if Murray Mackenzie was among the group?—To be sure he was.

Being asked, by the Attorney General if he had been called upon by any body since he came to town, said, He had drunk with a gentleman at the White Horse. What did he want with you?—The prisoner's counsel objected to this.

Daniel

Daniel Monro sworn.

He reported a conversation between him and Job Cooper, some months after the execution of the deceased, when Cooper told him, that he being ill, and lying down at the Serjeant's door upon a mat, some time before the execution of Murray Mackenzie, he heard Serjeant Murray and Serjeant Andrews say, D——him, I have a brace of pistols that will do for him:—and if they will not do for him, says the other, I have got a sword. Cooper further told him that he had acquainted the Captain with it, and that the Captain, out of bodily fear, had walked all night upon the rampart with a pistol in his hand. Mr. Monro was then asked, by the Attorney General, if he was not the gentleman who had taken Cooper to the White Horse the other day?—He had seen him there. He was then asked, if he meant to swear that Cooper told him, at that time, that he heard Murray say he had got a brace of pistols, and, if that would not do, the other had a sword? His answer was, I swear he did say so then.

Job Cooper called up again.

Being interrogated by the counsel for the prosecution, what were the words he told Monro he heard, when lying on a mat before Murray's door, said, the words were these: Now is the time, I will do him out and out. Being asked farther, if ever he did hear Andrews say to Murray, or Murray say to Andrews, I have a brace of pistols, and if they will not do for him, I have a sword, or any thing like that? His answer was, To the best of my knowledge, I did not.

Serjeant Coupland sworn.

He knew the deceased at Fort Morea—the whole garrison approved of his execution, and signed a paper in justification of the Captain's conduct. [This paper was produced in Court, and the witness's name stood at the head; but he did not see it signed, and it was not admitted as evidence.] Coupland said farther, that Murray had acted as Adjutant; that he had deserted three times, but had never acted as Adjutant after his first desertion.

Thomas Mapley sworn.

He was Adjutant at Fort Morea, and lived in the same room with the deceased Murray Mackenzie, who had often wished to desert, and to take him and the rest of his comrades with him. Murray said, he had a friend at the Mines Town (a Dutch settlement). He frequently threatened to destroy the prisoner, and had determined to desert, having sent all his clothes by a Black man, to take them to a Dutch fort. Being asked, if his cloaths were gone, how his grenadier's coat came to be left behind? and whether he was executed in his own cloaths, or those of any other man? the prisoner interposed, and said he could account for that; the Black man, who carried away the cloaths, was the person who had apprized him of the conspiracy; and, if it had not been for that, he had

not then been in court.

The counsel for the prisoner then called gentlemen to his character.

General Townshend gave him the character of a good officer: that his company chiefly consisted of convicts, owing to the necessity of the service; that they remained some time in the river; and that the reports which he constantly received from the prisoner, were very much to his own credit and the General's satisfaction.

Captain Lane sworn.

He had known the prisoner eight months, four months of which he was under his immediate command. There never was a more desperate crew than that which he took aboard with him. It was his opinion, and he often mentioned it to General Townshend, that they never would let him get to Africa.

Here the counsel for the prosecution thought it unnecessary to trouble the Court with any more witnesses; and the Court was proceeding to sum up the evidence, when the prisoner informed the Court, that the two principal witnesses against him (*viz.* Mortimer and Cooper), on or about the 4th of September last, came to him in Newgate and one of them (meaning Mortimer), with the most horrid imprecations, called upon Almighty God to d—n him, if he did not hang him [the prisoner], unless he gave him one hundred pounds.

This fact the prisoner pretty well established; and it came out that Mortimer had, the day before the trial, been introduced to the prisoner in Newgate, with whom he had had some conversation; and Mortimer, being called, owned that, if a hundred pounds had been tendered to him, he would have taken it, but would have spoken the truth, and pocketed the money. This, however, did not seem to have much weight with the Court; and the Judge proceeded to sum up the evidence, which he did with much candour.

Of the execution of the deceased by order of the prisoner, he said, there remained not the least doubt. But there were two points for the Jury to consider respecting that execution, namely, whether it might or might not be agreeable to the principles of martial law, or, whether it might not be justified on the principle of self-defence, and for the protection of his Majesty's fort and garrison. As to the first point, that of martial law, the Judge said, he could not see how that could avail the prisoner, for he had not taken one step in conformity to it; for supposing the power of life to have been lodged in this single officer, he had not taken one legal step. he had not summoned the man properly before him, to hear what he had to say, or called upon him to make his defence, or to explain the motives for his conduct; but had immediately ordered him to be had to the mouth of a cannon, and blown off, a kind of punishment which may have been practised in Asia, but could not be warranted by any

any law of this country; the prisoner therefore cannot justify himself by the martial law.

As to the other point, how far this execution might be necessary for self-defence and the protection of his Majesty's fort and garrison, that plea seems to carry more weight; his situation was critical; the men that he commanded, according to the description given of them by Gen. Townshend and Capt. Lane, were a set of desperate fellows; that there was a conspiracy among them, to do the prisoner, or to do him out and out, is proved by three witnesses; if therefore you think this is true, and that there was an absolute necessity to make such an example, this in some measure may justify the act itself; for supposing the case of a Captain sailing to the coast of Africa with a company of convicts, and a mutiny among them had taken place, or was suspected; and one more daring than the rest appeared to be at the head of it: in such case, should the Captain have called for that man up, and have shot him dead, perhaps it would have been thought self-defence, and the Capt. would have been justified; and upon that ground, if you think the prisoner's life, and the protection of his Majesty's fort and garrison, depended on the execution of the man in the manner you have heard in evidence, you will acquit the prisoner. As to the mode of execution, it is only severe in appearance, for perhaps there cannot possibly be an easier death devised, as the whole human frame is dissolved in a moment.

The Jury went out, and, after two hours consultation, brought in their verdict, *Guilty of the wilful murder*; but, in consideration of the desperate crew the Captain had to command, they wish to recommend him to his Majesty's mercy.

The Recorder, in pronouncing the sentence was very pathetic. He reminded the prisoner of the abuse of that power with which he was entrusted, to hurry, by a violent and hasty order, in a new and unprecedented manner, an unfortunate wretch into eternity, untried, unheard, unprepared; that he had, of himself, taken upon himself to do that which even his Royal Master could not lawfully have done; and that the crime which he had committed had appeared, in the eyes of a very attentive and merciful Jury, deserving the verdict which they have decided upon.

Extract of a Letter from a Person who was saved when the Antelope India Packet, Capt. Wilson, was cast away upon a Rock in the South Seas, in August 1783.

I HAVE unfortunately been one of the fifty who have suffered an unparalleled shipwreck, on a savage coast in the South Seas, on the 10th of August, 1783. At midnight, the ship Antelope, under a pressingsail, struck on a reef of rocks, five leagues distant from the land, called Paline. Her dangerous situation instantly put us under the necessity of

hazarding our lives on shore to the mercy of the savages. It pleased God we landed safe the following evening, with the loss of only one man, on a small uninhabited island, some little distance from the main. Three days after we had secreted ourselves in a small cave, the natives discovered us, and at first intended to make us their slaves, as we saw they had done some Malays from a pirate snow, wrecked on the same rocks ten months previous to our disaster; but seeing the muskets we had brought, and knowing them to be our protection, from the report the Malays had given of their use and execution when in English hands, they were fearful of attacking us. On the 5th day their King brought near 2000 men in arms. He secreted the major part of them at the back of the island, and entered the cove with about 700 unarmed. After a few hours stay in great admiration (having never before seen white men), he returned to the back of the island for the night, leaving many of his subjects with us, who alarmed us the whole night with their war songs.

Next morning he entered the cove with some of his people to make the attack; in about an hour he took to his canoe in haste, at the same time we saw many coming thro' the woods. We now expected the war-hoop to be given; every Englishman was ready with his musquet, and the Chinese with cutlass and pikes in military order—this struck them with terror how to proceed. The King harangued a long time to his people, then paddled out of the cove, and sent for Capt. Wilson, demanding to know if we were friends or enemies; this was answered friends—then you must go to war against our enemies, who are more numerous than we are, or take the chance of war with us. It was well known that we were entirely in the King's power, and could not water without his permission; that he might besiege the island, and make us glad to surrender; therefore the issue of a consultation was to acquaint him that we would take up arms against his enemies; and we engaged in four horrid actions, in which a vast number of poor souls were killed. Our King fortunately gained every battle, and, before we left the island, the whole country was subject to his government.

Their wars are truly bloody; they fight with darts and spears thrown by a sling, and do great execution, engage a tide, and give no quarter; and several of the enemy were taken prisoners, and put to death immediately in a most cruel manner. I will only give instances of two; the first had his arm chopped off at his elbow with a hatchet, and beat about the head with it till he died, and was then paddled along shore to shew others their fate. The other, a man of family, called a Roupack, wore a white polished bone on his wrist (a mark of rank): this bone they attempted to take off, which he resisted, by expanding his fingers; they then chopped off

off his hand at the wrist, and the bone was worn by the person who committed the act, and he was promoted to the rank to which the prisoner was entitled. After his body was pierced through in several places with a sword of iron-wood, they cut off his head, tied it to a bamboo, and placed it in the King's palace.

After the first victory the King granted us leave to build a vessel with the tools we had saved for that purpose to carry us to China, our desired port, but always to be ready to go to war when he demanded it. In thirteen weeks after our misfortune, we completely built a schooner, which, by great providence, carried us safe to Macao, a Portuguese settlement near China, in 18 days, a very quick passage; there she was sold for 700 dollars at public outcry, which was divided amongst the crew. The Walpole Indiaman arrived here soon afterwards, and conveyed us to China. We suffered greatly during our fatigue, for want of provisions, existing on a short allowance of boiled rice and water, dreadful in a climate so near the equator. Had any accident attended the launch of our schooner, we must have remained on the island with the King; for what tools we had kept from the Indians were now rendered useless, and our provisions expended. The great contrivance hit on to complete such a vessel, and management of the crew, do much honour to our Commander, who is an ingenious, enterprising, and worthy, man. Our conferences with the King, till we acquired the language, was by our linguist in Malay to the King's Malay slaves. The King much wishes to establish the English customs among his people, and has sent one of his family to England with us, who is now arrived by the Morse Indiaman, and lives at the Captain's house at Rotherhithe. One Englishman remains till this young Chief returns.

MR. URBAN,

Hinckley, Jan. 4.

YOUR Review of the Philosophical Transactions (G. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 857), having induced me to consider the effects of lightning on the poor-house at Heckingham, permit me to offer a few observations upon that subject.

It appears from the printed account that this house of industry was situated on a rising ground; massy buildings approach the clouds, and by their attraction may the sooner be within striking distance. It appears also, from the committee appointed to examine the poor-house, that it was furnished with eight conductors, and that these pointed iron rods were much corroded and covered with a thick coat of rust. This would greatly hinder the purposes for which they were intended; as we may observe in experiments at the electrical machine, that after great explosions, the polish or bright part where the stroke is made is clouded by the explosion, and in nice experiments required to be

restored; therefore the coat of rust inclosing the iron rods would in a great measure hinder their effects as attractors. To attract and draw down a constant stream of lightning from a thunder-cloud, &c. it seems necessary that each rod should be furnished with one or more points, and that they should be sharp and as free from rust as possible; for should they be blunted by rust otherwise, then, instead of a regular stream, we may expect strokes when the cloud is within striking distance. That points will draw at a much greater distance than blunted metal or balls seems very evident; for, from the prime conductor, in a dark room, we may observe a point draw at a much greater distance than a knob or ball, though it should be of no more than one-tenth of an inch in diameter. It appears also that the conductors or rods were conveyed under ground, into the drains appointed for carrying off water, &c. and lodged on the brickwork, and their extremities communicating with air. I should think water or moist earth much better, be the clouds in a negative or positive state, as we find dry brick but a bad conductor.

Yours, &c.

J. ROBINSON.

Playhouse Anecdote, which is no otherwise interesting, than as it may serve hereafter to show with what Violence the Introduction of a Soldier, into an English Theatre, to the assistance of the civil power, was resented by the whole Audience.

A LADY and gentleman, both young and elegant in their appearance, stepped into a front row in the green boxes, where a servant was keeping places for his master. When the gentleman came with his company, the box-keeper civilly begged the couple to yield the seat; but the lady, who by her dialect appeared to be a Caledonian, said she would not remove, as the servant told her he was keeping only one place for his master, and there was a seat reserved for him. The box-keeper told her, this was a mistake, as the row was kept; and the gentleman being preremptory to have his places, the keeper said he hoped they would not drive him to the necessity of making them forcibly withdraw. The lady was positive, and a constable was sent for, who laying hold of the husband, the lady gave him a blow, which, in the phrase of boxing, was literally a black eye. The constable retreated, and brought in a soldier. The matter now became serious: the lady placed her husband behind her, and declared that no man should strike him, and that since they used these means they would not yield. The soldier struck both the gentleman and lady, but he was himself thrust out of the house by the company. In the end, however, the lady and gentleman were dragged out by superior and collective strength. The lady's cloak, head-dress, gown, and every thing, were first torn from her shoulders, and

and she was conveyed to the Lobby spent with fatigue, but not subdued in spirit. The proper company then took their places, and Mr. Davies came on to speak the Prologue; but the house rose into a general clamour, and he was forced to retire. Mr. Lewis came on, and endeavoured to quiet the disturbance by explaining the matter to the house—that is, by telling them that the lady and gentleman who had usurped the places previously engaged were taken out, and that the proper company being now in the seats, he hoped the house would suffer the play to proceed. The house exclaimed, that that was not the cause of their discontent—it was the appearance of a soldier to which they objected, and because that soldier had struck the lady. Mr. Lewis retired—Mr. Davies tried again to speak the Prologue, and was driven off—They then strove to begin the play without the Prologue, and Miss Younge came forward, and after some minutes was suffered to speak—She begged that they might understand the house. What was the offence, and to what did the audience object? A gentleman from the side-boxes said, “Our complaint is shortly this, that with your French play [“*Follies of a Day*,” translated by Mr. Holcroft], you are introducing French manners. This is an English theatre, and we will suffer no soldiers to be employed here. The intruders should have been withdrawn by the servants of the house.”—Miss Younge and Mr. Bonner were obliged to retire. After some time Mr. Davies came on again, and was again driven off. Mr. Lewis then advanced, and said,

“Gentlemen, As far as I can collect the sense of the house, you complain that a soldier should have been introduced to settle the disturbance. Is that your complaint?” The Pit and Boxes declared, that that was their only offence. “Then (continues Mr. Lewis) I do assure you that the soldier was indiscreetly brought in by the peace-officer without the orders, and without the knowledge, of any person engaged in the official management of the theatre. We disclaim all share in the act; we are very sorry that it has happened, and we hope you will believe that we shall never countenance the introduction of soldiery to this house.”

This address was received with great pleasure; and when Mr. Davies came on, to shew that their quarrel was not with him, they welcomed him with reiterated applause; and the play went on without interruption.

MR. URBAN,

THE method of obtaining liberty, in this country, to change or alter names, is either by act of parliament, or by grant under the King's sign manual; and took place, I believe, not long before the Revolution, but is now become so general, that it is an historical event in almost every family in the kingdom, and seems as necessary

to be known as births, marriages, death, &c. When done by virtue of the King's sign manual, it is always published in the London Gazette; and I fancy an account thereof from time to time, inserted in your Magazine, would oblige many of your readers, as well as
Yours, &c. A. B.

MR. URBAN,

JAN. 4.

MR. TYERS informs us, that Dr. Johnson “saw better with one eye than the other,” but forbears to account for this unequal ability in his organs of sight. I beg leave therefore at once to supply our Rhapsodist's deficiency, and confirm his valuable anecdote by assuring him his late friend had, for many years, lost one of his eyes, and consequently could only see with its companion. He himself did not recollect the exact period when he became acquainted with this visual defect, which (as it happened through no external violence) might, for some time, have escaped even his own observation. When one eye, however, is extinguished, the other may be regarded as its heir at law, inheriting the powers of a departed relation—*unus sese armat utroque*. This scrap from Strada is not much to the purpose, but Mr. Tyers loves a quotation.
Yours, &c. Y.

MR. URBAN,

JAN. 21.

TO those whom the Biographical Sketch of Dr. Johnson may have amused, the following supplemental articles will not be disagreeable: “Much may be right, yet much be wanting.” *Prior*.

P. 902. *Add*, He composed a poetical stanza at three years old, on the death of a duck; an infantine subject for an infantine mind. If it is to be given to the publick, it ought to be with authentication. He was Hercules in his cradle. Could Lopez del Vega, or Cowley, or Milton, or even Pope, have asserted more truly that they “lisp'd in numbers?” It is said of some men, that they hardly had a childhood, but arrived at early ripeness, just as the Russian climate turns into summer without passing through the spring.

P. 906. col. 2. l. 15. *r*. “enjoyed;” and l. 21. “his occasional connexion with Dr. Dodd.”

P. 907. col. 2. l. 37. *add*, For this he expiated by composing an excellent prologue, in honour of Milton, and for the benefit of his grand-daughter.—L. 44. *Add*, “No wonder he talks more sense than any of us,” says Goldsmith, “for it is discharged through a “wider calibre.”

P. 909. col. 2. l. 30. *r*. “elegiac epitaph.”

Ib. l. 36. *r*. “the North Briton, nor the sharpness,” &c.

P. 910. col. 2. l. 10. *Add*, Pearce, Newton, &c.

Ib. l. 28. *add*, He wrote the preface to Macbean's Biblical Geography, to Mrs. Williams's Miscellanies, and to Adams on the Globes.
Yours, &c. T. T.

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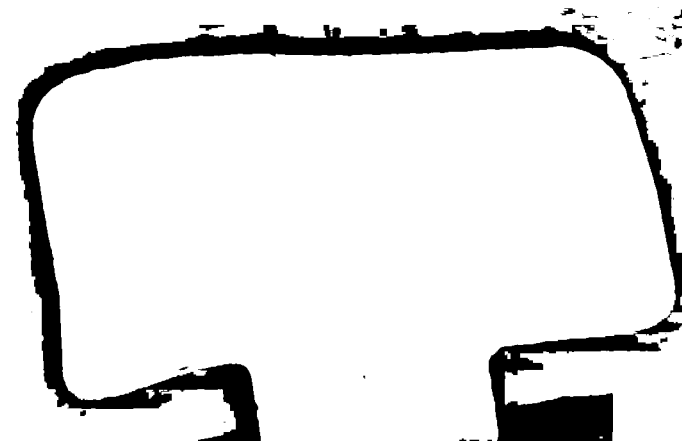
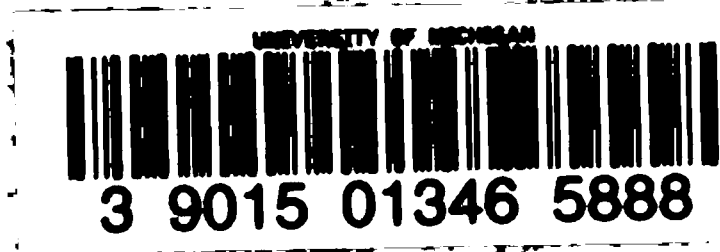
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CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 16, 1783, to December 14, 1784.									
Christened		{ Males 8778 }		Buried		{ Males 9229 }		Decreased in the Burials	
		{ Females 8401 }				{ Females 8599 }		this Year 1201.	
Died under 2 Years		5799		20 and 30 -		1417		60 and 70 - 1359	
Between 2 and 5		1711		30 and 40 -		1599		70 and 80 - 917	
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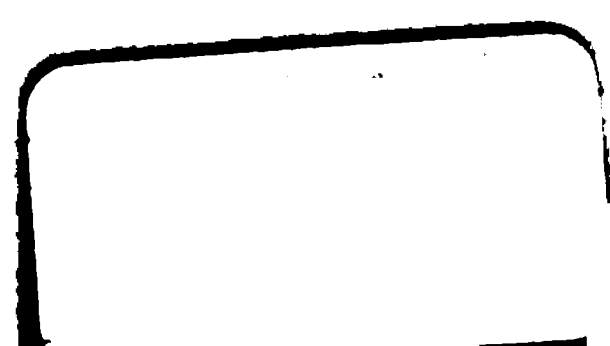


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Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME LV.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXV.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N:

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for DAVID HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*;
and sold by ELIZ. NEWBERRY, the Corner of *St. Paul's Church-*
Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1785.

Instruments to fulfil the great Scheme of Providence, is certainly ill founded. If Eniomet will review the Subject, and reduce his Observations to a moderate Length, they shall be inserted.—Hermes against Scepticism and Infidelity, in quoting Julian, has called to his Assistance a feeble Support. That Emperor never acknowledged the Divinity of Christ, though he may be said to yield to the irresistible Force of his Precepts.—M. Lemoine's Queries concerning the Ascension of Elijah are shrewd. "If his Mantle fell, why fell not the Rest of his Garments?" Is Elijah dead or living? If dead, what became of his Body and Cloaths? If living, where and in what Place is he resident?" By the Tenor of twelve such Queries M. Lemoine seems to doubt the Reality of the whole Story. If Elijah was a Magician, which these Queries seem to imply, he certainly was one of the first Quality.—Senex's String of Biographical Characters may be narrowed. Some Account of Thomas Johnson the Herbalist; Charles Hayes the Chronologist, Alexander Cruden the Corrector, Peter Porret and Emanuel Swedenburg, celebrated Mystics, and of John Swinton the Orientalist, would be highly acceptable, no doubt, to the Public.—B. R.'s Remarks on the State of Learning in England till the Fourteenth Century, if warranted, would be of itself a full Confirmation of Rowley's Ignorance in the Greek Language, and consequently decisive on the Question of his not being the Author of the Battle of Hastings; but, as that Point has been given up, the bare Mention of B. R.'s Part in that Controversy may suffice.—The Armorial Bearings in the Chancel of Danbury Church in Essex, of which no Notice is taken in Morant's History of that County, as they may be esteemed curious by some of our Readers, shall be inserted.—The *Scribleriad*, No IX. is fraught with the Researches of a contemplative Mind, narrowed only for Want of Opportunities to enlarge the Field of Knowledge, of which the Author seems in ardent Pursuit. There is one Observation, on the Productions of the Torrid Zone, which we do not remember to have seen warranted, and that is, that the Trunks of the Calabash Tree are frequently Eighty Feet in Circumference!—An Old Yeoman thinks it extraordinary that a Man of independent Fortune and liberal Education should be censured (see Vol. LIV. p. 812.) for assuming the Title of MR. when Taylors, Hair-dressers, Dancing-masters, and Chimney-sweepers, set up their Carriages, and assume the Title of ESQUIRE, though some of them can scarcely write or read. He observes, that Carriages and Squireships are now joined together like Man and Wife; and though Folly has joined them together, yet Reason and Propriety cannot put them asunder. This Old Yeoman is a strong Advocate for Sunday Schools, as indeed what good Man is not!—A *Lancashire Parish Priest* is one of those, he says, who confesses himself no great Friend to Systematical Confessions of Faith, and Multiplication of Creeds, which, he thinks, have been of no great Service to the Cause of *pure and undefiled Religion*. Of the *Three* Creeds of the Church of England, he wishes it were well rid of *One* of them [the Athanasian], as the thinking Part of both Clergy and Laity join in wishing it expunged from the Book of Common Prayer.—A Psalm-Singer, but no Republican, is much offended, as he justly may, with the Charge that "Psalm-singing and Republicanism *naturally* go together." If so, he thinks the watchful Guardians of our civil and religious Liberties should by all Means annihilate every Species of Church Music, from the devotional Chaunting in our Cathedrals down to the sleepy Drawling of our Country Churches.—H. H. is an Advocate for the Admission of all, who, by their Learning, their Abilities, their moral Character, and their Motives, are qualified, into Holy Orders; and that no civil Employment, whether *Servers of Ale*, or *Helpers at an Inn*, should exclude them, when so qualified, from ministering in the Temple to Holy Things. (See an Address to the Lord Bishop of Chester, Vol. LII. p. 296.)—N— contends, that 1 Tim. vi. 6, ought to have been rendered, "Godliness with a *Competency* is great Gain." This he supports as well by the natural Meaning of the Word *εὐταξία*, as by a narrow Inspection of the Context. This Writer is well read in Scripture, but rather too prolix for a limited Miscellany, where every Writer of equal Merit has a Claim to a share of the Room.

X. Y. Z. and the other Friends, who enquire after our RE-PUBLICATION, may be assured it is only postponed, not broken off. The Perfidy of knavish Servants, who stole, and sold for Waste Paper, what will cost much Time and Expence to prepare again for the Public. has unavoidably occasioned a longer Interruption than we could possibly foresee. Nor is the GENERAL INDEX by any Means forgotten.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN'S GATE

Edinburgh 3
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Windsor
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For JANUARY, 1785.
CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Average Prices of Corn and Grain	ib.	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, viz. Phil.	
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Embellished with a beautiful Representation of a fine Altar-piece in the Museum of Mr. GARRICK of Lichfield; and a View of the Ruins of the ancient City of Bologna.

By S. T. L. V. A. N. U. S. & U. R. B. A. N. Gent.

London, Printed by JOHN. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of St. John's Gate.

eteorological Diary for January, 1784.—Average Prices of Corn.

Barometer. inch. 20ths		Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. Tenths of inch.	Weather.
29	6	26	NE		foggy and still.
29	9	35	SE	122	rain.
29	10	40	W		blustering wind 1.
29	13	44	SW	105	rain.
29	18	34	NE		fair.
30	1	28	NE		fair, white frost.
29	18	23	SE		thin clouds, white frost.
29	14	28	NW		fog, overcast, still.
29	15	31	S		ditto.
30	2	31	S		fog.
30	2	25	NW		freezing rime, still.
30	1	31	SW		fog, still 2.
30		35	SW		fog, thaw, still.
29	17	38	SW	..63	fog, still.
29	14	45	SW		soft and mild, brisk wind 4.
29		38	SW	.21	showers.
29	1	35	NW		fair, sharp wind.
28	19	31	W		white frost, still.
29	4	27	N		snow, none to measure.
29	1	26	NW		overcast, sharp wind.
29		26	NW		overcast, still.
29	4	27	NE		overcast and still 5.
29	8	26	NW		bright.
29	9	24	NW		bright, warm sun.
29	12	24	SW		rime and white frost, bright 6.
29	17	23	SW		ditto—bright morn.
29	16	27	E		overcast and still.
29	14	28	E		fair, sharp wind.
29	14	23	NE		bright, sharp wind.
30	1	26	N		cloudy, cutting wind.
29	19	24	SW		clouds and mist, still.

NOTES. ¹ Snow gone, very low tide.—² Rime falls from trees.—³ Condensation of ice the 4th.—⁴ Cloudy, but clear from fog.—⁵ Thin flights of snow.—⁶ The Thames quite over, but navigation has been stopped some time by the ice.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from January 17, to January 22, 1785.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans									COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
5	0	3	3	0	2	4	3	0	Essex	4	8	0	0	2	10	1	11	3	4
									Suffolk	4	10	2	11	2	7	2	2	3	1
									Norfolk	5	3	2	10	2	6	2	3	0	0
									Lincoln	5	1	2	11	3	1	1	11	3	3
									York	5	5	3	6	3	0	1	11	3	8
									Durham	5	9	3	9	3	1	1	10	4	0
									Northumberland	5	0	3	7	2	8	1	10	3	11
									Cumberland	5	1	4	3	3	2	1	11	4	10
									Westmorland	6	3	4	4	3	1	1	10	4	2
									Lancashire	6	3	4	0	3	7	2	3	3	10
									Cheshire	5	1	4	3	3	0	2	1	0	0
									Monmouth	5	8	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
									Somerset	5	5	3	3	2	5	1	11	3	1
									Devon	5	7	0	0	2	8	1	7	0	0
									Cornwall	5	9	0	0	2	8	1	7	0	0
									Dorset	5	6	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	11
									Hampshire	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	10
									Suffex	4	8	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	4
									Kent	4	11	0	0	2	10	2	8	3	6

COUNTIES INLAND.									
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
5	4	0	0	3	0	2	5	3	9
5	1	3	5	2	1	0	2	3	4
4	11	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	10
4	8	3	4	2	10	2	3	3	6
5	2	3	0	2	9	2	2	3	3
4	5	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	0
4	11	3	3	2	7	1	11	3	0
5	1	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	1
5	1	3	7	2	7	1	8	3	7
5	2	3	5	2	10	2	1	3	3
5	9	0	0	2	11	2	1	3	9
5	5	0	0	2	11	1	11	3	8
5	3	3	7	2	9	1	9	4	3
5	1	0	0	2	6	1	7	3	8
5	7	3	1	2	7	2	1	3	8
4	8	0	0	2	9	1	10	2	11
5	7	0	0	2	5	1	10	3	5
5	5	0	0	2	7	2	3	4	3
5	3	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	8
6	4	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	9
4	11	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	7

WALES, Jan. 10, to Jan. 15, 1785.									
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
6	0	4	6	3	3	1	8	4	0
5	10	4	3	3	1	1	4	3	9

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For JANUARY, 1785.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

THE early part of Dr. Johnson's literary life is acknowledged to be that which would be most generally curious, and of which it is to be feared the means of information are the most scanty. In some degree to supply this desideratum, I send you eight of his letters, written in that period, to his firm friend and early patron the original projector of *The Gentleman's Magazine*; and shall be happy if they are the means of bringing forward any similar communications from such of your very early correspondents as have survived their contemporary friend. The Rev. Mr. Moses Browne, the pious writer of the Sunday Thoughts; the learned antiquary *Paul Gemesse* (who still adorns your pages as *T. Row*); the excellent Miss Carter, whom he celebrated in a Greek epigram *To Eliza**; and some other of your original contributors, may possibly condescend "to fill "a column" with their tribute to the memory of an old associate. The propriety of such communications to the periodical work which his own masterly hand so frequently adorned must be obvious.

One little circumstance, which has nowhere yet appeared in print, I can relate to you on the best authority. In 1736 Dr. J. had a particular inclination to have been engaged as an assistant to the Rev. Mr. Budworth, then head master of the Grammar-school at Brewood

in Staffordshire, "an excellent person, "who possessed every talent of a perfect "instructor of youth, in a degree which," [to use the words of one of the brightest ornaments of literature †,] "has been "rarely found in any of that profession "since the days of Quintilian." Mr. Budworth, "who was less known in his "life-time, from that obscure situation "to which the caprice of fortune oft "condemns the most accomplished characters, than his highest merit deserved," had been bred under Mr. Blackwell at Market Bosworth, where Johnson was some time an usher; which might naturally lead to the application. Mr. Budworth was certainly no stranger to the learning or abilities of Johnson; as he more than once lamented his having been under the necessity of declining the engagement, from an apprehension that the paralytic affection, under which our great Philologist laboured through life, might become the object of imitation or of ridicule, among his pupils.

Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS.

I. SIR,

Nov. 25, 1734.

AS you appear no less sensible than your readers of the defects of your Poetical Article, you will not be displeased, if, in order to the improvement of it, I communicate to you the sentiments of a person, who will undertake on reasonable terms sometimes to fill a column.

His opinion is, that the publick won't not give you a bad reception, if, beside

* See Gent. Mag. vol. VIII. p. 210; and see hereafter, p. 5. N.

† See the Dedication to Bp. Hurd's edition of "Horace's Epistles to the Pisos, &c." ed. 1766, p. vii. Some further account of Mr. Budworth, who died in 1745, would be an acceptable communication to the learned world. N.

the current wit of the month, which a critical examination would generally reduce to a narrow compass, you admitted not only poems, inscriptions, &c. never printed before, which he will sometimes supply you with; but likewise short literary dissertations in Latin or English, critical remarks on authors ancient or modern, forgotten poems that deserve revival, or loose pieces, like Floyer's, worth preserving. By this method your literary article, for so it might be called, will, he thinks, be better recommended to the public, than by low jests, awkward buffoonery, or the dull scurrilities of either party.

If such a correspondence will be agreeable to you, be pleased to inform me in two posts*, what the conditions are on which you shall expect it. Your late offer† gives me no reason to distrust your generosity. If you engage in any literary projects besides this paper, I have other designs to impart, if I could be secure from having others reap the advantage of what I should hint.

Your letter, by being directed to S. Smith, to be left at the Castle in Birmingham, Warwickshire, will reach

Your humble servant.

2. *Greenwich, next Door to the Golden Heart, Church-street, July 12, 1737.*

SIR,

HAVING observed in your papers very uncommon offers of encouragement to men of letters, I have chosen, being a stranger in London, to communicate to you the following design, which, I hope, if you join in it, will be of advantage to both of us.

The History of the Council of Trent having been lately translated into French, and published with large Notes by Dr. Le Courayer, the reputation of that book is so much revived in England, that, it is presumed, a new translation of it from the Italian, together with Le Courayer's Notes from the French, could not fall of a favourable reception.

If it be answered, that the History is already in English; it must be remembered, that there was the same objection against Le Courayer's undertaking, with this disadvantage, that the French had a version by one of their best translators, whereas you cannot read three pages of

the ~~English~~ History without discovering that the style is capable of great improvements; but whether those improvements are to be expected from this attempt, you must judge from the specimen, which, if you approve the proposal, I shall submit to your examination.

Suppose the merit of the versions equal, we may hope that the addition of the Notes will turn the balance in our favour, considering the reputation of the Annotator.

Be pleased to favour me with a speedy answer, if you are not willing to engage in this scheme; and appoint me a day to wait upon you, if you are. I am, Sir, your humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON.
3. No 6, *Castle-street. Wednesday Morning,*

~~SIR,~~ [No date. 1738.]

WHEN I took the liberty of writing to you a few days ago, I did not expect a repetition of the same pleasure so soon; for a pleasure I shall always think it to converse in any manner with an ingenious and candid man; but having the inclosed poem in my hands to dispose of for the benefit of the author (of whose abilities I shall say nothing, since I fear you his performance), I believed I could not procure more advantageous terms from any person than from you, who have so much distinguished yourself by your generous encouragement of poetry; and whose judgement of that art nothing but your commendation of my trifles can give me any occasion to call in question. I do not doubt but you will look over this poem with another eye, and reward it in a different manner, from a mercenary bookseller, who counts the lines he is to purchase, and considers nothing but the bulk. I cannot help taking notice, that, besides what the author may hope for on account of his abilities, he has likewise another claim to your regard, as he lies at present under very disadvantageous circumstances of fortune. I beg therefore that you will favour me with a letter to-morrow, that I may know what you can afford to allow him, that he may either part with it to you, or find out (which I do not expect) some other way more to his satisfaction.

I have only to add, that as I am sensible I have transcribed it very coarsely, which, after having altered it, I was obliged to do, I will, if you please to trans-

* "Answered Dec. 2." E. CAVE.

† A prize of fifty pounds for the best poem "on Life, Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell." See *Gent. Mag.* vol. IV. p. 569. N. ‡ His Ode "Ad Urbanum" probably. M.

split the sheets from the press, correct it for you; and will take the trouble of altering any stroke of satire which you may dislike.

By exerting on this occasion your usual generosity, you will not only encourage learning, and relieve distress, but (though it be in comparison of the other motives of very small account) oblige in a very sensible manner, Sir, your very humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON.

4. SIR, [No date.]

I WAITED on you to take the copy to Doddsley's: as I remember the number of lines which it contains, it will be longer than *Eugenio*†, with the quotations, which must be subjoined at the bottom of the page, part of the beauty of the performance (if any beauty he allowed it) consisting in adapting Juvenal's sentiments to modern facts and persons. It will, with those additions, very conveniently make five sheets. And since the expence will be no more, I shall contentedly insure it, as I mentioned in my last. If it be not therefore gone to Doddsley's, I beg it may be sent me by the penny-post, that I may have it in the evening. I have composed a Greek Epigram to Eliza, and think she ought to be celebrated in as many different languages as Lewis le Grand. Pray send me word when you will begin upon the Poem, for it is a long way to walk. I would leave my Epigram, but have not day-light to transcribe it. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

SAM. JOHNSON.

5. SIR, [No date.]

I AM extremely obliged by your kind letter, and will not fail to attend you to-morrow with Irene, who looks upon you as one of her best friends.

I was to day with Mr. Doddsley, who declares very warmly in favour of the paper you sent him, which he desires to have a share in, it being, as he says, *a creditable thing to be concerned in*. I knew not what answer to make till I had consulted you, nor what to demand on the Author's part, but am very willing that, if you please, he should have a part in it, as he will undoubtedly be more diligent to disperse and promote it. If you can send me word to-morrow what I shall say to him, I will settle matters, and bring the Poem with me for the press, which, as the town empties, we cannot be too quick with. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

SAM. JOHNSON.

6. SIR, Wednesday.

I DID not care to detain your servant while I wrote an answer to your letter, in which you seem to insinuate that I had promised more than I am ready to perform. If I have raised your expectations by any thing that may have escaped my memory, I am sorry; and if you remind me of it, shall thank you for the favour. If I made fewer alterations than usual in the *Debates*‡, it was only because there appeared, and still appears to be, less need of alteration. The verses to Lady Firebrace may be had when you please, for you know that such a subject neither

* The poem, of satire, mentioned in this and the following letters, must doubtless have been our author's own "London," which was published by R. Doddsley in May 1738, and is recorded in our vol. VIII. p. 269, as "being remarkable for having got to the second edition in the space of a week." N.

† This letter must have been written in April 1738, as appears from an accidental memorandum on the back of it, and from the epigram to Eliza [Miss Carter], which was printed in that month's Magazine, p. 210, both in Greek and Latin. The three following letters were also written in 1738. N.

‡ "Eugenio, a Virtuoso and Happy Life, inscribed to Mr. Pope," published by Doddsley in April 1737. The author of this poem, a work by no means destitute of public spirit, and which had had the advantage of being corrected by Dean Swift (see the Supplement to his Works, vol. II. sm. 8vo, p. 459.) was Mr. Beach, a wine-merchant at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, a man of learning, of great humanity, of an easy fortune, and much respected. He is said by some to have entertained very blameable notions in religion; but this appears rather to be conjecture than a well-established fact. It is certain he was at times grievously afflicted with a terrible disorder in his head, to which his friends ascribed his melancholy exit. On the 17th of May, 1737, in less than a month after the publication of his poem, he cut his throat with such shocking resolution, that it was reported his head was almost severed from his body. This shocking catastrophe is thus mentioned by Abp. Herring (then Bp. of Bangor), in one of his Letters to Mr. Duncombe, p. 54. The verses you sent me are very sensible and touching: and the sentiments in them, I doubt not, exhilarated the blood for some time, and suspended the black execution; but his distemper, it may be said, got the better, and carried him off at last. I would willingly put the best construction upon these melancholy accidents, and thus leave the sufferers to the Father of Mercies." And an "Epilogue to Cato, for the Scholars at Wrexham, 1735," shews how much better Mr. Beach could think than act. N. § Those in the Senate of Lilibur. N.

¶ He lived at that time in Castle-street, Cavendish-square, N,

deserves much thought, nor requires it.

[To Lady FIREBRACE, at Bury Assizes*.

At length must Suffolk's Beauties shine in
vain,

So long renown'd in B——n's deathless strain?
Thy charms at least, fair Firebrace, might
inspire

Some zealous Bard to wake the sleeping lyre,
For such thy beauteous mind and lovely
face,

Thou seem'st at once, bright Nymph, a
Muse and Grace.]

The Chinese Stories† may be had folded
down when you please to send, in which
I do not recollect that you desired any
alterations to be made.

An answer to another query I am very
willing to write, and had consulted with
you about it last night if there had been
time; for I think it the most proper
way of inviting such a correspondence
as may be an advantage to the paper, not
a load upon it.

As to the Prize Verses, a backwardness
to determine their degrees of merit is
not peculiar to me. You may, if you
please, still have what I can say; but I
shall engage with little spirit in an affair,
which I shall *hardly* end to my own satis-
faction, and *certainly* not to the satisfac-
tion of the parties concerned‡.

As to Father Paul §, I have not yet
been just to my Proposal, but have met
with impediments, which, I hope, are now
at an end; and if you find the progress
hereafter not such as you have a right to
expect, you can easily stimulate a negli-
gent translator.

If any or all these have contributed
to your discontent, I will endeavour to
remove it; and desire you to propose
the question to which you wish for an
answer. I am, Sir, your humble servant,
SAM. JOHNSON.

7. DEAR SIR, [No date.]

I AM pretty much of your opinion,
that the Commentary cannot be prose-
cuted with any appearance of success;
for as the names of the authors con-
cerned are of more weight in the per-
formance than its own intrinsic merit,
the publick will be soon satisfied with it.
And I think the Examen should be
pushed forward with the utmost expe-
dition. Thus, "This day, &c. An
Examen of Mr. Pope's Essay, &c. con-
taining a succinct Account of the Philo-
sophy of Mr. Leibnitz on the System of
the Fatalists, with a Confutation of their
Opinions, and an Illustration of the Doc-
trine of Free-will ||;" [with what else you
think proper].

It

* The verses are here added from our vol. VIII. p. 486.

This lady was Bridget 3d daughter of Philip Bacon, esq; of Ipswich, and relict of Phi-
lip Evers, esq; of that town. She became the second wife of Sir Cordell Firebrace, the last
baronet of that name (to whom she brought a fortune of 25,000*l*.) July 26, 1737. Being
again left a widow in 1759, she was a third time married, April, 7, 1762, to William Camp-
bell, esq; uncle to the present duke of Argyle; and died July 3, 1782. N.

† Du Halde's Description of China was then publishing by Mr. Cave in weekly numbers,
whence Johnson was to select pieces for the embellishment of the Magazine. See a letter
of his, signed *Eubulus*, vol. VIII. p. 365. N.

‡ The premium of 40*l*. proposed for the best poem on the Divine Attributes is here al-
luded to. A former prize of 50*l*. had been determined in 1736 by three judges (we know
not whether Johnson was one), whose decisions were delivered to the publick by Dr. Birch.
See vol. V. p. 726. and vol. VI. p. 59. Dr. Mortimer, Sec. R. S. was associated with Dr.
Birch in declaring the decision. N.

§ The following Advertisement from "The Weekly Miscellany, Oct. 21, 1738," may
now be considered as a curiosity. "Just published, Proposals for printing the History of the
Council of Trent, translated from the Italian of Father Paul Sarpi; with the Author's Life,
and Notes Theological, Historical, and Critical, from the French Edition of Dr. Le Cuy-
rayer. To which are added, Observations on the History and Notes; and Illustrations
from various Authors; both printed and manuscript. By S. Johnson. 1. The work will
consist of two hundred sheets, and be two volumes in quarto, printed on good paper and let-
ter. 2. The price will be 18*s*. each volume, to be paid half a guinea at the time of sub-
scribing, half a guinea at the delivery of the first volume, and the rest at the delivery of the
second volume in sheets. 3. Two-pence to be abated for every sheet less than two hundred.
It may be had on a large paper, in three volumes, at the price of three guineas; one to be
paid at the time of subscribing, another at the delivery of the first, and the rest at the deli-
very of the other volumes. The work is now in the press, and will be diligently prosecuted.
Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. Doddsley in Pall-Mall, Mr. Rivington in St. Paul's Church-
yard, by E. Cave at St. John's Gate, and the Translator, at N^o 6 in Castle-street, by Caven-
dish-square." N.

|| This treatise was published, Price 2*s*. in November 1738, under the title of "An
Examination

It will, above all, be necessary to take notice, that it is a thing distinct from the Commentary.

I was so far from imagining they stood still*, that I conceived them to have a good deal beforehand, and therefore was less anxious in providing them more. But if ever they stand still on my account, it must doubtless be charged to me; and whatever else shall be reasonable, I shall not oppose; but beg a suspension of judgment till morning, when I must intreat you to send me a dozen proposals, and you shall then have copy to spare. I am, Sir, yours, *impransus*,

SAM. JOHNSON.

Pray muster up the Proposals if you can, or let the boy recall them from the booksellers.

S. DEAR SIR, [No date.]

You may remember I have formerly talked with you about a Military Dictionary. The eldest Mr. Macbean, who was with Mr. Chambers, has very good materials for such a work, which I have seen, and will do it at a very low rate. I think the terms of War and Navigation might be comprised with good explanations in one 8vo Pica, which he is willing to do for twelve shillings a sheet, to be made up a guinea at the second impression. If you think on it, I will wait on you with him.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

Pray lend me Topfel on Animals.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 16.

YOUR Magazine has long been the literary storehouse for authentic fragments of eminent personages. In that view, you receive the following let-

ters from Dr. Johnson to Dr. Birch. (to whom he addressed a Greek epigram in the Gent. Mag. vol. VIII. p. 654.) They are transcribed from the originals in the British Museum.

Yours, &c.

EUGENIO.

1. SIR, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1743.

I HOPE you will excuse me for troubling you on an occasion on which I know not whom else I can apply to; I am at a loss for the Lives and Characters of Earl Stanhope, the two Craggs, and the Minister Sunderland; and beg that you will inform [me] where I may find them, and send any pamphlets, &c. relating to them to Mr. Cave, to be perused for a few days by, Sir, your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

2. SIR, Gough-square, May 12, 1750.

KNOWING that you are now preparing to favour the public with a new edition of Raleigh's miscellaneous pieces, I have taken the liberty to send you a Manuscript, which fell by chance within my notice. I perceive no proofs of forgery in my examination of it; and the owner tells me, that, as *he* has heard, the hand-writing is Sir Walter's: If you should find reason to conclude it genuine, it will be a kindness to the owner, a blind person †, to recommend it to the booksellers. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

3. SIR, Nov. 4, 1752.

I BEG the favour that if you have any Catalogue by you, such as the Bibl. Thuaniana, or any other of value, that you will lend it for a few days to, Sir, your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

If you leave it out, directed, he will call for it.

Examination of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man; containing a succinct View of the System of the Fatalists, and a Confutation of their Opinions; with an Illustration of the Doctrine of Free-will, and an Enquiry what View Mr. Pope might have in touching upon the Leibnitzian Philosophy and Fatalism. By Mr. Crousaz, Professor of Philosophy and Mathematicks at Lausanne, &c. Printed for A. Dodd, without Temple Bar, and sold by the Booksellers." See Gent. Mag. vol. VIII. pp. 608. 664. N.

"Crousaz was a professor of Switzerland, eminent for his treatise of Logick, and his *Examen de Pyrronisme*, and, however little known or regarded here, was no mean antagonist. His mind was one of those in which Philosophy and Piety are happily united. He was accustomed to argument and disquisition, and perhaps was grown too desirous of detecting faults; but his intentions were always right, his opinions were solid, and his religion pure. His incessant vigilance for the promotion of Piety disposed him to look with distrust upon all metaphysical systems of Theology, and all schemes of virtue and happiness purely rational; and therefore it was not long before he was persuaded that the positions of Pope, as they terminated for the most part in natural religion, were intended to draw mankind away from revelation, and to represent the whole course of things as a necessary concatenation of indissoluble fatality; and it is undeniable, that in many passages a religious eye may easily discover expressions not very favourable to morals, or to liberty." Dr. JOHNSON.

* The compositors in Mr. Cave's printing-office, who appear by this letter to have then waited for copy. N.

† Mrs. Williams, probably, the person recommended to Mr. Garrick in No. 80. N.

4. SIR,

4. SIR, Jan. 26, 1753.
I BEG the favour of you to lend me Blount's "Conform Scriptorum." I shall send my servant for it on Monday. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

5. SIR, [No date.]
IF you will be pleased to lend me Clarendon's History for a few days, it will be a favour to, Sir, your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

6. SIR, March 29, 1755.
I HAVE sent some parts of my Dictionary; such as were at hand, for your inspection. The favour which I beg is, that if you do not like them you will say nothing. I am, Sir, your most affectionate humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

7. To Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON.
SIR, Norfolk Street, Apr. 3, 1755.
THE part of your Dictionary which you have favoured me with the sight of has given me such an idea of the whole, that I most sincerely congratulate the publick upon the acquisition of a work long wanted, and now executed with an industry, accuracy, and judgment, equal to the importance of the subject. You might perhaps have chosen one in which your genius would have appeared to more advantage; but you could not have fixed upon any other in which your labours would have done such substantial service to the present age and to posterity. I am glad that your health has supported the application necessary to the performance of so vast a task; and can undertake to promise you as one (though perhaps the only) steward of it, the approbation and thanks of every well-wisher to the honour of the English language. I am, with the greatest regard, Sir, your most faithful and most affectionate humble servant,

THO. BIRCH.

8. SIR, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1755.
IF you can lend me, for a few days, Wood's Ath. Ox. it will be a favour. My servant will call for it on Monday. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

9. March 20, 1756.
MR. JOHNSON returns Dr. Birch's thanks for his book, which sickness has obliged him to keep beyond the time intended; and desires his acceptance of the Life of Sir Thomas Browne, by way [of] interest for the loan.

10. SIR, June 9, 1756.
HAVING obtained from Mr. Garrick a benefit for a gentlewoman† of learning, distressed by blindness, almost the only casualty that could have distressed her; I beg leave to trouble you, among my other friends, with some of her tickets. Your benevolence is well known, and was, I believe, never exerted on a more laudable occasion. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

11. SIR, June 22, 1756.
BEING, as you will find by the Proposal; engaged in a work which requires the concurrence of my friends‡ to make it of much benefit to me, I have taken the liberty of recommending six receipts to your care, and do not doubt of your endeavour to dispose of them.

I have likewise a further favour to beg. I know you have been long a curious collector of books. If, therefore, you have any of the contemporaries or ancestors of Shakespeare, it will be of great use to lend me them for a short time; my stock of those authors is yet but *curia supellex*. I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 20.
THE Literary Club mentioned by Mr. Tyers in your last volume, p. 910, to have been established by Dr. Johnson, consisted of a select number of his friends, who entered very heartily into the scheme, for the pleasure of enjoying his conversation, and of contributing their quota to the general amusement. For a future number, perhaps, you may receive the "Rules" which he established; for the present, you have the names of the members, as they are placed in the book, "on the rota of indispensable monthly attendance."

Dr. Johnson,	Mr. Barry,
* Dr. Hensley,	Mr. Wyatt,
* Dr. Brocklesby,	* Mr. Nichols,
Mr. Jodrell,	Mr. Poore,
* Mr. Cooke,	* Mr. Wyndham,
* Mr. Ryland,	* Mr. Cruckshank,
* Mr. Paradise,	* Mr. Seward,
* Dr. Burney,	Mr. Clarke §,
* Mr. Hoole,	Mr. Murphy,
* Mr. Saffers,	Mr. Bowles,
Mr. Allen [dead],	* Mr. Metcalf,
Hon. Mr. Barrington,	Mr. Boswell.

The gentlemen whose names are thus marked attended the funeral (see vol. LIV. p. 947.). The others, by some mistake, were not invited. ALDREBARN.

† Mrs. Williams; see p. 7. ‡ The edition of Shakespeare. § Now Lord Mayor. MR.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 10.
THE following epitaphs by Dr. JOHNSON have been transmitted to me by a friend at Lichfield; who, I am sure, will not be displeased at their being thus communicated to the extensive circle of the admirers of Mr. Urban's Miscellany.

The little billets which follow will tend to illustrate the history of that *Opus Magnum*, Lives of the English Poets.

Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS.

H. S. E.

MICHAEL JOHNSON:

Vir impavidus, constans, animosus, periculorum immemor, laborum patientissimus; fiducia Christiana fortis servidusque; Paterfamilias apprimè strenuus; Bibliopola admodum peritus; mente et libris et negotiis exalta; animo ita firmo, ut, rebus adversis diu confictatus, nec sibi nec suis defuerit: Lingua sic temperata, ut ei nihil quod aures vel pias vel castas læssisset, aut dolor vel voluptas unquam expresserit.

Natus Cubleix in agro Derbieni, anno MDCLVI, obiit MDCCXXI.

Apposita est SARA Conjug, Antiqua FORDORUM gente oriunda; quam domi sedulam, foris paucis notam; nulli molestatam, mentis acumine et judicii subtilitate præcellentem; aliis multum, sibi parum indulgentem: Aeternitati semper attentam, omne fere Virtutis nomen commendavit.

Nata Nortonix Regis, in agro Warwicensi, anno MDCLXIX; obiit MDCCCLIX.

Cum NATHANAELE illorum filio, qui natus MDCCXII, cum vires et animi et corporis multa pollicerentur, anno MDCCXXXVII, vitam brevem pia morte finivit.

ORIGINAL LETTERS of DR. JOHNSON.

1. In the Life of Waller, Mr. Nichols will find a reference to the *Parliamentary History*, from which a long quotation is to be inserted. If Mr. Nichols cannot easily find the book, Mr. Johnson will send it from Streatham.

Clarendon is here returned.

2. You have now all Cowley. I have been drawn to a great length; but Cowley or [and] Waller never had any critical examination before. I am very far advanced in Dryden, who will be long too. The next great Life I purpose to be Milton's.

It will be kind if you will gather the

Lives of Denham, Butler, and Waller, and bind them in half-binding in a small volume, and let me have it to shew my friends, as soon as may be. I sincerely hope the press shall stand no more*.

July 27, 1778. SAM. JOHNSON.

3. You have now the Life of Dryden, and you see it is very long. It must, however, have an Appendix. 1. The invocation to the Georgicks, from Milbourne. (This in the small print.) 2. Dryden's Remarks on Rymer; which are ready transcribed. 3. Dryden's letter, from Lambeth; which is promised me.

Aug. 1778.

4. Mr. Johnson will hope for Mr. Nichols's company to tea, about six this afternoon, to talk of the Index, and settle the terms.—Monday.

5. I am very well contented that the Index is settled; for though the price is low, it is not penurious. Mr. M. having been for some time out of business, is in some little perplexities, from which twelve guineas will set him free. This, we hope, you will advance; and, during the continuance of the work subject to your inspection, he desires a weekly payment of sixteen shillings, the rest to remain till it is completed.

Nov. 26, 1778. SAM. JOHNSON.

6. Mr. Johnson purposes to make his next attempt upon Prior, at least to consider him very soon; and desires that some volumes published of his papers, in two vols. 8vo. may be procured.

7. The Turtle and Sparrow can be but a Fable†. The Conversation I never read.

8. By some accident, I laid your note upon Duke up so safely that I cannot find it. Your informations have been of great use to me. I must beg it again; with another list of our authors, for I have laid that with the other. I have sent Stepney's Epitaph. Let me have the revises as soon as can be. [Dec. 1778.]

9. I have sent Philips, with his epitaphs to be inserted. The fragment of a Preface is hardly worth the impression but that we may seem to do something. It may be added to the Life of Philips. The Latin page is to be added to the Life of Smith. I shall be at home, to revise the two sheets of Milton.

March 1, 1779. SAM. JOHNSON.

* The first life that was begun at the press was that of Cowley, in December 1777. The progress made in July 1778 appears above. Butler was the life in which the Doctor at that time more particularly prided himself. Milton was begun in January 1779, and finished in six weeks.

† This refers to a hint given him in consequence of what is said in the Life of Prior, vol. III. p. 29. that of his "Tales there are only four."

10. Please to get me the last edition of Hughes's Letters; and try to get Dennis upon Blackmore, and upon Cato, and any thing of the same writer against Pope. Our materials are defective.

As Waller professed to have imitated Fairfax, do you think a few pages of Fairfax would enrich *our edition**? Few readers have seen it, and it may please them †. But it is not necessary.

May 2, 1779. SAM. JOHNSON.

11. In examining this book, I find it necessary to add to the Life the Preface to the *British Enchanters*; and you may add, if you will, the notes on *Unnatural Flights*. I am, Sir, &c.—Friday.

12. There is a copy of verses by Fenton on the *first Fit of the Gout*, in Pope's Miscellanies, and, I think, in the last volumes of Dryden. In Pope's I am sure.

13. *J. N. to Dr. J.* "The Verses on the Gout are printed (from Fenton's Collection) in the *Select Collection*, 1780, vol. III. p. 177‡; but shall be copied if Dr. J. thinks proper. From the same publication of Fenton, J. N. has copied *some other Poems* of Fenton, herewith sent; which Dr. J. may like to see. He may depend on the *Anecdotes* of Fenton."

14. *Ans. w.* "I should have given Fenton's birth to *Shelton* § in Staffordshire, but that I am afraid there is no such place. The rest I have, except his Secretaryship, of which I know not what to make. When Lord Orrery was in an office, Lewis was his Secretary, Lewis lived in my time; I knew him. The Gout Verses were always given to Fenton, when I was young, and he was living. Lord Orrery told me that Fenton was his Tutor; but never thought he was his Father's Secretary ||. Pray let me see the Oxford and Cambridge [Verses], &c. [1707.] If you are sure it was published by Fenton, I shall take notice of it**."

15. Mr. Johnson desires Mr. Nichols to send him Ruffhead's Life of Pope, Pope's Works, Swift's Works with Dr.

Hawkesworth's Life, Lyttelton's Works; and with these he hopes to have done. The first to be got is Lyttelton.

16. Mr. Johnson, being now at home, desires the last leaves of the Criticism on Pope's Epitaphs, and he will correct them. Mr. N. is intreated to save the proof sheets of Pope, because they are promised to a Lady ††, who desires to have them.

17. In reading Rowe in your edition, which is very impudently called mine †‡, I observed a little piece unnaturally and odiously obscene. I was offended, but was still more offended when I could not find it in Rowe's genuine volumes §§. To admit it, had been wrong; to interpolate it, is surely worse. If I had known of such a piece in the whole collection, I should have been angry. What can be done?

18. Mr. Johnson is obliged to Mr. Nichols for his communication |||, and must have Hammond again. Mr. Johnson would be glad of Blackmore's Essays for a few days.—May 24, 1780.

19. I have been out of order, but by bleeding and physic think I am better, and can go again to work. *Your note* on Broome *** will do me much good. Can you give me a few dates for A. Philips? I wrote to Cambridge about them, but have had no answer.—June 16, 1780.

20. Dr. Warton tells me, that Collins's first piece ††† is in the Gent. Mag. for August 1739. In August there is no such thing. *Amasius* was at that time the poetical name of Dr. Swan, who translated Sydenham. Where to find Collins, I know not. I think I must make some short addition to Thomson's sheet, but will send it to-day.

21. This Life of Dr. Young was written by a friend of his son [Mr. Croft]. What is crossed with black is expunged by the author, what is crossed with red is expunged by me. If you find any thing more that can be well omitted, I shall not be sorry to see it yet shorter.

* This expression and a similar one in N^o 5. are thus marked, to prepare the reader for what is thrown out in N^o 17. where *your edition* refers, as these do, to that published by the body of booksellers in 68 volumes from a list repeatedly corrected by himself.

† It is added.

‡ Where it is ascribed to Dr. Waldren.

§ It is now said to be "near Newcastle." *Shelton* (near Newcastle underline) is to be found in Staffordshire in the Index Villaris of 1780. EDIT.

|| Dr. J. retracted this opinion, as F. in his Life is styled "Secretary." Fenton was Secretary to Lord Orrery when he commanded a regiment in Flanders, and was dismissed in 1705, four years before Dr. Johnson was born. EDIT.

** See Lives of the Poets, vol. III. p. 111.

†† Probably to Miss Burney.

‡‡ See the note on N^o 10.

§§ The epigram on a lady who — at the tragedy of Cato, which has not only appeared in the Works of Rowe, but has been transplanted by Pope into the "Miscellanies" he published in his own name and that of Dean Swift.

||| Lives of the Poets, vol. III. p. 185.

*** "Select Collection," vol. IV. p. 283.

††† Qu. What was it?

22. I expected to have found a Life of Lord Lyttelton prefixed to his works. Is there not one before the quarto edition? I think there is; if not, I am, with respect to him, quite aground.—*Aug. 16.*

23. I think you never need send back the revises unless something important occurs. Little things, if I omit them, you will do me the favour of setting right yourself. Our post is awkward, as you will find, and I fancy you will find it best to send two sheets at once.

Brighthelmston, Oct. 26, 1780.

24. Mr. Johnson desires Mr. Nichols to send him a set of the last Lives, and would be glad to know how the octavo edition goes forward. *Apr. 16, 1781.*

25. An
Account of the Lives and Works
of some of the most eminent
English Poets. By, &c.

26. The English Poets
Biographically and Critically considered.
By SAM. JOHNSON.

Let Mr. Nichols take his choice, or make another* to his mind. [*May 1781.*]

27. My desire being to complete the sets of Lives which I have formerly presented to my friends, I have occasion for a few of the first volumes; of which, by some misapprehension, I have received a great number, which I desire to exchange for the latter volumes. I wish success to the new edition. Please to deliver to Mr. Steevens a complete set of the Lives in 12mo.—*June 10, 1781.*

28. Mr. Johnson, being much out of order, sent in search of the book, but it is not found. He will, if he is better, look himself diligently to-morrow. He thanks Mr. Nichols for all his favours.

Dec. 26, 1781.

29. Dear Sir, You somehow forgot the advertisement for the new edition. It was not inclosed. Of Gay's Letters † I see not that any use can be made, for they give no information of any thing. That he was a member of the Philosophical Society is something, but surely he could be but a corresponding member. However, not having his Life here, I know not how to put it in, and it is of little importance.

What will the Booksellers give me for this new edition? I know not what to ask. I would have 24 sets bound in plain calf, and figured with the number of the volumes. For the rest, they may please themselves. *Oct. 28, 1782.*

30. This is all that I can think on ‡, therefore send it to the press, and fare it well.

SAM. JOHNSON.

MR. URBAN,

THE discourses of the President of the Royal Academy not only display a profound knowledge of professional theory, but also contain many general incidental principles of all the finer arts. The student of poetry or eloquence may derive from them almost equal instruction with the painter. It is therefore with the greatest hesitation I venture to examine the justness of a decision made by so accurate an observer of human nature.

In the discourse delivered Dec. 10, 1772, he cautions the young artist against aiming at the union of contradictory excellences, which must necessarily be mutually exclusive of each other. He then censures some persons *who have been fond of describing the expression of mixt passions*, which they fancied to exist in some favourite work. Such expression he pronounces *to be out of the reach of art*; and only ascribed to such works by persons, *who not being of the profession know not what can or cannot be done.*

What Sir Joshua Reynolds declares to be beyond the reach of art, it is indeed hardiness not to admit as impracticable; yet as the question does not turn on the technical skill of a painter so much as on the powers of the human countenance, it may not be improper to discuss it.

I must first observe, that the examples of false judgement taken by the President from Pliny relate to fixed, habitual, characteristic qualities, not to passions occasionally exerted.

But to come near to the question: Can it be doubted, that every indication of inward emotion which the countenance is capable of assuming, the pencil of the painter can imitate on the canvas?

If this maxim be incontrovertible, as I think it is, we have only to enquire, whether in fact the countenance ever expresses a mixture of emotions? While the soul is affected by any passion, if it be assailed by another of a different or discordant nature, the former will either give way, or contend for predominance. In the first case, there will be a moment of fluctuation, during which the expression will be uncertain; that of the former not being totally effaced, nor the other yet exclusively ascendant. Thus the lover in Lucretius viewing his mistress *in vulnæ videt vestigia rictus*. This transient interval resembles those points of time so happily seized by Ovid in the *Metamorphoses* before the entire recess of the first

* Another was made. † To the Spalding Society. See them in *Brit. Top. Brit. N.º XX.*

‡ The advertisement prefixed to the second edition in 8vo.

form or consummation of the new one. Though the painter's art, confined to a single instant, could not delineate the rapid train of passions, which *dimin'd the face* of Satan on the view of Eden, and *thrice chang'd with pale ire, envy, and despair*; yet were he even to select the moment, *when his griev'd look he fixed sad*, still it must be Satanic sadness, tinged with *deep malice and revenge*. I could almost conceive, that as the sculptor in the station of a statue can imply its being in actual motion, so the magic of the painter can suggest to us, how transient the emotion expressed is intended to be. If the first impressed passion be firm enough to contend for superiority with that superinduced, does not experience prove, that the features wear a form very different from that which either passion single would impress? Does not the expression participate of the character of each? Is there no difference, but in degree, between the aspect of a man oppressed by fear, and of one disturbed by complexional timidity, yet supported against its influence by rational self-discipline? The countenance of Coriolanus, during the supplication of his mother and wife, must have passed through a series of expressions from that of an assumed cold stateliness, with which he covered his feelings, till when overpowered by natural affection *his eyes did sweat compassion*. Through the whole of this conflict at no time did his countenance indicate an unmixed emotion, and even at the concluding triumph of filial duty, the great interpreter of nature hath represented him distracted almost to agony:

Oh, my mother, mother! oh!
You have won a happy victory to Rome:
But for your son——Believe it, oh, believe it——
Must dangerously you have with him prevail'd,
If not most mortal to him. But let it come.

Andromache *δαιμονίου γήλαστος* (6 Iliad, 484.) readily occurs as a beautiful illustration of the power of the countenance to express blended feelings*; it does not however appear to me to come so near the essence of this question as to be competent to support the decision of it. A variety of lost images rushed at once upon the mind of Andromache; her heart was melted with a recollection of the many tender circumstances that form the aggregate of domestic happiness; and Hector's perilous station excited a fear of losing him who supported this happiness; the little incident of in-

fant terror quickened this mass of tenderness; yet these several emotions, being of a kindred nature, easily coalesce into one united charity. Mingled tears and smiles are often marks of the affectionate feeling, though on most occasions they denote contrary passions.

Perhaps the following may be a more apposite instance: Junius Brutus is graphically described by Livy as presiding at the capital punishment of his sons, whom he had condemned to die; *et qui spectator erat amovendus, cum ipsum fortuna exactorem supplicii dedit quum inter omne tempus pater, vultus et us ejus spectaculo esset* But what appearance in the countenance of Brutus so strongly interested the attention of the beholders? They surely saw something more than the expression of a father's heart wounded by the sufferings of his sons. They traced a severe internal conflict; they observed visibly characterized in his face the vigorous but ineffectual efforts of nature to burst the restraints with which stern republican justice had fettered her yearnings; *eminente patrio animo inter publicæ pæne ministerium*.

Were the great master, who harrowed our souls with sympathy for the woes of Ugolino, to delineate this awful scene, the power of his pencil would prove, that in *one* instance his decision had been ill-founded. RAPOTENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

ONE of the articles in the much-canvassed book called "Rowley's Poems," is intitled, "The Account of W. Canynge's Feast;" and, to the best of my remembrance, the word *Account* was offered as an objection to the antiquity of that little historical paper, it being confidently asserted, that thus early the word was merely applied to numbers and calculation. But this is a mistake, for the word is to be met with used in a more extended sense by Caxton in the Introduction to the translation of Tully of old age by Wylliam de Wyrcestre, printed in 1481. "Sir Johan Faldstoff," he tells us, "was governour of the duchye of Angeou and the countee of Mayne; captaigne of many townys, castellys, and fortressys in the sayd Royame of France, having the charge of sauvgarde of them dyverse yeres; occupyeng and rewlynge thre hundred speres, and the bowes accustomed thenne, and yeldyng good *account* of the forsayd townes, castellys, and fortressys to the feyd kynges, &c." See Lewis's Life of Caxton, p. 52. W. & D.

B. I.

* In like manner "Death (in Par. Lost) grim'd horrible a ghastly smile."

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF
FRANK NICHOLLS, M.D.

DR. Frank Nicholls was born in London, in the year 1699. His father was a barrister at law. Both his parents were of good families in Cornwall. They had two other sons and a daughter. The eldest son, William, was bred a merchant, but never pursued business. The youngest son and the daughter both died young.

Frank, after receiving the first rudiments of his education at a private school in the country, where his docility and sweetness of temper endeared him equally to his master and his school-fellows, was in a few years removed to Westminster, and from thence to Oxford, where he was admitted a commoner (or sojourner) of Exeter College, under the tuition of Mr. John Haviland, on March 4, 1714. There he applied himself diligently to all the usual academical studies, but particularly to natural philosophy and polite literature, of which the fruits were most conspicuous in his subsequent lectures on physiology. After reading a few books on anatomy, in order to perfect himself in the nomenclature of the animal parts then adopted, he engaged in dissections, and then devoted himself to the study of nature, perfectly free, and unbiassed by the opinions of others.

On his being chosen Reader of Anatomy in that University, he employed his utmost attention to elevate and illustrate a science, which in this country had been long depressed and neglected, and by quitting the beaten track of former lecturers, and minutely investigating the texture of every bowel, the nature and order of every vessel, &c. he gained a high and a just reputation. He did not then reside at Oxford, but, when he had finished his lectures, used to repair to London, the place of his abode, where he had determined to settle. He had once an intention of fixing in Cornwall, and for a short time practised there with great reputation; but being soon tired of the fatigues attendant on that profession in the country, he returned to London, bringing back with him a great insight, acquired by diligent observation, into the nature of the miliary* fever, which was attended with the most salutary effects in his subsequent practice at London.

* So called from the eruptions resembling large millet-seed.

About this time he resolved to visit the Continent, partly with a view of acquiring the knowledge of men, manners, and languages, but chiefly to acquaint himself with the opinions of foreign naturalists on his favourite study. At Paris, by conversing freely with the learned, he soon recommended himself to their notice and esteem. Winslow's was the only good system of physiology at that time known in France, and Morgagni's and Santorini's of Venice in Italy, which also Dr. Nicholls soon after visited. On his return to England, he repeated his physiological lectures in London, which were much frequented, not only by students from both the Universities, but also by many surgeons, apothecaries, and others. Soon after, his new and successful treatment of the miliary fever, then very prevalent in the Southern parts of England, added much to his reputation. In 1725, at a meeting of the Royal Society, he gave his opinion on the nature of Aneurisms*, in which he dissented from Dr. Freind, in his *History of Physic*.

At the beginning of the year 1728 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he afterwards communicated the description of an uncommon disorder (published in the Transactions) viz. a polypus resembling a branch of the pulmonary vein (for which Tulpus has strangely mistaken it) coughed up by an asthmatic person. [He also made Observations (in the same volume of the Transactions) on a treatise by M. Helvetius, of Paris, on the Lungs.]—Towards the end of the year 1729, he took the degree of M. D. at Oxford.—At his return to London he underwent an examination by the President and Censors of the College of Physicians, previous to his being admitted a candidate, which every practitioner must be a year before he can apply to be chosen a fellow. Dr. Nicholls was chosen into the College on June 26, 1732, and, two years after, being elected Gullonian Reader of Pathology, he made the structure of the heart, and the circulation of the blood, the subject of his lectures.—In 1736, at the request of the President,

* A disease in the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated amongst the adjacent cavities. *Sharp*.—In the orifice there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneurism*. *Herman*.

he again read the Gullstonian lecture, taking for his subject those parts of the human body which serve for the secretion and discharge of the urine, and the causes, symptoms, and cure of the diseases occasioned by the stone.—In 1739 he delivered the anniversary Harveian oration.—In 1743 he married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead, by whom he had five children, two of whom died young. Two sons and a daughter survived him. [The eldest son, John Nicholls, Esq. of Goring, Oxfordshire, and Ockley, Surrey, is member in the present parliament (as he was also in the last) for Blechingley. He married a grand-daughter of Bp. Gibson.]—In 1748 Dr. Nicholls undertook the office of Chirurgical Lecturer, beginning with a learned and elegant Dissertation on the *Anima Medica* *. About this time, on the death of Dr. John Cuninghame, one of the Elects of the College, Dr. Abraham Hall was chosen to succeed him, in preference to our author, who was his senior, without any apparent reason. With a just resentment, he immediately resigned the office of Chirurgical Lecturer, and never afterwards attended the meetings of the Fellows, except when business of the utmost importance was in agitation.

[In 1751 he took some revenge in an anonymous pamphlet, intitled, “The Petition of the Unborn Babes to the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians of London,” in which Dr. Nesbitt [*Pocus*], Dr. Maule [*Maulus*], Dr. Barrowby [*Barbone*], principally, and Sir William [Browne], Sir Edward [Hulse], and the Scots, incidentally, are the objects of his satire.]

In 1753, on the death of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. in his 94th year, Dr. Nicholls was appointed to succeed him as one of the King’s physicians, and held that office till the death of his royal master in 1760, when this most skilful physician was superseded to make way for one† who, not long before, had been an army surgeon, of the lowest class. By this exchange the upstart rose to dignity and riches.

*Quales ex humili magna ad fastigia pergam
Extollit quoties voluit Fortuna jecari.*

The offer of a pension, which, it was suggested, he might have had if he would ask it, Dr. Nicholls rejected with disdain.

* On Dr. Stahl’s system. See Dr. Cullen’s Preface to his “First Lines of Physic,” p. xli. &c.

† Sir W. D.

The causes, &c. of the uncommon disorder of which the late King died, viz. a rupture of the right ventricle of the heart, our author explained in a letter to the Earl of Macclesfield, president of the Royal Society, which was published in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. L. *

[In 1772, to a second edition of his treatise *De Anima Medica* he added a dissertation* *De motu cordis et sanguinis, in homine nato et non nato*, inscribed to his learned friend and coadjutor the late Dr. Lawrence.]

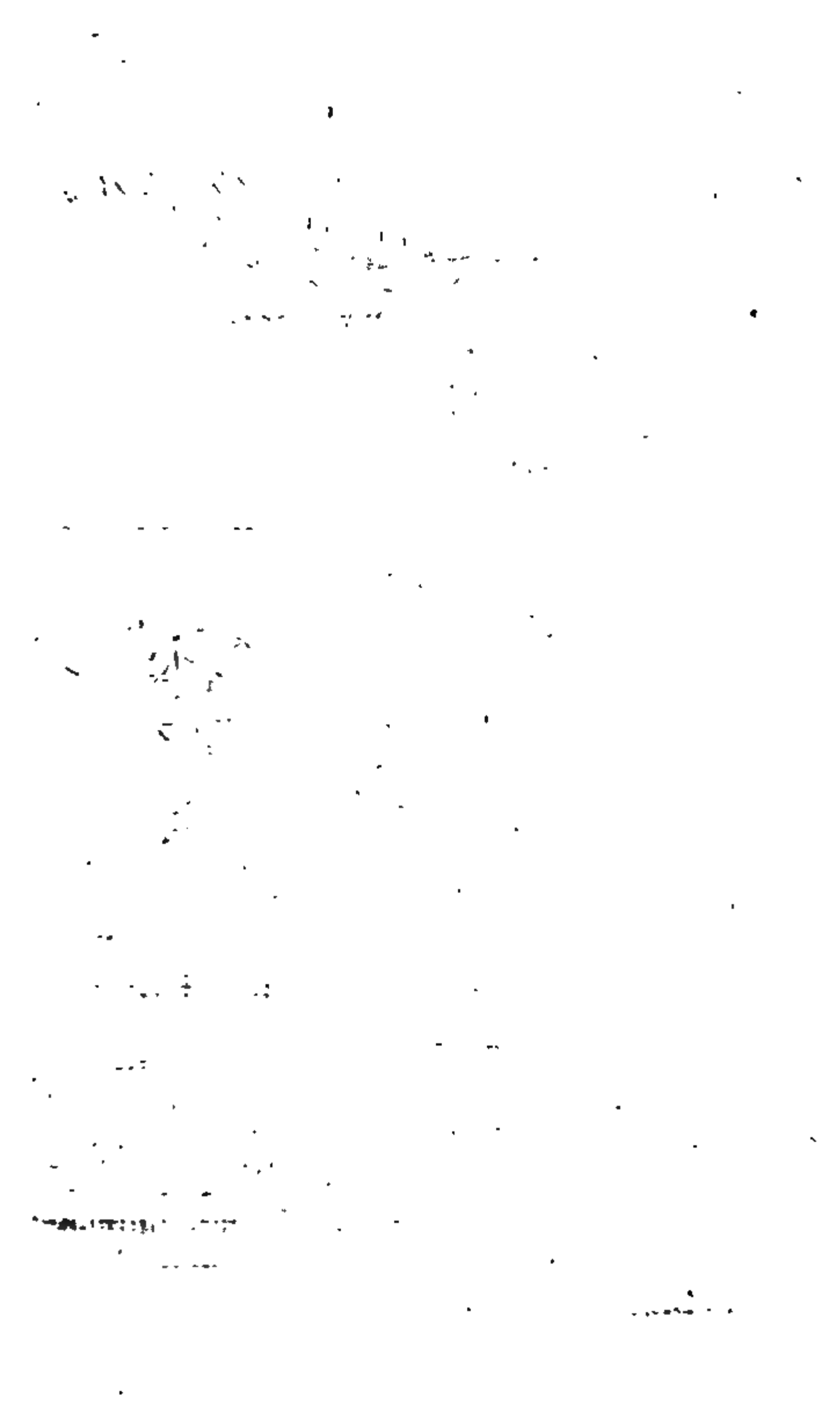
Tired at length of London, and also desirous of superintending the education of his son, he removed to Oxford, where he had spent, most agreeably, some years in his youth. [It is remarkable that he resided in the house that had been occupied by Bp. Berkeley, and for the same purpose.] But when the study of the law recalled Mr. Nicholls to London, he took a house at Epsom, where he passed the remainder of his life in a literary retirement, not inattentive to natural philosophy, especially the cultivation of grain, and the improvement of barren soils, and contemplating also with admiration the internal nature of plants, as taught by Linnæus.

His constitution never was robust. In his youth, at Oxford, he was with difficulty recovered from a dangerous fever by the skill of Doctors Frampton and Frewen; and afterwards at London he had often been afflicted with a catarrh, and an inveterate asthmatic cough, which, returning with great violence at the beginning of the year 1778, deprived the world of this valuable man on January 7, in the eightieth year of his age.

Dr. Lawrence, late President of the College of Physicians, who gratefully ascribed all his physiological and medical knowledge to his precepts, and who, while he lived, loved him as a brother, and revered him as a parent, two years after printed, and gave to his friends, a few copies of an elegant Latin Life †

* See it also in our vol. XXXII. p. 520.

† “Franci Nichollsi, M. D. Georgii Secundi, Magnæ Britannicæ Regis, Medici Ordinarii, Vita, cum Conjecturis ejusdem de Natura et Usu Partium Humani Corporis Similarium. Scriptore Thoma Lawrence, M. D. e Collegio Sanctæ Trinitatis, Oxon, et Collegii Medicorum Londinensis Socii, Lond. 4to. 1789, pp. 106.”



of Dr. Nicholls (with his head prefixed, a striking likeness, engraved by Hall, from a model of Gosset, 1779,) from which the above particulars are chiefly extracted. The few that are added are inclosed within crotchets, thus [].

MR. URBAN, Tetjuschi, Sept. 1, 1784.

AS I perceive a number of your correspondents delight in the study of antiquities, I send you an account of some I have picked up in my travels.— If you esteem it a favour*, you owe it to the accident of my meeting with some numbers of your Magazine at the house of a German officer at Simbirsk, who understands English, and interests himself in our manners and pursuits. Indeed I have found them in several other parts, where one would have least expected them; and you have a right, if any man, to say, *Quæ regio in terris nostris non plena laboris?* If the engravings are executed with accuracy from the drawings I herewith transmit, and the narrative faithfully given, I may be occasionally induced to send you more, as often as my warfare in this world, which is very various, will allow me avocation.

Tetjuschi, in the stadthalterschaft, or vicerealty, of Simbirsk, is in itself but a miserable spot. It is 97 versts, on the high road, from the town of Simbirsk, near the high grounds. The soil is of fine chalk, and on one side of it are deep cliffs cut in the shore of the Volga. The river not being near so broad as at Simbirsk, the ice had been long passable for carriages when I arrived here, though further downwards there were still many places open. This was about the beginning of the month of December. They reckon it 20 versts from the ferry to Tetjuschi to the N. E. part of the village of Bolgari, which is built on the ruins of the old town of Brixchimof, the ancient capital of Bulgaria. The way runs partly through low grounds, which the Volga usually overflows, containing here and there some little lakes,

that abound with fish, and partly through forests of pine trees, with a few birch trees intermixed, by which the village itself is almost surrounded.

Bolgari stands pretty high, by the side of a moor bestrewed with bushes and underwood. One cannot help wondering, that so considerable and so populous a town as Bolgari appears to have been, should have its situation in so bad a place with regard to water, which can be had no otherwise than by means of wells dug to a great depth, from which the place, at this time, is wholly supplied. The Volga is at least 9 versts distant, in a right line. And, though the low grounds appear to run northward from the village to that river, yet it is not at all probable that it formerly had its course nearer the town.

The present village consists of above 100 huts, and is, like all other monastic land, appropriated by the crown. It is about 90 versts from Kazan. Towards the South is pretty flat and even ground, surrounded with pines and some birch, agreeably mixed. The plain, which is now tolerably well cultivated and fruitful, is the very spot on which the old town stood.

This field is surrounded with a wall and ditch, which, notwithstanding its decay, is still, in many places, 3 fathoms wide.

This intrenchment has the form of an irregular half-oval, terminated by the declivity along which the present huts are built, and is at least six versts in length. Within the fortified spot is a deep dry cavern, situated at the east end of the village, and has all the appearance of being a natural one.

The greatest part of the remains of the old buildings are within the walls. The most remarkable of them I shall describe as particularly as the severe cold and the snow upon the ground would allow me.

At the east end of the present village is a monastic enclosure, with some wooden buildings, and a handsome stone church. Within this inclosure, which bears the name of Uspenskoi, are a considerable number of these remains. The principal of which is a tower, or misguir, which is of well wrought quarry stone, about twelve fathoms high, built in the manner and proportions of figure A in the drawing, and is yet in good preservation. There are 72 winding steps, which lead to the top, each of them about a Paris foot high.

These

* That we do "esteem it a favour," our friendly correspondent will see by its being so early inserted; which is done, we will assure him, without the most distant view to "the bear-skin boots," or "the passilla," or "the sweet kloukva quass," or "the ca-war," he so liberally promises.—The inviolable rule of this Magazine is, never to receive a bribe for what is either inserted or omitted,

These steps are in complete repair. The tower is covered with a wooden roof, in the inside of which is newly cut an Arabic inscription.

A doorway is in the South side, with a strong iron hook, whereon a door has formerly hung. Here and there are small holes, through which the light is admitted to the stairs. Close to this tower are the remains of a strong piece of stone-work, with thick solid corners. It may have been a kind of fortress, or perhaps a large oratory. This piece of masonry is composed of irregular hewn stones, among which are chalk stones, sand stones, pebbles, and all the kinds of gyps stones that are found on the high shores of the Volga. The tower stands at the N. W. corner of the square. On the east of it still remains a small vaulted Tartar oratory, which is likewise of irregular, but durable, stones. The under part is square, but the upper octagon, whose circumference may be about five fathoms. This has been much repaired, and is now made into a Christian chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas Chudatvoretz, or the wonder-worker. The entrance is on the west side, and the light-hole on the south.

In another part of the same monastic inclosure are the remains of an old edifice, now converted into the cells of the monastery.

The rest of the ancient buildings, of which there are several in a tolerable state of perfection, are dispersed about the inclosure, together with a number of old foundations, crumbled walls, and pieces of habitations. There is likewise, on the outside of the intrenchment, towards the west, a pretty considerable stone edifice, which the peasants, for what reason I know not, call *Greckskaia Polara*, or, The Greek House.

Amongst other buildings, moderately entire, another tower strikes the eye, at the distance of about 50 fathoms south-west from the monastery. It is in nothing different from the afore mentioned, otherwise than by being thicker, and only about nine fathoms high. Not far from this are the foundations of some pretty capacious buildings, amongst which may perhaps be reckoned the oratory appertaining to the monastery.

About 80 fathoms farther southwards is a small square durable edifice, of quarry stone, whose vault, however, on one side is fallen in. This is the figure marked B. Its entrance is on the west side, and has a small window on the south. Two niches, close to one an-

other, are in the western wall, within side, on each hand of the entrance, and two others in the north and south walls, something farther asunder. If I might be allowed to conjecture, I should suppose this has likewise been an oratory.

More important and extensive has been a building on the south side of the village, and right in the middle of the confines of the town, surrounded by the foundations of many considerable erections. The peculiar manner of its construction is worthy of description, but it is hardly possible to guess for what purpose it has been raised. The figure of it is denoted by the letter C.

The boors call it The Hall of Justice; and I have no more reason than they for calling it any thing else. The abutments on each side have never been higher than to the bottom of the door, and seem to have served to no other purpose than as supports to an entrance. There are three of them on the east side, two larger on the south, and one long one on the west.

At the north-west corner is an oblong square foundation, which only touches it by the corner. And on the north side of the main building, where the entrance is, there appears no trace of any adjoining room.

From this building, about 100 fathoms directly south, is another considerable, and pretty well preserved, edifice, whose architecture is still more singular. The inner part, particularly, is so extraordinary, that I took a plan of it, which I am obliged to subjoin, to give you and your readers an accurate idea of it; and which the explanation of the subject absolutely demands. The north narrow part of it, and likewise the porch, is built on a foundation of chalk-stone, run up with large Tartar tiles, of which the different apartments of the whole building consist. D is the building as it appears, and E the ground plot*.

The porch has several small niches in the wall, which, by a cross-wall, is formed into a square-lobby, or antehall, and an oblong chamber. This latter leads into the body of the building, which has no other passage. The edifice, except the pinnacle, is of smooth stones, near an arshine long, above half an arshine broad, and a span thick. The largest room is walled through as high as the vaults, so as to form four separate

* These two figures will form a separate plate in our next Magazine.

Gent. Mag. Feb. 1785

Ruins of the Antient City of Bolgari P.^t II.

Pl. 16



square rooms, into each of which is left a separate corner entrance, that receives the light by means of a great vaulted cupola, which, in the middle point, has an octogon opening, and on each side a small window. Round this great cupola are four others of the like kind, right over the corner rooms, by which, by a similar octogon opening in the middle point, they are all lighted. These cupolas from within look somewhat like ovals, with traces of stucco ornaments, which are likewise to be found in the large middle cupola. The corner rooms are regular squares. A remarkable circumstance in them is, that the entrance is not in any of the stone walls, but right in one corner of each of the middle partitions.

At the south end of this building are three rooms, from which that to the east has no other way than one broken through the south corner department of the middle room. Into this great middle one is a passage by a door through the transverse piece of the middle room.—The western one, which, with its western wall, runs out about a fathom beyond the width of the whole building, has no connection with it and the middle-room, but has a separate entrance from the outside, like the oratory of the Khan's monument at Kazimof, which I believe I shall send you at another opportunity. Under the building is a vault, to which is a descent, as to the vault at Kazimof. This vault, however, has an opening broke through to the south adjoining room, but so shattered that I could not get into it. Yet, from the wooden fragments and furniture of coffins which were strewed about, I conclude it must have been a receptacle for the dead. And, upon the whole, I am led to conjecture, that this building, as well as those in Taschkent, has served, partly as a burying-place, and partly as a school.

I found a great number of old monuments at Bolgari, mostly with Arabian, but some also with Armenian, inscriptions. Many are taken into the foundation of the Uspenskoï monastery, and many more lie scattered on the ground. These stones are of different magnitudes, in form like those at Kazimof, and nearly of the same size. Her Imperial Majesty, whose love for the sciences lets no opportunity escape for promoting them, has not only ordered exact copies to be taken, but also trans-

lations to be made of all these epitaphs. Forty-nine of them are already translated; of which no fewer than twenty-two are of the year of the Hegira 623. So that it is thought there must have been a plague, or some other endemial disease, at that time in the city. The rest are of different dates. From whence it appears, that the Arabs were here only from the year of the Hegira 619 to 742, an interval of no more than 123 years; during which Batu Khan, before his attack upon the West, must have reigned in this place.

One of the inscriptions is as follows:

ALLA IS THE LIVING AND IMMORTAL GOD. THIS IS THE TOMB OF THE MIGHTY IN POWER AMONG THE MIGHTY IN POWER OF THE MUS-SULMAN FAITH; THE MOST PIOUS COMMANDER AND PATRIARCH WHOM DEATH HATH SNATCHED AWAY FROM THE WORLD. HE WAS BORN IN THE PROVINCE OF SHIRVAN. MAY THE LORD GOD GRANT HIM THE FULLNESS OF BLESSINGS, MERCY, AND THE PARDON OF ALL HIS SINS IN THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN, ACCORDING TO HIS INEXHAUSTIBLE GOODNESS!

The year in which this stone was laid is so totally effaced as to be undecypherable.

Another of these inscriptions, the date of which is preserved, runs thus:

ALLA IS THE LIVING
AND IMMORTAL GOD.
THIS IS THE TOMB OF
OMAR THE SON OF MUCHAMED.
HE DIED IN THE YEAR OF THE HEGIRA,
718.

On the other hand, there are three Armenian, one of 557, and two of 684 and 986, and likewise some of the middle of the 16th century, which comprehends a period of 429 years. They contain nothing more than a Moham-medan memorial sentence, which the Armenian have not, with the name of the defunct, his genealogy or dignity. They are partly Bulgarian or Tartar people of rank, of both sexes, partly clergy, and partly common people, and probably traders. Of some it is said that they came from the province of Schamachie, and some from Schirdan; by which it is plain that the trade of the place must have drawn numbers of people from distant parts to settle there. And perhaps the pieces of money, which are sometimes picked up from the ground

by the children of the peasants, may throw still farther light on this subject. Of these I have seen many. They are chiefly small thick pieces of fine silver, well struck, with Arabian and Kufan inscriptions. The breadth of them is seldom more than the thumb nail. Some pieces of silver coin are sometimes also found that are thinner and worse struck. On one side of them are small stars, or other devices; and on the other side only some small dots, with a cross, in which are the ensigns of Justice, such as we find them at this day among the Baschkirs, and other nations of this empire, who, being unacquainted with letters, are obliged to make use of symbols and representations in their stead.

I have subjoined two of these coins in the drawing marked F. These devices, however, are more frequently on the copper coins, and are commonly within a triangle, as in that distinguished by a G.

Yours, &c. M. M. M.

P. S. As I hope to be at St. Petersburg by the spring, if Mr. Urban will be so obliging as to transmit me the number of his Magazine that contains the above (according to the inclosed direction), he will do me a favour.

Abstract of the Letter from the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. Governor General of Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, dated Lucknow, April 30, 1783.

MR. HASTINGS begins his letter with a recital of the disordered state of the country, and the revenue of the Nabob Visier, being such as to require the accession of an extraneous aid to restore the powers and constitution of its government. This he represented to the Council at Calcutta, and offered his services to go to Lucknow, whenever the Nabob Visier should require it. His offer was accepted, and on the 17th of February, though much indisposed, he took leave of the Board, and happily arrived at Lucknow on the 27th of March, in a state of health so confirmed as to promise an unremitted attention to the very important objects of his commission. On his way he had the alarming prospect of a soil so completely exhausted of its natural moisture by the failure of one entire season of periodical rain, that, except the fields of grain kept in vegetation by the uncommon labour of the husbandman, the country exhibited an appearance so barren that

even the roots of the former herbage no longer existed, and the very beds of the rivers over which he passed threw up clouds of dust from their channels. This was not peculiar to one particular spot. Every region of Hindostan had felt the same angry visitation. Yet such, he says, was his reliance on the unbounded confidence of the Nabob and his ministers, that he dared promise, under every circumstance but that of a second visitation (which, in the course of natural events, is very improbable), a successful progress in terminating the measures which he had begun, unless counteracted, and his operations impeded, by orders which he might not resist. Nor should it, he said, be a common obstruction which should restrain him from pursuing such inherent advantages as, he trusted, would prove superior to every species of opposition. Indeed, adds he, if such springs as give the common movements to popular opinion could influence my proceedings, I have already experienced them in two instances; one of which I believe to have had the special service I am engaged in for its object, and the other the general ruin of my authority. The first he alludes to is a report, fabricated at Fort George, of a dismissal with disgrace from his office; the other to a paper transmitted to him, said to be part of a report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which declares a right invested in the Commander in Chief of the army to oppose the power delegated by the government itself to the first executive member. He repeats the words of the report to which he alludes (see vol. L. IV. p. 708); and then, impelled by a sense of national duty, superior to every consideration of personal safety, he dares to denounce and to date the fall of the British empire in India from the instant that it shall be decidedly declared, or understood, that any Commander in Chief of the army, be his title what it will, is, or may be, by any constructive power, rendered independent of the government, under which the wisdom of Parliament hath hitherto placed the army serving in these provinces. God forbid! exclaims he, that any future Pizarro's and Almagro's should disgrace the annals of your dominion, or mark the traces of its decline with the blood of your servants and soldiers! But the contest will probably be of short duration; and happy will it be for the interest of humanity, if

if such shall be the issue, that the fatal blow shall be sudden, and the ruin instantaneous. For himself, he is not apprehensive of any evil consequences from the partial and limited command which he possesses over the army, intending to provoke no competition. Nor, he hoped, would the province over which he presided require any foreign aid for its internal protection; nor, of course, any exercise of powers which he might deem himself warranted to resist.

After this spirited digression, he proceeds to represent the effects which have been produced in consequence of his commission. Before his departure from Calcutta, he had applied for an immediate supply of money for the subsistence of the troops stationed in these provinces, and had the pleasure to find that the acting minister had advanced ten lacks of rupees, which had proved a critical and effectual relief; and that, since his arrival, other payments had been made, to a considerable amount.

Here he enters into a state of the debts, of the arrears and payments, and of the lenient measures he had pursued to obtain his ends. That he had likewise obtained, by his own suggestion, from Almas Ally Cawn, very large contributions, by way of refutation of the charges of perfidy and disloyalty, which had been industriously urged against him, and had nearly driven him to abandon the country for the preservation of his life and honour.

He here mentions the salutary purposes to which he had ordered the sums, so obtained, to be applied, viz. as a fund for the payment of the interest on the Company's bonds, which had suffered something in their credit before he left Calcutta.

Another article he mentions, is, the sums due from Pyzoola Cawn, by which two lacks of his amount are now in regular course of payment; the remaining three are not yet due by stipulation; but he had intimated to his vakeel to have both payments immediately concluded; to which his master had consented; and, as a farther proof of his respect, had sent his son to Lucknow, to confirm his attachment to the Company and the British nation.

He hopes, likewise, that a considerable part of the Nabob's debt will be liquidated in the course of the present year, and the discharge of the remainder insured by the engagements of cre-

ditable bankers, so that it may be wholly cleared before the end of the next.

He next proceeds to acquaint the Directors with the regulations he intends to establish before he leaves Lucknow.

1st, To realize the amount of the Company's demands on the Nabob, and to obtain ample securities for the payment.

2dly, To induce the Nabob's ministers to appoint bodies of regular troops for the support of his collections, and for the internal defence of his country. This will preclude the necessity of calling for the aid of the Company's troops, and will release him from the extraordinary and undefined subsidy which he now pays for the regiments scattered throughout his dominions; and will confine the Nabob Vizier of Oude's payments to the brigades stationed at Cawnpore, and to the subsidy paid by treaty for its expence.

3dly, These objects obtained, his wish is, that their wisdoms will put a final period to the ruinous system of interference in the affairs of the Nabob. Allowed, and to withdraw, for ever, that influence by which it was maintained.— This country, says he, excepting the factory at Tonda, has no inlets of trade by which it can supply the issues which are made from it; therefore, every rupee, which is drawn from its circulation into your treasury, must accelerate the period at which its ability must cease to pay even the stipulated subsidy. By the establishment of this regulation you maintain an accession of more than half the military force required for the defence of your own dominions, without any charge to your revenue; and you oppose a wide and powerful frontier to your eventual enemies, without distressing the country by its maintenance, because the specie, thus applied, will of course flow back into its circulation; and it is a tribute which it ought to pay, as its whole wealth would not, in any other way, yield an adequate mode of protection. Few, he concludes, are the advocates of the national interest, and their voice will be faintly heard amidst the numerous and loud exclamations of private rapacity; but I humbly assume to rank myself with the former, and to assure you, that, if you seek for a permanent and profitable system of connection with this country, you must confine your claims upon it to the line I have recommended. If you transgress it, you may extend the distribution

distribution of patronage, and add to the fortunes of individuals, and the nominal riches of Great Britain. But your own interests will suffer by it, and the ruin of a great and once flourishing nation will be recorded as the work of your administration, with an everlasting reproach to the British name.

To this reasoning I shall join the obligations of justice and good faith, which cut off every pretext for your exercising any power or authority in this country while the Sovereign of it fulfills the engagements which he contracted with you.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(*The Postscript of this Letter, which is very interesting, shall be inserted in our next Magazine.*)

MR. URBAN,

THE great opposition which the Presbyterian Divines of the last age made to Milton's celebrated Treatise on the *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, provoked his indignation in return; and all the epithets that disdain, mingled with rage, could supply, he poured out in copious streams on the whole sect. He says, in one of his poems, that though they *have seized the widow'd whore*, PLURALITY, yet that they have only *envied, not abhorred, her sin*. In the same poem he singles out one Mr. Edwards as the peculiar object of his contempt, and says,

"Men whose life, learning, faith, and
" pure intent,
" Would have been held in high esteem
" by Paul,
" Must now be nam'd and printed He-
" retics
" By shallow Edwards, &c.

[Vid. Poems, XVIII.]

The bishop of Bristol, the late Editor of Milton's Works, observes in a note, that "Mr. Thomas Edwards was Author of the *Gangræna*." Some account of this work, and of the particular reasons which provoked the great Poet to "*dama*" the author "*to everlasting fame*" (for this must be his doom since he is mentioned with scorn by Milton), may possibly afford some amusement to your readers. Its general title is "GANGRÆNA, or a Catalogue and Discovery of many of the Errors, Heresies, Blasphemies, and pernicious Practices of the Sectaries of this time, vented and acted in England in these four last years: as also, a particular Narration of divers Stories, remarkable passages, Letters,

&c. &c." To this was added a second part, consisting of a Vindication of the preceding Treatise from the Animadversions of John Goodwin, Saltmarsh, and others; and containing "a fresh and further Discovery of Errors, Heresies, Blasphemies, and dangerous Proceedings of the Sectaries of this time." 4to. Printed in the year 1646, second edition.

In perusing this work, I frequently thought of the great heroes of Hudibras.

— *Petulant capricious sects,
The maggots of corrupted texts.*

But he well understood the persons of whom he was writing. Edwards is one of the Knight's *own Saints* to a hair; but dreadful in his wrath against the Saints of Squire Ralpho, and, like Hudibras, "*smells a rat*" in every thing they say or do. He was, in truth, the old cat of the Presbyterians, and always on the watch for prey.

As he put Milton's tract into his *Gangræna* (the *Index Expurgatorius* of the Roundheads), it is not to be wondered at, that the great writer (whose disposition was so *irritable*) should have been highly offended, or that he should have revenged the insult. This he hath effectually done: for what could not a single stroke of Milton's pen execute! He had something of the disposition of another great man of the same "*irritable genus*."

"Whoe'er offends—in some unlucky time
" Slides into verse, or hitches in a rhyme."
POPE.

In a list of the "*many errors of the Sectaries*," there is the following account of "*Milton's Doctrine of Divorce*;" to which an *express* reference is made in the margin. "No. 154, That it is lawful for a man to put away his wife
" upon indisposition, emptiness, or contrariety of mind arising from a cause
" in nature unchangeable, and for disproportion and deadness of spirit, or
" something distasteful and averse in the
" immutable bent of Nature; and Man,
" in regard of the freedom and eminency
" of his creation, is a law to himself in
" this matter, being head of the other
" sex which was made for him; neither
" need he hear any judge therein above
" himself."

The error immediately added to this, and which, it seems, had some Sectaries of that distracted period for its abettors (as it hath had *more lately*), is thus mentioned. "No. 155. That it is lawful
" for one man to have two wives at
" once."

But

But the passage which probably gave Milton the greatest offence, is the second part of the *Gangræna*, where the licentious tendency of his *Doctrine of Divorce* is illustrated and confirmed by the example of a very scandalous woman, one Mrs. Attaway, a female preacher among the Oliverian enthusiasts, who left her husband under the pretence of religion, and associated with another man, who quitted his wife with the same godly plea. "There are (says Edwards) "two gentlemen of the Inns of Court, "civil and well disposed, who, out of "novelty, went to hear the woman "preach, and, after Mrs. Attaway, the "lace-woman, had finished her exercise, "these two gentlemen had some discourse "with her: and among other passages "she spake to them of *Master Milton's* "*Doctrine of Divorce*, and asked them "what they thought of it; saying, it "was a point to be considered of; and "that she, for her part, would look "more into it, for she had an unsatisfied "husband that did not walk in the way "of Zion, nor speak the language of "Canaan. And how *accordingly she* "*hath practised* it in running away with "another woman's husband is now sufficiently known to Mr. Goodwin and "Mr. Saltmarsh."

Mrs. Attaway's pious gallant takes leave of his wife exactly on the principles of Milton's book. The *Gangræna* hath published part of his letter, in which he says, "because she hath been "rather a disturber of his body and soul "than a help-meet for him, he shall "never come to her any more;" but, in order to make that look like sanctity, which was in fact cruelty and perfidy, he prays that "God would direct her, "and keep her as one of his creation." This is something like the reverend Divine mentioned by Pope, who, though he would not curse the poor, yet would not relieve them, but *piously left them with the Lord!* Mrs. Attaway's letter is a curious specimen of that spiritual cant which was so much in fashion at that unhappy period, when every thing that was infamous was disguised with the masque of religion, and the most villainous actions were thought to be "sanctified by the word of God and prayer." In a Letter to William Jenney (for that is the name of her "*well-beloved in the Lord*"), she says, "I am unspeakably "sorry in respect of thy sufferings, I "being the object that occasioned it;"

[i.e. his wife's uneasiness at her husband's being always with Mrs. Attaway]. "I "need such love, and shall desire to dedicate my spirit to the Lord to seek "him in thy behalf, that he would be "pleased to *set thee at liberty*. "Mc-thinks thy sufferings should be almost "at the highest, they are so great. "When the people of Israel's bondage "was the greatest, then the same day "the Lord delivered them. Let us look "to the Lord, believing confidently in "him with the faith of Jesus, and no "question but *we shall be delivered*. In "the mean season I give up my heart "and affections to thee in the Lord, and "*whatsoever I have or am in him* "which is our head, thou shalt command "it; and while thou art absent I shall "rest in the possession of thy love, "which I shall not be so injurious as to "question."

It must have highly provoked Milton to have had a doctrine, which he appears to have had so much at heart, exposed both to ridicule and more serious abhorrence by so disgusting and so atrocious an example.

The great poet says that,

"Men whose *life, learning, &c.*

"Must now be nam'd and printed

"Heretic,

"By shallow Edwards."

I am in doubt whether Milton could with his *whole heart* pay such a compliment as this to *any* of the Heretics of the *Gangræna*. In general they were obscure sectaries of the lowest abilities, and whose names have been buried in total oblivion for more than a century. Hugh Peters, though engaged with Milton in the support of rebellion, could never, I should imagine, have possessed any great share of his esteem. John Goodwin embarked, body and soul, in the same *righteous* cause; and, together with Milton, was particularly proscribed after the Restoration (though they had the good fortune of escaping, while Hugh Peters was hanged), yet he never could have been so great a favourite with the poet as to draw forth the highest encomium that was perhaps ever bestowed on any man. I mention Hugh Peters and John Goodwin, because I have not observed any names but theirs in the *Gangræna* that appear to have been of any distinguished note or consequence, even at that period of which it immediately treats. Who ever heard or read of Paul Best, Henry Denn, John Hitch, Clement

Clement Wrighten, William Kiffin*, or William Erbury? I had forgot Colonel Lilburn, one of the great heroes of the *Gangraena*. But Milton could neither have thought nor said, that his "*life*," or "*Learning*," or "*pure Intent*," "*would have been held in high esteem by St. Paul.*"

In reading this Work of "*Shallow Edwards*," I was much struck with the similarity that hath always subsisted between Sectaries and Heretics of every period. They are all influenced by the same spirit, and have in general expressed themselves pretty nearly in the same manner. *Zanchius* said, two centuries ago, that the follies and blasphemies of some Heretics of that day had all been anticipated by the Arians and Plotinians of more antient date. *Vetus christianitas repetita!* They chewed a cud which a hundred beasts had been chewing before!

In the Catalogue of the errors and heresies of the *Gangraena*, I particularly took notice of several which have of late been brought forward with fresh zeal; and much labour and many heads have been employed to give them credit and consequence. For it should seem that they only need to be understood in order to be believed; and nothing but attention is wanted to produce conviction. Such is the confidence of their modern advocates: and their predecessors possessed the very same happy assurance, founded on the same good opinion of themselves and their cause!

It may amuse your readers to lay before them a specimen of *free enquiry* as it was conducted by some *liberal* and *ingenious* gentlemen at a crisis when the *GANGRÆNA* seems to have discharged its most purulent contents in the greatest abundance.

Catalogue of the Errors, &c. of the Sectaries of 1645.

"That the penmen of the Scripture, every one of them, writ as themselves conceived; they were the actions of their own spirit."

"That right reason is the rule of faith, and that we are to believe the

Scriptures so far as we see them agreeable to reason, and no further."

"That Jesus Christ is not God essentially, but nominally; and may no otherwise be called the Son of God but as he was Man."

"That Christ is not of a holier nature than we; but in this appears God's love to us, that he will take one of us in the same condition, to convince us of what he is to us, and hath made us to be in him. It is a discomfort to the Saints that he should be of a more holy nature than they, as being no ground for them to come near with boldness to God."

"Christ did not, by his death, purchase Life and Salvation: for it was not the end of God, in the coming of Christ, to purchase Love and Life; but Christ himself was purchased by Love. Christ came not to reconcile God to Man, but Man to God." "Christ was a most glorious publisher of the Gospel; but in all that Christ saith to be the end of his coming there is not a word mentioned of any thing done by him in a way of satisfying God."

"The Spirit of God dwells not, nor works in any. It is but our conceits and mistakes to think so. It is no spirit that works but our own."

"That the form by which men baptize, viz. *in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*, is a form not left by Christ." That the baptism of water is *only* in the name of Jesus Christ."

"That the soul of man is mortal as the soul of a beast, and dies with the body."

"No man is yet in Hell; neither shall there be any there until the Judgement; for God doth not hang first and judge after."

"That there shall be a general Restauration wherein all men shall be reconciled to God, and be saved." "Judas and the Devils shall be all saved."

"There is no free-will in man, either to good or evil."

"That the church of England, and the ministry thereof, is Anti-Christian; and that it is absolutely sinful and unlawful to hear any of their ministers preach in their assemblies."

"That there ought to be no distinct order of Ministers; nor any such calling of some persons distinct and separated from the people; but that all men who have gifts are, in their turns and courses, by the appointment of the rest of the society, to preach, pray, baptize; and they

* *William Kiffin*. This man was the grandfather of the Hewlings, who were executed for their attachment to the Duke of Monmouth. See some anecdotes of him in Mr. Noble's second volume of *Memoirs of the Protestants*, &c. He might have made additions to it from the *Gangraena*, p. 127, 136. 140. Part I.

they are for that turn instead of ministers and so ministers."

"That using the set forms of prayer prescribed is Idolatry."

"That many Christians in those days have more knowledge than the Apostles."

Your theological readers, Mr. Urban, need not be informed by *what men* these heretical paradoxes have of late been *established*. There is not one of them but hath been avowed with all the forwardness of ostentatious singularity, and defended with all the eagerness and all the dissimulaculousness of Bigotry and Prejudice.

There were two sectaries whose bold and blasphemous assertions made them the most prominent figures in the whole group. The one was called *Clement Wrighten*, and the other *Paul Best*. The former (says Mr. Edwards) "was some time a professor of Religion, but now an Arch-Heretic and fearful Apostate; an old wolf and a subtle man, who goes about corrupting and venting his errors. This man fell off from the communion of our Churches . . . into *mortalism*, holding the *soul mortal*; for he is judged to be the author, or at least to have had a great hand in the book of the *mortality*

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STRUM TRANSFORME, with other horrid expressions, borrowed from Hell, not fit to be mentioned." The parliament acted wrong and unpolitically in sending Paul Best to the Gatchouse. But his friends, if he had any, were chiefly to be blamed for not having sent him to BEDLAM.

Yours, &c. ATOPOMASTIX,

MR. URBAN, Dec. 5. 1734-

I WISH not to see your useful repository become the channel of religious controversy, and shall therefore not request you to insert the observations, which a late letter to the Bishop of Sarum would else produce. But as you have, in that part of your Magazine which is appropriated to the review of publications (vol. LIV. p. 767) inserted an extract from it, I know your candour will indulge me, and your correspondents will excuse it, if I take the liberty of sending of you a few sentiments upon it.

When I read the Charge, I did not think it possible for malice to select a part, which every friend of virtue would not most cordially subscribe to: much less could I expect that that part would be chosen as the ground of reflection, in which the great and good Bishop (as your correspondent C—o—o justly calls him) most earnestly exhorts his clergy to be zealous, conscientious, and active in their several stations; attentive in their public ministrations; exemplary in the exercise of every virtue; free from every vice and fault, from every levity of conduct and conversation, that can tend in the remotest degree to bring discredit upon the order, to defeat their labours, and give advantage to those who seek advantage against them.

It is somewhat unfortunate for the writer of those *gentle strictures*, that he did not at least pass over this part of the Charge, which contains such clear and unequivocal testimonies of the pious and devout affections of his lordship's own heart, and of his sincere desire to inspire and spread the same regard to virtue throughout the diocese.

I will allow him all the merit that his wit may claim; but he must excuse me if I doubt his attachment to the Church of England, of which he calls himself a member, and his regard for virtue, of which he would be thought an advocate, when he takes offence at sentiments so unexceptionably just, and conducive to the interests of both.

But, though I admire his pleasantry, I cannot praise his judgement in the application of it. The story which he tells, by way of glancing at his Lordship and

* The late worthy and Rev. Mr. Spicer of Reading, an old and worthy correspondent to our Magazine; of whom we should be glad to lay some further particulars before our readers. He died Nov. 27, 1734.

the parochial clergy, is a mirror in which he may have been used to behold himself; which, from long and familiar use, hath perhaps so sufficiently impressed upon his own mind the striking image of a modern saint, that he hath now no longer occasion for it; and having found it useful in reflecting the reason of his own dislike to virtue, he is willing to extend its use. But, not so happy in his discernment as in his desire to serve his lordship, he mistook the object of his friendly wishes, and lent that *speculum* which would have been useful to his brethren, the methodistical declaimers *against* virtue, to a character who both loves and inculcates, recommends and delights in the practice of it.

I am almost inclined to pity the unlucky use this *Lay Member of the Church of England*, as he calls himself, hath made of his story; which, like the invention of the fatal composition it speaks of, hath furnished his adversaries with the means of his own destruction. "No wonder," quoth he, "our fleets and armies are so unsuccessful against the common foe, when our officers have such an antipathy to the smell of powder." No wonder our morals are so depraved, when our bishops and our clergy are so averse to teach; and take such pains to decry the need of virtue; when a character so high and respectable as the Bishop of Sarum hath spent so many pages to depreciate it! Excellent teacher! What a pity that his Lordship had not foreseen the wish of this witty genius, and, to adapt his conduct to the humour of the tale, really decried, instead of taking so much pains to recommend, the exercise of virtue. I have long suspected the reason of the dislike these zealots have to virtue, but never could find one honest enough to confess, or till now weak enough to betray, the real cause.

In my earlier years, I was inclined to give them credit for good intentions, and to believe they did not mean, in their zeal for speculative opinions, to discard the moral virtues. I had conceived we only differed in our mode of teaching; they making the mercies of the Gospel the topic of their sermons, on the supposition that, these once impressed upon the affections of their hearers, the virtues of course would follow; we pressing upon ours, the need of virtue, together with the need of those mercies which their own conscious defects must then concur with our reasonings to convince them as not less necessary or important than the most zealous of these *Gospel teachers*

can believe them. A longer acquaintance with the world, and some observations that I have been able, situated among them, to make upon their morals, have obliged me to think less favourable both of their principles and their practice than I had been used to do.

The contemptuous and unguarded style in which they speak of the duties of morality I was always aware might lead their weaker disciples to think them of little consequence, and therefore wholly to despise, or pay very little attention to the practice of them. This effect I have too frequently had occasion to observe; and not only to find them very deficient in the duties of charity, integrity, and such plain virtues, but to hear them talk in the most contemptuous language of their more conscientious neighbours, who have thought it not beneath them to aim at least at the character of *moral men*. Nay, I am sorry to add, that the clergy (whether it be that such characters stand in the way of their increase, and that they cannot so easily seduce our people to separate from us where this is the case), in proportion as they are more active in their duty, and more exemplary in their lives, are the objects of their greater resentment and dislike. If there were not some reason for their dislike to virtue, they would surely love and honour it wherever it should be found. However they should differ in principle, they would at least so far accord with us as our practice should be right. They would reverence the prelate who should in these times of profligacy with so much zeal and ability inculcate the duties of a Christian; they would unite their prayers with ours for the increase of that spirit which his pastoral address so evidently breathes; and for the success of those endeavours which he so affectionately and seasonably exerts to stimulate his clergy, and induce them to co-operate with him in the pious work of amending the morals, and saving the souls of those who are committed to their care.

I hope I do not transgress the bounds of charity when I add, that the writer who could sit down with a disposition to depreciate a Charge so evidently written with the best intentions, and so obviously calculated to do good, cannot himself be possessed of that spirit which it breathes, but must, whatever may be his zeal or his attainments in other respects, be very deficient in some of the first duties and brightest ornaments of a Christian.

NO LAYMAN.

Cent Map. Jan. 1,

E. H. Greene at Litchfield.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Nov. 25.*
FOR the use of your antiquarian correspondents, and for the ornament of your excellent Miscellany, I inclose you a faithful and elegant drawing of the ancient Altar-piece now in the hands of Mr. Greene of this city, the collector and possessor of a museum that (Sir Ashton Lever's, so soon to be dismembered, excepted) has not perhaps its equal in this kingdom. An account of this antique painting was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May 1783, p. 396, but a mistake was made in the description of that compartment of which *St. Anthony* is the subject, who is there described as "relieving a distressed pilgrim;" but upon a sketch of this compartment being sent by Mr. Greene to Mr. Pegge of Whittington, that worthy and eminent antiquary remitted the following quotation from Caxton (fol. cxv.), which gives a clear and satisfactory explanation of that particular panel in this curious piece of antiquity:

"There was an hermyte that had renounced the world, and not per-
 fightly, for he had somewhat propre to hymself, whom St. Anthonye sent to the market to bye fleshe; and as (he) was comynge and brought the fleshe, the dogges assayled hym, and also tare hym, and toke the fleshe from him. And whan he came to St. Anthonye, he told him what was happed to hym. And thenne said Saynt Anthonye to hym: Thus as the boundes have doon to the so doo the devyllis to monkes that kepe money, and have some propre to theymself."

The lump under the hermit's garment in the drawing represents the flesh he had bought; and the dog reared on his hinder legs means to express the bounds mentioned in the legend above.

The drawing comprehends the *whole* of the Altar-piece, and is an advantageous specimen of the untutored pencil of our ingenious artist Mr. Stringer.

Yours, &c. H. W.

MR. URBAN,
AS I was lately looking into the LXXIInd volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, I met with the following curious passages in Sir Wm. Hamilton's Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, giving an account of the earthquakes which happened in Italy from Feb. to May 1783:

GENT. MAG. January, 1785.

"I must mention," says the elegant writer, "a most remarkable instance I met with of animals being able to live long without food, of which there have been many examples during these present earthquakes. At Soriano, two fattened hogs that had remained buried under a heap of ruins, were taken out alive the forty-second day; they were lean and weak, but soon recovered." Afterwards, in his description of the effects of the earthquakes at Messina, he says, "A curious circumstance happened here (Messina) also, to prove that animals can remain long alive without food; two mules belonging to the Duke de Belviso remained under a heap of ruins, one of them 22 days: and the other 23 days, they would not eat for some days, but drank water plentifully, and are now recovered. There are numberless instances of dogs remaining many days in the same situation; and a hen belonging to the British Vice Consul at Messina, that had been closely shut up under the ruins of his house, was taken out the 22d day, and is now recovered; it did not eat for some days, but drank freely; it was emaciated, and shewed little signs of life at first. From these instances, and those related before of the hogs at Soriano, and several others of the same kind that have been related to me, but which being less remarkable I omit, one may conclude, that long fasting is always attended with great thirst, and total loss of appetite."

These passages recalled to my memory an instance of a similar kind that happened in Derbyshire a few years ago, which I cannot help thinking full as remarkable as any of the above related by Sir Wm. Hamilton. As the instance I refer to has never yet, to the best of my knowledge, been made public, I am persuaded Mr. Urban will not think it undeserving a place in his entertaining Museum.

During the heavy snow which fell in the night of the 7th of January, 1776, a parcel of sheep belonging to Mr. John Wolley, of Matlock, in that county, which were pastured on that part of the East Moor that lies within the manor of Matlock, were covered with the drifted snow; in the course of a day or two all the sheep that were covered with the snow were found again, except two, which

which were consequently given up as lost; but on the 14th of February following (some time after the break of the snow in the valleys, and thirty-eight days after the fall), as a servant was walking over a large parcel of drifted snow which remained on the declivity of a hill, a dog he had with him discovered one of the two sheep that had been lost, by winding (or scenting) it through a small aperture which the breath of the Sheep had made in the snow; the servant thereupon dug away the snow, and released the captive from its prison; it immediately ran to a neighbouring spring, at which it drank for a considerable time, and afterwards rejoined its old companions as though no such accident had befallen it. On inspecting the place where it was found, it appeared to have *passed* between two large stones which lay parallel with each other at about two feet and an half distance, and probably were the means of protecting it from the great weight of the snow, which in that place lay several yards thick; from the number of ropes around it, it did not appear that the sheep had been able to pick up any food during its confinement. Soon afterwards its owner removed it to some low lands, but as it had nearly lost its appetite it was fed with bread and milk for some time; in about a fortnight after its enlargement it lost its sight and wool, but in a few weeks afterwards they both returned again, and in the course of the following summer it was quite recovered. The remaining sheep was found dead about a week after the discovery of the other.

Yours, &c.

M. Y. R.

MR. URBAN,

I Here send you some historic matter respecting the use of coffee, tea, and chocolate in this kingdom: Little could our ancestors of two centuries back suppose that their descendants would be reduced to the necessity of sending from the East to Western Indies for the materials for a comfortable breakfast. There is a gradation in customs, which often originate from individuals. Tradition ascribes the smoking of tobacco to Sir Walter Raleigh. It is observed by Ant. a Wood (Ath. Oxon. II. 1140.), that while Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan born, continued in Balliol College in Oxford, which he left in 1648, he made the drink for his own use called *coffee*, and usually drank it every morn-

ing, being the first, as the ancients of that House informed him, that was ever drunk in Oxon. In the year 1650, we learn from the same author (Life. 8vo. v. Index). "Jacob a Jew opened a coffee-house at the Angel in the parish of St. Peter in the East, Oxon, and there it was by some, who delighted in novelty, drank. In 1654, Cirques Jobson, a Jew and Jacobite, borne near Mount-Libanus, sold coffee in Oxon; and in 1655, Arth. Tillyard, apothecary, sold coffee publicly in his house against All Soules Coll. This coffee-house continued till his majesties returne and after, and then they became more frequent, and had an excise set upon coffee." The author of the "New View of London" (1708, p. 30) found it recorded, "that one James Farr, a barber, who kept the coffee-house which is now the Rainbow, by the Inner Temple Gate (one of the first in England), was in the year 1657 presented by the inquest of St. Dunstan's in the West, for making and selling a sort of liquor called *coffee*, as a great nuisance and prejudice of the neighbourhood, &c." And who would then have thought London would ever have had near 3000 such nuisances, and that *coffee* would have been (as now, 1708) so much drunk by the best of quality and physicians? The frequency of coffee-houses at and soon after the Restoration is apparent from several authorities. In the "Kingdom's Intelligencer," a weekly paper, published by authority; in 1662, are inserted four advertisements of these articles; of which I have selected the last as being the fullest; which is the paper from Monday Dec. 22, to Dec. 29, 1662. "At the coffee-house in Exchange-alley is sold by retail the right *coffee-powder* from 4 to 6s. 8d. per pound, as in goodnets; that pounded in a mortar at 2s. 6d. per pound; also that termed the East India berry at 18d. per pound; and that termed the right Turkie berry well garbled at 3s. per pound; the ungarbled for lesse; with directions gratis how to make and use the same: likewise there you may have *chocolatta*, the ordinary pound boxes at 2s. 6d. per pound, the perfumed from 4 to 10s. per pound; also *sherbet* made in Turkie of lemons, roses, and violets perfumed; and *tea* according to its goodness. For all which if any gentleman shall write or send, they shall be sure of the best, as they shall order, and to avoid deceit, warranted under the house seal, viz.

A. J. R.

Morât the Great, &c. Further, all gentlemen that are customers and acquaintance are (the next New-year's day) invited at the signe of the Great Turk at the new coffee-house in Exchange-alley, where coffee will be on free-cost." And so may be to the world's end, was added in the preceding of Dec. 20. In the two former of Aug. 4, and Oct. 13, the terms are "tea or chaa, according to its goodness;" unluckily no price is any where mentioned to this article; in the others there is considerable. Coffee in the first advertisement was from 2s. 6d. to 5s. In the second the same, a better sort at 4s. and the best of all at 6s. per pound. The right Turkey berry at 2s. 8d. The India berry, sweet and good, at 1s. 6d. per pound, of which at present in divers places there is much, bad, which the ignorant for cheapness do buy, and is the cause of such bad coffee as is drunk in divers places. Chocolate in the first pound boxes at 2s. the perfumed at 4s. 6s. 10s. 16s., and the very best at 20s. per pound. In the second, the perfumed at 4s. 10s. 10s. per pound. In the last, coffee rose 8d. higher than in the preceding week.

In the year 1665 appeared in 4to. a facetious poem, with the title of "The Character of a Coffee-house; Wherein is contained a description of the persons usually frequenting it, with their discourse and humours; as also the admirable virtues of coffee. By an Eye and Ear-witness." It begins:

A Coffee-house, the learned said
It is a place where Coffee's sold;
This derivation cannot fall he,
For where Ale's vendid, there's an Alehouse.

The author mentions the signs, the Great Morât, the Sultan, Sultaness:

John's admir'd curled pate,
Or the Great Mogul in's chair of state,
Or Constantine the Grecian,
Who fourteen years was th' opely man
That made Coffee for the great Balhaw,
Although the man he never saw:
Or if you see a Coffee-cup
Fill'd from a Turkish pot, hung up
Within the clouds, &c.

He then proceeds to the company, and the several liquors,

The Gallant he for Tea doth call,
The Lover for nought at all;
Pragmatic he doth intreat,
That they will fill him some Beau-cheat;
The Virtuoso, he cries, hand me,
Some Coffee mixt with Sugar-candy;
Phanaticus (at last) says, come,

Bring me some Aromaticum;
The Player bawls for Chocolate:
All which the Bumpkin wond'ring at,
Cries, Ho, my Masters! what d'ye speak,
D'ye call for drink in Heathen Greek?
Give me some good old Ale or Beer,
Or else I will not drink, I swear.

That these houses soon became places of general resort is very evident;

Of all sorts and all conditions,
Even Vintners, Surgeons, and Physicians,
The Blind, the Deaf, and Aged Cripple,
Do here resort, and Coffee tipples.

I shall conclude this account with one line, which carries back the liquor farther than is generally known:

Spiced Punch (in bowls) the Indians quaff.

Let us come now to tea with eggs. (Sir Kenelm Digby's Book of Receipts, Lond. 1669, 8vo. p. 255.)

The Jesuite that came from China, anno 1654, told Mr. Waller, that there they use sometimes in this manner: "To make a pint of the infusion, take two yolks of new-laid eggs, and beat them very well with as much fine sugar as is sufficient for this quantity of liquor; when they are very well incorporated, pour your tea upon the eggs and sugar, and stir them well together. So drink it hot. This is when you come home from attending business abroad, and are very hungry, and yet have not convenience to eat presently a competent meal. This presently discuteth and satisfieth all rawness and indigestion of the stomach, flyeth suddenly over the whole body and into the veins, and strengtheneth exceedingly, and preserves one a good while from necessity of eating." Mr. Waller findeth all those effects of it thus with eggs.

It is certain that it was a favourite liquor with this poet, as we may infer from his verses on it:

The Muse's friend, Tea, does our fancy aid;
Repress those vapours which the head invade;
And keeps that palace of the soul serene.

King William, it has been said, was fond of this beverage; and from the same authority of report, in his time it was three pounds a pound.

Yours, &c. B.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 20.
THE inclosed extract from an ancient record may be esteemed curious and interesting by those who have entered into the spirit of Mr. Walpole's Historic Doubts, for the following reasons:

1. This record is unnoticed in any of our histories, ancient or modern, that I can recollect.

2. It ascertains the individual charge on Sir William Stanley, for which he suffered: this our historians, and their commentators, have either affected not to be clear in, or been defective in pursuing the direct means to come at it; (which, by the way, is now open to the researches of those whose leisure, talents, inclinations, and love of truth, are adequate to the purpose of investigation, by access to the public records, in the dark times of Edward the Fourth, Edward the Fifth, Richard the Third, and Henry the Seventh.)

3. It ascertains another fact, which seems hitherto perfectly unknown, either to the one or to the other, that Sir Robert Clifford was arraigned and convicted for the same offence.

4. It shews that Sir William Stanley and Sir Robert Clifford were both arraigned and convicted on one and the same indictment, and both adjudged to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. And

5. That this identical record, whatever is now become of it, as well as of other interesting records [extracts of some, if this is well received, may be occasionally communicated] about the same period, was under the inspection of all the judges, post terminum Trinitatis, anno regni Caroli Regis Primi.

Of this record, Sir Thomas More, under-sheriff, in his junior years, or that great luminary Lord Bacon, could hardly be ignorant; and, if the latter was not, he must have been wanting in his endeavours, or have suppressed his knowledge of it for political reasons, greatly to his discredit as an historian and a man of veracity.

MSSOL. Decimo Henrici Septimi. *Willielmus Stanley, miles, et Robertus Clyfford, miles, ad invicem inter se communicaverunt, et interlocuti fuerunt, de quodam Petro Warbeck de Thornaco, sub obedientia Archiducis Austrie et Burgundie, inimico Domini Regis, &c. falso nuncupante se fore Richardum, secundum filium Domini Edwardi, nuper Regis Angliæ, Quarti, in partibus exterioribus ultra mare existent. ac mortem, &c. Regis, ac subversionem regni Angliæ, proditorie conspiraverunt, &c. Et eundem Regem, per guerram, &c. in regno Angliæ levandum, de corona, &c. depouendum, &c. Et ad illud perimplendum, &c. prædicti Willielmus Stanley et Robertus Clyfford proditorie, &c. inter se aggregati fuerunt, quod ipse Robertus ad partes externas prædictas, ad præfatum Petrum Warbeck,*

&c. transfretaret, et in ipsius Petri adventum ad guerram levandum expectaret. Et ipsum Petrum, in regnum Angliæ, cum toto posse suo introduceret, et ipsum in Regem erigeret, &c. Et ulterius, dictus Willielmus Stanley præfato Roberto Clyfford proditorie promisit, &c. ad quodcumque et quotiescunque ipse Robertus Clyfford aliquos ad dolum Willielmi Stanley a partibus exterioribus, per privatam signum inter ipsos habitum, destinaret, pro ipsius ac dicti Petri Warbeck, inimicorum Regis, &c. adjuvamine; ipse Willielmus Stanley eos cum toto posse adjuvare vellet, &c. Quorum, &c. prætextu, dictus Robertus Clyfford iter suum ad partes externas, præfato Petro Warbeck, arripuit, &c. Et sic fuerunt adherentes, &c.

Judgement, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

Yours, &c.

J. E.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

MR. Coxe's very instructive Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, have afforded me much pleasure. They are the travels of a man of letters, and form a very pleasing exception to that crowd of publications written by men, who as the *ombra* of our young noblemen have been admitted into the courts of Europe, and who seem to think they cannot better entertain their fellow countrymen than by relating the particular civilities and even private conversations with which they had been honoured by personages not less distinguished by their elevated station than by their politeness and hospitality. These gentlemen seem to forget that many of these courts are little more than the *country-seats* of our nobility; and that it is as improper to print what they saw and heard there, as to publish in your entertaining Miscellany an account of one of their last visits to the *country-seat* of any of their noble acquaintances. The German nobility indeed do complain of this abuse, and one of their princesses lately said to an English gentleman, "but I must be cautious what I say to you,—you are perhaps an author."

But, thus prejudiced in favour of Mr. Coxe, you will believe me it was not without great regret and even surprise, that I read his reflections on the penal laws of Russia; and, in particular, his vindication of capital punishments. If Mr. C's conclusions are just, the Emperor Joseph has done ill in adopting the wise and humane principles of the Marquis Beccaria; and London may continue to behold its citizens expiring in

in crowds on a scaffold before Newgate, instead of cleansing its streets from filth, repairing roads, digging canals, improving the navigation of rivers, or working in our mines as in Siberia. Mr. C. tells us, "that the horror of dissolution has been repeatedly observed in the generality of mankind to preponderate beyond any other terrors." Were it the dread of death that impelled the robber or murderer to commit their respective crimes, I should yield myself an easy convert to Mr. C's reasonings. But to preserve a certain rank in society, or to continue the enjoyment of vicious indulgences, to which they had been too long habituated, appear to me to be the motives which induce them to hazard an existence, which, it should seem, without those gratifications is of no value to them. What then is the most heavy punishment we can inflict on them, or hold out as a warning to others? Shall we allot them death, which they had so lately braved with rashness, and often with intrepidity? Let us rather deny them what they sought. Let us degrade them from the rank they aimed to preserve by injustice, and let the labour of the remainder of their lives be appropriated to relieve the distresses of those who though poor revere those laws which have secured to them their personal safety, and which have generously promised they shall never want. Mr. C. adds, "that if we could devise a punishment more terrible than death, this new punishment ought to be inflicted within the reach of vulgar observation, and not in the remotest regions of Siberia." To the latter clause I entirely accede, and wish much to see our criminals employed as they are at Vienna, where six or eight of them, connected to one chain, and guarded by a soldier, sweep the streets. They behave with decency, and no one can be so ungenerous as to insult them. In London the criminal encourages his companions in iniquity by the spirit with which he braves death, or confessing his crimes melts the spectators into tears, who, commiserating his fate as a man, almost forget the crime for which he suffered, and are ready to reproach the laws as too severe. *Breaking on the wheel* is a punishment which, it should seem, will meet Mr. C's ideas. "It is more terrible than death." But will he propose the introduction of it into our own country? I shall only remark, that

murders are much more frequent in Paris*, in spite of its boasted police, than either in London or Vienna.

But Mr. C. urges, that the lenity of the Russian laws is illusive, and that, "upon a general calculation, it will perhaps be found, that notwithstanding the apparent mildness of the penal code, not fewer malefactors suffer death in Russia, than in those countries where that mode of punishment is appointed by the laws." It could have been wished that so intelligent a traveller as Mr. C. instead of resting on the casual remark of a "foreign gentleman †," had made use of the excellent opportunities which her Imperial Majesty granted to him ‡, to ascertain a point of so much importance to his argument and to mankind, before he had attempted to refute the excellent remarks of Judge Blackstone. He tells us, that some die under the knout, some are exhausted by fatigue on the journey, and that the remnant perish prematurely from the "unwholesomeness of the mines." If they die under the knout, or on the journey, we can only lament that their sentence is ill-administered; and if the mines of Siberia were unwholesome, which as there are none of quicksilver I cannot believe to be the case, by whom ought they to be worked—by the innocent—or the guilty?

I cannot take leave of this subject without making one remark on the application made by her Imperial Majesty to the Government here, to receive the criminals condemned to death and transportation. To send those of the latter denomination to our own colonies, as we formerly did, was not diminishing our own strength. Habits of labour and industry changed the refuse of Gr. Britain into useful citizens; and numbers who had broken the laws of this country, have voluntarily risked their lives in the armies of the United States, in defence of a constitution equally free with our own. Let us not give such accessions of strength to an empire already too vast, which is every day becoming more and more formidable to the rest of Europe, and which, possessed as she is of the command of three seas, bids fair to become in the course of less than a century the first maritime power

* See Tableau de Paris, and the opinions of the most enlightened inhabitants of that pleasing but vicious capital.

† Travels, vol. I. p. 81. Note. ‡ Ib. p. 84.

in the world. Sailors, mechanics, coiners, are often found in the lists of the condemned. Will not the Empress avail herself of such means of improving her subjects? Will she not reward the ingenious with that ease or affluence which they sought at the hazard of their lives? Will not such invite the associates of their crimes to partake of the rewards of their boldness? Siberia will lose its horrors, and robberies may be committed without dread of perpetual slavery.

P. S. Can any of your ingenious correspondents favour the public with an account of the origin and fall of that excellent plan for the building of Penitentiary Houses, in which the late Dr. Fothergill interested himself so much, whose steady perseverance, I doubt not, would have completed what his benevolence and judgement had induced him to undertake? How much does society lose by the death of one virtuous citizen! Yours, &c. S.

MR. URBAN, *Jamaica, Aug 1784.*

THE following letter, never before published, was extracted from an old book of manuscripts in the Island of Jamaica, containing also Venables' Narrative, with colonial and political discussions and memoirs during the last century. Mr. Long, in his valuable survey of Jamaica, has made copious quotations from this book.

The translation is bald and inaccurate; but, as the Spanish original is not before me, I have not ventured to make any material alterations.

[This letter of Columbus, which bears evident marks of authenticity, appears to have been written during his fourth and last voyage, when he lay in a most deplorable situation on the coast of Jamaica, where, after having completed his richest and most valuable discoveries of Veragua, Mexico, and the whole coast of Terra Firma, from the Gulph of Honduras to the mouth of the river Orinoco, he was forced to run his ships on shore, being so rotten and worm-eaten that he could no longer keep them above water. Here he suffered the extremest misery. Seized with the most excruciating pains of the gout, deserted by most of his crew, his provisions exhausted, and the natives his enemies, he had no resource but to the bare chance of a trusty servant's finding his way to St. Domingo in an Indian canoe, which he providentially accomplished, entrusted, as it should seem,

with the following letter, and the papers therein mentioned. Whether this letter ever found its way to the Spanish Court, does not appear. EDITOR, &c.

Letter from CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS to the King of Spain.

"SIR,

Jamaica, 1503.

Diego Mendes, and the papers I send by him, will shew your Highness what rich mines of gold I have discovered in Veragua; and how I intended to have left my brother at the River Berlin, if the judgements of Heaven, and the greatest misfortunes in the world, had not prevented it. However, it is sufficient that your Highness and successors will have the glory and advantage of all, and that the full discovery and settlement are reserved for happier persons than the unfortunate Columbus. If God be so merciful to me, as to conduct Mendes to Spain, I doubt not but he will make your Highness and my great mistress understand that this will not only be a Castle and Law; but a discovery of a world of subjects, lands, and wealth, greater than man's unbounded fancy could ever comprehend, or avarice itself covet. But neither he, this paper, nor the tongue of mortal man, can express the anguish and afflictions of my mind and body, nor the misery and dangers of my son, brother, and friends. For here already we have been above ten months lodged on the open decks of our ships, that are run on shore and lashed together. Those of my men that were well have mutinied under the Perris of Seville; my friends that were faithful are now sick and dying. We have destroyed the Indians provisions, so that they abandon us all; therefore we are like to perish by hunger; and these miseries are accompanied with so many aggravating circumstances, that it renders me the most wretched object of misfortune this world shall ever see; as if the displeasure of Heaven seconded the envy of Spain, and would punish as criminal these undertakings and meritorious services. Good Heaven, and you holy saints that dwell in it, let the King Don Ferdinand, and my illustrious mistress Donna Isabella, know that I am the most miserable man living, and that my zeal for their service and interest hath brought me to it, for it is impossible to live and have afflictions equal to mine. I see and with horror apprehend my own, and (for my sake) these unfortunate and deserving people's destruction. Alas! Pity and Justice have retired to their regions

regions above; and it is a crime to have done, or have promised, too much. As my misery makes my life a burthen to myself, so I fear the empty titles of Perpetual Vice-roy and Admiral render me obnoxious to the Spanish nation. It is visible enough that all methods are made use of to cut the thread that is breaking; for I am in my old age oppressed with insupportable pains of the gout, and am now languishing and expiring with that, and other infirmities, among savages, where I have neither medicines nor provisions for the body; priest or sacrament for the soul: my men mutinying, my brother, my son, and those that are faithful, sick, starving, and dying; the Indians have abandoned us, and his Grace of Saint Domingo, Obando, has sent rather to see if I am dead, than to succour us, or to bury me alive here; for his boat neither delivered a letter, or spoke, or would receive any from us. I therefore conclude your Highness's officers intend that here my voyage and life should end. Oh blessed Mother of God! who compassionates the most miserable and oppressed! why did not Cenell * Bovadilla kill me, when he robbed me and my brother of our dearly purchased gold, and sent us to Spain in chains, without trial, crime, or shadow of one? These chains are all the treasures I have, and they shall be buried with me, if I chance to have a coffin or grate; for I would have the remembrance of so unjust and tragical an act die with me, and for the glory of the Spanish name be eternally forgotten. Had it been so (oh blessed Virgin), Obando would not have found us for ten or twelve months perishing through malice as great as our misfortunes. Oh, let it not bring a further infamy on the Castilian name, nor let future ages know there were wretches so vile in this as to think to recom-

mend themselves to Don Ferdinand by destroying the unfortunate and miserable Christopher Columbus, not for his crimes, but for his presences to discover and give to Spain a new world! It was you, oh Heaven, that inspired and conducted me to it! do you therefore weep for me, and shew pity; let the earth, and every soul in it that loves justice and mercy, weep for me; and you, oh glorified Saints of God, who know my innocence, and see my sufferings, have mercy on this present age, which is too envious and obdurate to weep for me! Surely those who are unborn, will do it, when they are told that Christopher Columbus with his own fortune, at the hazard of his own and brothers' lives, with little or no expence to the crown of Spain, in twenty years and four voyages, rendered greater services than ever mortal men did to prince or kingdom; yet was suffered to perish without being charged with the least crime, poor and miserable, all but his chains being taken from him: so that he, who gave Spain another world, had neither in that, nor in the old world, a cottage for himself, or his wretched family. But should Heaven still persecute me, and seem displeased with what I have done, as if the discovery of this new world would be fatal to the Old, and as a punishment bring my life in this miserable place to its fatal period; yet, oh good angels, you that succour the oppressed and innocent, bring this paper to my great Mistress; she knows how much I have suffered for her glory and service, and will be so just and pious as not to let the sons and brothers of him who has brought Spain immense riches, and added to it vast and unknown kingdoms and empires, want bread or live on alms! She, if she lives, will consider that cruelty and ingratitude will provoke Heaven, and that the wealth I have discovered will stir up all

* This man, a Spanish knight, and a favourite at court, when Columbus was governor of Hispaniola, was sent out with a commission to enquire into his conduct. He had been represented to his Sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, as cruel, covetous, corrupt, ambitious, and tyrannical; but it was thought his greatest crime was, that of being immensely rich. He was therefore charged with working the gold mines within his jurisdiction clandestinely, and concealing from the officers of the crown those that were the most valuable. As his ruin was predetermined, it was easy to find accusers. He was seized, divested of his government, put in irons, his whole property confiscated, and, thus impoverished he was sent prisoner to Spain. Here he found means to get admittance to the royal presence, and was again taken into favour, probably on a promise of making still more valuable discoveries. In pursuit of which, on the 9th of May, 1502, he set sail with four small barks, and touching at the port of St. Domingo on the apprehension of an approaching tempest, he was there refused entrance; his knowledge of the coast enabled him to escape its fury, by taking a timely shelter in a commodious creek; where he had the satisfaction to learn, before his departure, that his inveterate enemy Bovadilla, with 19 ships, chiefly laden with the property of which he (Columbus) had been robbed, had perished miserably. EDITOR.

mankind to revenge and rapine, so that the nation may chance to suffer hereafter for what envious, malicious, and ungrateful people do now."

A letter of Sir William Herbert of St. Julian's in Monmouthshire (father in law to the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury), to a gentleman of the name of Morgan in the same County.

SIR,

PERUSE this letter in God's name. Be not disquieted. I reverence your hoary hair. Although in your son I find too much folly and lewdness, yet in you I expect gravity and wisdom. It hath pleased your son, late at Bristol, to deliver a challenge to a man of mine, on the behalf of a gentleman, he said, as good as myself. Who he was he named not, neither do I know. But if he be as good as myself, it must either be for virtue, for birth, for ability, or for calling and dignity: for virtue, I think he meant not; for it is a matter that exceeds his judgment; if for birth, he must be the heir male of an Earl, the heir in blood of ten Earls (for in testimony thereof I bear their several coats): besides he must be of the blood royal; for by my grandmother Devereux I am lineally and legitimately descended out of the body of Edward IV. If for ability, he must have a thousand pound a year in possession, a thousand pound a year more in expectation, and must have some thousands in substance besides; if for calling and dignity, he must be a Knight, a Lord of several seignories in several Kingdoms, a lieutenant of his county, and a counsellor of a province.

Now to lay all circumstances aside, be it known to your son, or to any man else, that if there be any one, who beareth the name of a gentleman, and whose words are of reputation in his country, that doth say, or dare say, that I have done unjustly, spoken an untruth, stained my credit and reputation, in this matter, or any matter else, wherein your son is exasperated, I say he lieth in his throat, and my sword shall maintain my word upon him in any place or province, wheresoever he dare, and where I stand not sworn to observe the peace. But if they be such as be within my governance, and over whom I have authority, I will for their reformation chastise them with justice, and for their malapert misdemeanour bind them to their good behaviour. Of this sort I account your son, and his like, against whom I will

shortly issue my warrant, if this my warning doth not reform them. And so I thought fit to advertize you hereof, and leave you to God. W. HERBERT.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

A Paragraph has appeared in many London news-papers this month, copied doubtless from the country ones, and purporting, that "The Society of Antiquaries having had undoubted information that the remains of King Alfred the Great, who died in the year 901, were deposited in the parish church of Driffeld, about 20 miles from Hull in Yorkshire, deputed two of that learned body (accompanied by some other gentlemen) to take up and examine the same. Accordingly, on Tuesday the 20th of September last, the above gentlemen with proper assistants entered the church for that purpose, to be directed to the identical spot by a secret history; after digging some time, they found a stone coffin, and, on opening the same, discovered the entire skeleton of that great and pious prince, together with most part of his steel armour, the remainder of which had probably been corroded by dust, and length of time. After satisfying their curiosity, the coffin was closed as well as the grave, that every thing might remain in the state as when found. In the history above alluded to, it appears, that King Alfred being wounded in the battle of Stamford Briggs, returned to Driffeld, where he languished of his wounds 20 days, and then expired, and was interred in the parish church thereof; during his sickness he chartered four fairs at that place, which are now annually held." You may be well assured, that if the discovery aforesaid was made, it was not conducted by any deputation from the learned body referred to, however much it were to be wished they would occasionally appoint such deputations, and publish reports from them, but was the result of mere private curiosity. Nor is this the least error in the account, for the body deposited in Driffeld church was not that of Alfred the Great, who died 901, but that of Alfred king of Northumberland, who died at Driffeld two centuries before him, A. D. 704 or 705, after a reign of 20 years, not distinguished by any remarkable events. See Kapin, I. 175, 176; and the authors there cited. Saxon Chronicle, sub anno. Bede, V. 19. Flor. Wigorn. sub anno.

Yours, &c,

D. H.

Sketch

SKETCH of the LIFE and CHARACTER of the late Captain COOK. (*Copied from Vol. III. of COOK'S Voyage, written by Captain KING.*)

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK was born at Whitby in Yorkshire, in the year 1727, and, at an early age, was put apprentice to a shopkeeper in a neighbouring village. His natural inclination not having been consulted on this occasion, he soon quitted the counter from disgust, and bound himself, for nine years, to the master of a vessel in the coal trade. At the breaking out of the war in 1755, he entered into the King's service, on board the *Eagle*, at that time commanded by Capt. Hamer, and afterwards by Sir Hugh Palliser, who soon discovered his merit, and introduced him on the quarter-deck.

In the year 1758 we find him master of the *Northumberland*, the flag-ship of Lord Colville, who had then the command of a Squadron stationed on the Coast of America. It was here, as I have often heard him say, that, during a hard winter, he first read Euclid, and applied himself to the study of mathematics and astronomy, without any other assistance than what a few books and his own industry afforded him. At the same time that he thus found means to cultivate and improve his mind, and to supply the deficiencies of an early education, he was engaged in most of the busy and active scenes of the war in America. At the siege of Quebec Sir Charles Saunders committed to his charge the execution of services of the first importance in the naval department. He piloted the boats to the attack of Montmorency; conducted the embarkation to the Heights of Abraham; examined the passage, and laid buoys for the security of the large ships in proceeding up the river. The courage and address with which he acquitted himself in these services, gained him the warm friendship of Sir Charles Saunders and Lord Colville, who continued to patronise him, & ring the rest of their lives, with the greatest zeal and affection. At the conclusion of the war he was appointed, through the recommendation of Lord Colville and Sir H. Palliser, to survey the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the Coast of Newfoundland. In this employment he continued till the year 1767, when he was fixed on, by Sir Edward Hawke, to command an expedition to the South Seas, for the purpose of observing the Transit of Venus, and

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prosecuting discoveries in that part of the globe.

From this period, as his services are too well known to require a recital here, so his reputation has proportionably advanced to a height too great to be affected by my panegyric. Indeed he appears to have been most eminently and peculiarly qualified for this species of enterprise. The earliest habits of his life, the course of his services, and the constant application of his mind, all conspired to fit him for it, and gave him a degree of professional knowledge which can fall to the lot of very few.

The constitution of his body was robust, inured to labour, and capable of undergoing the severest hardships. His stomach bore, without difficulty, the coarsest and most ungrateful food. Indeed temperance in him was scarcely a virtue, so great was the indifference with which he submitted to every kind of self-denial. The qualities of his mind were of the same hardy, vigorous kind with those of his body. His understanding was strong, and perspicuous; his judgment, in whatever related to the services he was engaged in, quick and sure. His designs were bold and manly, and both in the conception and in the mode of execution bore evident marks of a great original genius. His courage was cool and determined, and accompanied with an admirable presence of mind in the moment of danger. His manners were plain, and unaffected. His temper might perhaps have been justly blamed, as subject to hastiness and passion, had not these been disarmed by a disposition the most benevolent and humane.

Such were the outlines of Capt. Cook's character; but its most distinguishing feature was that unremitting perseverance in the pursuit of his object, which was not only superior to the opposition of dangers, and the pressure of hardships, but even exempt from the want of ordinary relaxation during the long and tedious voyages in which he was engaged. His eagerness and activity were never in the least abated. No incidental temptation could detain him for a moment; even those intervals of recreation which sometimes unavoidably occurred, and were looked for by us with a longing that persons who have experienced the fatigues of service will readily excuse, were submitted to by him with a certain impatience whenever they could not be employed in making further provision for

for the more effectual prosecution of his designs.

It is not necessary here to enumerate the instances in which these qualities were displayed during the great and important enterprizes in which he was engaged. I shall content myself with stating the result of those services, under the two principal heads to which they may be referred—those of Geography and Navigation, placing each in a separate and distinct point of view.

Perhaps no science ever received greater additions from the labours of a single man than Geography has done from those of Capt. Cook. In his first voyage to the South Seas he discovered the Society Islands; determined the insularity of New Zealand; discovered the straits that separate the two islands, and are called after his name; and made a complete survey of both. He afterwards explored the Eastern coast of New Holland, hitherto unknown, an extent of 27 degrees of latitude, or upwards of 2000 miles.

In his second expedition he resolved the great problem of the Southern Continent, having traversed that hemisphere between the latitudes of 40 and 70 degrees, in such a manner as not to leave a possibility of its existence, unless near the Pole, and out of the reach of navigation. During this voyage he discovered New Caledonia, the largest island in the Southern Pacific, except New Zealand; the island of Georgia, and an unknown coast, which he named Sandwich Land, the *Thule* of the Southern hemisphere; and having twice visited the Tropical Seas, he settled the situations of the Old, and made several New discoveries.

But his last voyage is distinguished above all the rest, by the extent and importance of its discoveries. Besides several smaller islands in the Southern Pacific, he discovered, to the North of the Equinoctial Line, the groupe called The Sandwich Islands, which, from their situation and productions, bid fairer for becoming an object of consequence in the system of European navigation than any other discovery in the South Sea. He afterwards explored what had hitherto remained unknown of the Western coasts of America, from the latitude of 43 to 70 degrees North, containing an extent of 3500 miles; ascertained the proximity of the two great continents of Asia and America; passed the straits between them, and surveyed the coasts on each side to such a height of Northern latitude as to demonstrate the impracticability of

a passage in that hemisphere from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean, either by an Eastern or Western course. In short, if we except the Sea of Amur, and the Japanese Archipelago, which still remain imperfectly known to Europeans, he has completed the hydrography of the habitable globe.

As a navigator, his services were not perhaps less splendid, certainly not less important and meritorious. The method which he discovered, and so successfully pursued, of preserving the health of seamen, forms a new era in navigation, and will transmit his name to future ages amongst the friends and benefactors of mankind.

Those who are conversant in naval history need not be told at how dear a rate the advantages which had been sought through the medium of long voyages at sea have always been purchased. That dreadful disorder, which is peculiar to this service, and whose ravages have marked the tracks of discoverers with circumstances almost too shocking to relate, must, without exercising an unwarrantable tyranny over the lives of our seamen, have proved an insuperable obstacle to the prosecution of such enterprizes. It was reserved for Capt. Cook to shew the world, by repeated trials, that voyages might be protracted to the unusual length of three, or even four years, in unknown regions, and under every change and rigour of climate, not only without affecting the health, but even without diminishing the probability of life in the smallest degree. The method he pursued has been fully explained by himself in a paper which was read before the Royal Society in the year 1776, and whatever improvements the experience of the present voyage has suggested are mentioned in their proper places.

With respect to his professional abilities, I shall leave them to the judgement of those who are best acquainted with the nature of the services in which he was

adily acknowledge, three expeditions of difficulty, of so much a variety of manner and invariable required not only a knowledge of his skill and comprehension, in resources, and application of what prior calls of the

service required.

Having

Having given the most faithful account I have been able to collect, both from my own observation and the relations of others, of the death of my ever-honoured friend, and also of his character and services, I shall now leave his memory to the gratitude and admiration of posterity, accepting, with melancholy satisfaction, the honour * which the loss of him hath procured me, of seeing my name joined with his, and of testifying that affection and respect for his memory which, whilst he lived, it was no less my inclination than my constant study to shew him.

To the Memory of Capt. JAMES COOK,
the ablest and most renowned Navigator
this or any Country hath produced.

[Supposed to be by a Naval Officer grown
old in the service of his country.]

He raised himself, solely by his merit, from a very obscure birth, to the rank of Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, and was unfortunately killed by the Savages of the Island of Owhyhee, on the 14th of February, 1779; which Island he had, not long before, discovered, when prosecuting his Third Voyage round the Globe.

He possessed, in an eminent degree, all the qualifications requisite for his profession and great undertakings, together with the amiable and worthy qualities of the best men,

Cool and deliberate in judging; sagacious in determining; active in executing; steady and persevering in enterprising, from vigilance and unremitting caution; unsubdued by labour, difficulties, and disappointments; fertile in expedients; never wanting presence of mind; always possessing himself, and the full use of a sound understanding.

Mild, just, but exact in discipline; he was a father to his people, who were attached to him from affection, and obedient from confidence.

His knowledge, his experience, his sagacity rendered him so entirely master of his subject, that the greatest obstacles were surmounted, and the most dangerous navigations became easy and almost safe under his directions.

He explored the Southern Hemisphere to a much higher latitude than had ever been reached, and with fewer accidents

than frequently befall those who navigate the coasts of this Island.

By his benevolent and unobtruding attention to the welfare of his ship's company, he discovered and introduced a system for the preservation of the health of seamen in long voyages, which has proved wonderfully efficacious; for, in his second Voyage round the World, which continued upwards of three years, he lost only one man by disemper, out of 118, of which his company consisted.

The death of this eminent and valuable man was a loss to mankind in general, and particularly to be deplored by every nation that respects useful accomplishments, that honours science, and loves the benevolent and amiable affections of the heart. It is still more to be deplored by this country, which may justly boast of having produced a man hitherto unequalled for nautical talents; and that sorrow is farther aggravated by the reflection, that this country was deprived of this ornament by the enmity of a people from whom indeed it might have been dreaded, but from whom it was not deserved. For, actuated always by the most attentive care and tender compassion for the Savages in general, this excellent man was ever assiduously endeavouring, by kind treatment, to dissipate their fears, and court their friendships; over-looking their thefts and treacheries, and frequently interposing, at the hazard of his life, to protect them from the sudden resentment of his own injured people.

The object of his last mission was, to discover and ascertain the boundaries of Asia and America, and to penetrate into the Northern Ocean by the North-East Cape of Asia.

Traveller! contemplate, admire, revere, and emulate this great Master in his profession, whose skill and labours have enlarged natural philosophy, have extended nautical science, and have disclosed the long-concealed and admirable arrangement of the Almighty in the formation of this globe, and at the same time the arrogance of mortals in presuming to account, by their speculations, for the laws by which He was pleased to create it.—It is now discovered, beyond all doubt, that the same great Being who created the universe by his fiat, by the same ordained our earth to keep a just poise, without a corresponding Southern continent, and it does so! * He stretches "out the North over the empty place," and hangeth the Earth upon nothing." Job.

* Capt. King went out second lieutenant of the Resolution, but, by the deaths of the Captains Cook and Clerke, came home captain of the Discovery. He, alas! has not long survived the fame acquired by this publication. Epit.

If the arduous but exact researches of this extraordinary man have not discovered a new world, they have discovered seas unnavigated and unknown before; they have made us acquainted with islands, people, and productions, of which we had no conception; and if he has not been so fortunate as Americus to give his name to a continent, his pretensions to such a distinction remain unrivalled; and he will be revered while there remains a page of his own modest account of his Voyage, and as long as mariners and geographers shall be instructed, by his New Map of the Southern Hemisphere, to trace the various courses and discoveries he has made.

If public services merit public acknowledgments; if the man who has adorned and raised the fame of his country, is deserving of honours; then Captain COOK deserves to have a monument raised to his memory by a generous and grateful nation.

"Virtutis uberrimum elementum est honor." Val. Max. lib. II. cap. VI.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

IN the first volume of Warton's History of English Poetry, I find the following passage: "Nicola, Uxor Gerardi de Canvill, reddit computum de centum marcis pro maritanda Matildi filia sua cuicumque voluerit exceptis *Mimicis Regis*." "Nicola, wife of Gerard of Canville, accounts to the King for 100 Marks for the Privilege of marrying her Daughter Maud to whatever person she pleases, the King's *Mimics* excepted." — Whether or no *Mimici Regis* are here a sort of players kept in the King's household for diverting the Court at stated seasons, at least with performances of mimicry, I cannot indeed determine; yet we may remark an error, not unlikely to be made from the similarity of the *I* to the strokes that form the *N M* and *U* in manuscripts of that date. If so, the mistake must have arisen by reading *mimicis* instead of *inimicis regis*; and the king's enemies were the persons excepted. Y. Z.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

I OFTEN meet with observations, in the course of my reading, the truth of which can only be demonstrated by the concurrence of a number of people. The following is one which (not having the opportunity to communicate to a numerous circle) I have sent you, begging if any of your correspondents can adduce an instance to the contrary, they will do it through the channel of your Magazine.

It is asserted, to prove the difference of an animal and a rational being, that there never was an instance of a person having dreamt of an animal that was dead, though we often dream of a man or woman deceased. J. A. T. C.

A Gentleman in Antigua* is desirous of being informed who was the real author of the Life of John Bunkle†; and, as he pretends his stories are founded on fact, whether any of those wonderful scenes in the North of England have been visited or described by any modern Tourist, or any of the houses, &c. ever had a real existence‡. He thinks an assertion in the well-written Life of Garrick, concerning the coaches filling up the space from Whitechapel to Temple-bar, knowing the distance and width of the streets, ought to rank in the line of credibility with the marvels of Bunkle.

ANTIQUARIUS informs us, that the parish-church of Harlow in Essex being accidentally burnt down, 1711, the workmen, who were digging on the foundation of the vestry, found an iron chest, and in it a large crucifix and a bottle, with this inscription, "*Sanguis S^ci Catherine*."

LEICESTRENSIS, who declares himself much gratified with the gleanings of Thirlby's life which have already appeared in the last volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, p. 260, which he admired before he had the least idea that Dr. Johnson (p. 893,) had furnished so many of the anecdotes, expresses the warmest wish that still farther particulars of him may be brought to public notice.—He would be happy also to see some account of Mr. Kilby, a famous schoolmaster at Leicester.

H. J. conjures our biographical correspondents to communicate what they happen to know of the Life of Markland, one of the most learned as well as pious men that ever adorned literature and religion. Some anecdotes of him have appeared in the Life of Mr. Bowyer, that excellent friend to virtue and science, who must have had frequent opportunities of knowing his character.—Even the slightest additional anecdotes of him (our correspondent observes) must be highly pleasing, until a more regular history of his life can be digested.

* Who would have done well to have sent his query at a less enormous expence. Letters from abroad should be post-paid. EDIT.

† The author in question was Mr. Amory, the son of a physician at Wakefield in Yorkshire. EDIT.

‡ The lakes have been visited and described; the "houses, &c." are probably in nubibus. EDIT.

1. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions.*
Volume LXXIV. For the Year 1784.
Part II. 4th.

ARTICLE XIX. *On the remarkable Appearances, at the Polar Regions, of the Planet Mars, the Inclination of its Axis, the Position of its Poles, and its spheroidical Figure; with a few Hints relating to its real Diameter and Atmosphere.* By William Herschel, Esq. F. R. S.

For settling the inclination and nodes of this planet's axis a good theory is here obtained by measures taken of the situation of some remarkable luminous spots*, by which its poles are distinguished†. But the "result of the contents of this paper" will best be given in the author's own words:

* The axis of Mars is inclined to the Ecliptic $59^{\circ} 42'$.

† The node of the axis is in $17^{\circ} 47'$ of Pises.

"The obliquity of the Ecliptic on the globe of Mars is $28^{\circ} 42'$.

"The point Aries on the Martial Ecliptic answers to our $19^{\circ} 28'$ of Sagittarius.

"The figure of Mars is that of an oblate spheroid, whose equatorial diameter is to the polar one as 1355 to 1272, or as 16 to 15 nearly.

"The equatorial diameter, reduced to the mean distance of the earth from the sun, is $9'' 8''$.

"And that planet has a considerable but moderate atmosphere. So that the inhabitants probably enjoy a situation in many respects similar to ours."

ART. XX. *A Description of the Teeth of the Anarrhichas Lupus Linnæi, and of those of the Chatodon Nigricans of the same Author. To which is added, An Attempt to prove that the Teeth of Cartilaginous Fishes are perpetually renewed.* By Mr. William André, Surgeon.

The teeth of fishes have an amazing variety, and none are more singular than those of the *Anarrhichas Lupus*, or Sea-wolf, and those of the *Chatodon Nigricans*, a species of Angel-fish, of which "the former have been but imperfectly described, and never represented distinct from the fish."—"The Sea-wolf is a fierce and ravenous fish, found in

"the Northern parts of the Globe; "where is frequently grows to the "length of four feet, and upwards." The annexed description of its teeth cannot well be understood without a diagram. We shall therefore only add, that "they are not fixed in sockets; but "fastened to the jaw; are formed of a "hard bony matter, and are admirably "calculated for seizing its prey."—The *Chatodon Nigricans*, whose teeth are also described, "was brought from the West "Indies, and measured about 5 inches "in length;" and, from examining the teeth of sharks, sting-rays, and other cartilagenous fishes, the author concludes, that their renovation is frequent and perpetual during their lives. And thus it appears, that fishes have not only great longevity, but some of them "retain, in the article of teeth, a perpetual juvenility, being apparently "strangers to edentulous old age."

ART. XXI. *Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon in Rutland, 1783.* By Thomas Barker, Esq.

The most remarkable circumstance here observed is, "a continued three "days rain, May 27 to 30, in which "there fell $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the most," Mr. Barker thinks, "that has come in one "unceasing rain since July 1736, when, "in about the same time, there came "5 inches," and "an uncommon haziness." This, which began during the showery time in June, and continued the rest of the summer, is here well described, and was generally observed, not only in England, but "all "over Europe, and even to the top of "the Alps."—"This haze," our author adds, "was very like Virgil's description of the summer after Julius "Cæsar's death, which was probably "the same case,

"Cum caput obscurâ nitidum ferrugine
 "textit";

"for rusty iron is a very good description of the colour the sun shone;" with this difference, that, according to Plutarch, it then "gave very little "heat," whereas with us "the summer "was in general hot and dry, and in "some countries very much so." Mr. Barker "never knew more mischief "done by thunder than there was in "different places this year."—On the meteors he has advanced nothing new.

* "In iron clouds conceal'd the public
 "light."

DRYDEN.

ART.

* A bright spot near the Southern Pole, appearing like a polar zone, has also been observed by M. Maraldi. See Dr. Smith's Optics, § 1094.

† These white spots at each pole Mr. Herschel, from analogy, supposes to be snow accumulated (as on the earth) in those very cold regions.

ART. XXII. *On the Periods of the Changes of Light in the Star Algol.* By John Goodricke, Esq.

For Mr. Goodricke's former observations on this star, see our last volume, p. 837. By the calculation here given he thinks "the period of its variation" "is ascertained, within ten or fifteen" "seconds, to be, on a mean, 2 days, 20" "hours, 49 minutes, and 3 seconds." Its duration now appears to him "about" "eight hours." Flamsteed, he adds, "has in two places" "marked Algol as" "of less magnitude than at other" "times."

ART. XXIII. *Experiments and Observations on the Terra Ponderosa, &c.* By William Withering, M. D.

This substance (*terra ponderosa arena- rata*), which is not unlike that of a lump of alum, was found in a lead-mine at Allon-Moor, in Cumberland. Experiments shew that it contained a large proportion of the *terra ponderosa* united to fixed air. Its more obvious properties are described, and also those of *terra ponderosa vitriolata*, found in the same mines, and elsewhere in England, and in Scotland; with experiments and observations on both.

ART. XXIV. *Observations on the Transit of Mercury over the Disk of the Sun, on November 12, 1762, made at the Royal Observatory at Paris, with some Reflections on an Effect which was perceived in those Observations similar to that of a Refraction in the Atmosphere of Mercury.* By John William Wailot, Member of the Electoral Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Mannheim, &c. [In French †.]

"The use that may be made of the" "Transits of Mercury is, their enabling" "astronomers to determine, with more" "exactness, the position of the nodes of" "its orbit, and the difficulty of seeing" "that planet, in its other aspects with" "the Sun, renders them the more pre-
"cious. This transit was rendered
"particularly disadvantageous by the
"Sun's proximity to the horizon, and
"Mercury's passing too near its edge.
"But all the 12th of November was so
"clear as to give us great encourage-
"ment, and the exactness with which

"our observations were made now au-
"thorises us to have a better opinion of
"them."

"The external contact
"of its entrance was at 4^h 56^m 28^s.
"The centre of Mercury
"was on the edge of the Sun at 4^h 58^m 28^s.
"The inner contact
"Mercury absolutely de-
"tached from the Sun at 3^h 3^m 43^s.
"Mercury, twice mea-
"sured, was found both
"times exactly the same,
"viz. 9 parts of the obje-
"tive micrometer, which
"are equal to 9th 53rd of a
"great circle.

"Inner contact of Mercury
"exit, at 1^h 17^m 10^s 4th

"The centre of Mercury
"on the edge of the Sun at 1^h 20^m 38^s 4th

"The external contact
"of Mercury to the Sun
"tally out of sight at 2^h 22^m 53^s 4th

M. Wailot "saw not the least ap-
"pearance of an atmosphere or nebulo-
"sity round Mercury." Yet he is "not
"the less convinced of its existence, as
"round all the celestial bodies, and
"that it might have been perceived in
"this transit in a sky more pure and
"clear than that of Paris." For the
calculation formed from his observations
we must refer to those astronomers who
understand French to the article.

ART. XXV. *Thoughts on the constitution of Air, and of Dephlogisticated Air: with an Account of some Experiments on the Subject.* By Mr. James Wall, Engineer. [of Birmingham.]

ART. XXVI. *Sequel to the above.* By the same.

The author here abandons an opinion (which he had formerly entertained), that "air is a modification of water;" observes, experimentally, that, "if any" "of the acid of nitre enters into the" "composition of the dephlogisticated" "air, it is a very small part," &c. But for his other observations and experi-
ments, as they cannot be abridged, we
must refer to the articles.

ART. XXVII. *An Attempt to compare and connect the Thermometer for strong Fire, described in Vol. LXXII. of the Philosophical Transactions [see our Vol. LIII. p. 857], with the common Mercurial ones.* By Mr. Josiah Wedg-wood, F. R. S. *Patron to her Majesty.*

This thermometer has been found, from extensive experience, to answer
Mr.

* "Historia Caelestis, vol. II. edit. 1725, p. 284 and 534."

† As some of our astronomers and philo-
sophers understand no language but Eng-
lish, surely this, and all foreign articles,
should be translated by the foreign secretary.

Mr. Wedgwood's expectations "as a measure of all degrees of common fire above ignition."—"To connect it with one which long use has rendered familiar to us," is all that is wanting. — This desirable and important object, however difficult, seems likely to be obtained by the experiments here communicated. But those, with the means employed for obtaining an intermediate thermometer, the species of gage used on this occasion, the method of taking the boiling heat of mercury, the apparatus for using ore in these experiments, &c. require diagrams. We shall therefore only add, that it appears that an interval of 4 degrees, on Mr. Wedgwood's thermometer, is equivalent to an interval of 41° on Fahrenheit's; consequently 1 to 130, and that the 9 of the one corresponds to the 1077½° of the other.

ART. XXVIII. *On the Summation of Series, whose general Term is a determinate Function of Z, the Distance from the first Term of the Series.* By Edward Waring, M. D. Lucasian Professor of the Mathematics at Cambridge, and Fellow of the Societies of London and Bononia.

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nick Sir Godfrey Copley's medal for the year 1784 has been adjudged to the author.

ART. XXIX. *An Account of a remarkable Frost on the 13d of June, 1783.* By the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart. P. R. S. and S. A.

The ground near Hardwick-house, in Suffolk, at three o'clock that morning, was covered with a white frost; and at Barton, about three miles off, between three and four, ice was seen in some shallow tubs of the thickness of a crown-piece, which was not melted before six. Some remarkable effects on the corn, trees, and shrubs, produced by this unseasonable frost, are accurately described.

ART. XXX. *On a new Method of preparing a Test Liquor to shew the Presence of Acids and Alkalies in Che-*

mical Mixtures. By Mr. James Watt, Engineer.

Syrup of violets, we are told, was formerly the principal test of the point of saturation of mixtures of acids and alkalies. The infusion of tounesol, or of a preparation called litmus, has since been substituted in its stead. After giving the results of its being mixed with acids, alkalies, &c. Mr. Watt mentions a fact which seems to call in question its being always a test, &c. as above supposed, and has now discovered that red cabbage (*brassica rubra*) furnishes the best test, and in its fresh state has more sensibility, both to acids and alkalies, than litmus. — Annexed are different methods of extracting the colouring matter, and of preserving its virtues whilst kept in a liquid state.

ART. XXXI. *An Account of a new Plant, of the Order of Eungi.* By Thomas Woodward, Esq.

This extraordinary vegetable was first discovered by Mr. Humphreys, of Norwich. After giving its generic description, Mr. Woodward informs us, that "it arises from a volva, which is buried six or eight inches deep in dry sandy banks, and consequently is very difficult to be detected in its earliest state. To its perfect state it makes a rapid progress. It is not the *agaricus procerus*, but approaches nearly the *genus Lycoperdon*." Several plants that have some affinity with the fructification of this plant, are mentioned. And by late observations Mr. Woodward is convinced that it "frequently comes to a state of perfection before it reaches the surface."

ART. XXXII. *Experiments to investigate the Variation of Local Heat.* By James Six, Esq.

These experiments were made with thermometers of Mr. S.'s own new construction, placed in 3 different stations, viz. one on the top of the high tower of Canterbury Cathedral, about 220 feet from the ground; another at the bottom of the same tower, at about 110 feet; and a third in Mr. Six's own garden, not more than six feet from the ground, and all carefully exposed to the open air, in a shady Northern aspect. "The heat of the days always exceeded that at the middle, and still more the heat at the upper station." This difference might have been expected, "Not so the finding the cold of the night at the lowest, not only equal to, but, very frequently, exceeding the cold at the

the

the highest stations.—To discover “whether these variations would continue the same in winter,” &c. on Dec. 19. 1783, Mr. Six placed one thermometer in his garden, one on the top of the high tower, as before, and the third on the top of St. Thomas’s Hill, about a mile distant from the city, where, at 15 feet from the ground, it was nearly on a level with that on the cathedral tower. His observations are annexed, in two tables. “In the day-time the several thermometers nearly agreed, but in the night the cold at the lower station exceeded the cold at the higher ones rather more than it did in September, when the weather was warmer.”—The different dispositions of the atmosphere in other respects, and the various state of the weather at the time of making those observations, with its effects on the instruments, are also noted. The most extraordinary is the circumstance above observed, viz. that “whenever the sky became clear, the cold seemed to arise from the earth, and to be found in the greatest degree, as long as it continued clear, in the lowest situation.” Mr. Six then describes the valley in which Canterbury Cathedral stands, and suggests some useful discoveries which may possibly result from experiments of this kind.

ART. XXXIII. *Account of some Observations tending to investigate the Construction of the Heavens.* By William Herschel, Esq. F. R. S.

In this article, after describing the construction of his lately-completed telescope*, Mr. Herschel gives his reasons for considering the heavens as an expanded firmament of three dimensions. (rather than the concave surface of a sphere, as usual,) relates the effect of applying the telescope to a part of the milky way, and his method of estimating the number of the stars seen; compares different observations of Messrs. Messier and Mechain with his own; examines the nebulae and clusters of stars lately given in the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1783 and 1784; and has discovered (he says) “466 new nebulae and clusters of stars,” none of them (to his knowledge) “seen before by any person.”—Nebulae and clusters of stars (he adds) “are arranged into

* “The object speculum is 20 feet focal length, and its aperture 18 feet 7 inches,” &c.

“strata, which seem to run on to a great length;” has observed “double and treble nebulae,” with others of various shapes and lights; explains what he means by *gaging the heavens*, with its use; adds a short table, extracted from his gages, “by which it appears, that the number of stars increases very fast on approaching the milky way;” with some conjectures concerning the motions of the solar system, “if (as he surmises) the sun be placed in the great sidereal stratum of the milky way,” and some circumstances attending the “detecting of nebulae.”—“The well-known nebula of Cancer, visible to the naked eye,” he says, is probably one belonging to a certain stratum, whose situation he describes. He also forms some conjectures concerning the extent of another stratum, which he calls “that of *Coma Berenices*,” and concludes with promising more observations on this new and important subject, *the interior Construction of the Universe*, which he hopes we shall in time faintly know, and be able partly to delineate, by the improvement of telescopes, which he thinks are “yet in their infant state.” The whole (of which we can give only a very imperfect idea) is, in truth, a most curious article, and does honour to the genius and researches of Mr. HERSCHEL, from whom more important discoveries may be expected, and who may justly be deemed among astronomers what COOK is among navigators, the first of his profession, the explorer of worlds unknown, and the illustrator of the celestial, as our great navigator was of the terrestrial, globe:

“*Extra anni Solisque vias, ubi cœlisfer Atlas*

“*Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum*.”

ART. XXXIV. *An Account of a new Species of the Bark-Tree, found in the Island of St. Lucia.* By Mr. George Davidson.

Of this bark-tree Sir Joseph Banks gives the following botanic character: “*Cinchona floribus paniculatis, glabris; laciniis, linearibus, tubo longioribus; flaminibus exsertis; foliis ellipticis, glabris.*” It was discovered in the woods, in 1779, by Mr. Alexander Anderson, is undoubtedly a species of the *Cinchona*, is of a lighter red than the

Red bark, rather inclining to a cinnamon colour, and is manifestly more bitter and astringent than either of the other barks. A drawing of it is annexed.

ART. XXXV. *An Account of an Observation of the Meteor of August 18, 1783, made on Hewitt Common, three Miles from York.* By Nathaniel Pigott, Esq. F. R. S.

The time here mentioned is "about ten o'clock P. M.;" the motion "from W. N. W. towards the S. S. E.;" the length of the tail "15 or more degrees;" the apparent diameter of the nucleus "one-third or one-fourth of the full moon's diameter;" its altitude, when formed, "about 30°," and when it became extinct, "about 19° or 20°," the interval "nearly twenty seconds." To this observer "it appeared to vanish, or gently die away," without dividing. "Nine or ten minutes after its dissipation" he heard a noise, like the report of a very distant cannon. Supposing this to be exact (which, however, he does not warrant), and arguing from the known velocity of sound, "its distance at its extinction" must have been about 120 miles, and "its perpendicular altitude about 40." A scheme and a small sketch are annexed.

ART. XXXVI. *Observations on the Comet of 1783.* By Edward Pigott, Esq.

This comet was discovered by Mr. Pigott at York, Nov. 19, 1783, (as mentioned in our last volume, p. 839.) This article contains a table of observations from Nov. 19 to 26, and Dec. 3, and also one by Mr. John Goodricke. This comet had exactly the appearance of a nebula. Its light was so faint, that it could not be seen in a good opera-glass. In the night telescope the nucleus was scarcely visible, and the diameter of the surrounding coma was about three minutes of a degree. M. de Mechain discovered it on the 26th of November.

ART. XXXVII. *Experiments on mixing Gold with Tin.* By Mr. Stanesby Alchorne, of his Majesty's Mint.

In opposition to the general opinion of metallurgists, as expressed by Dr. Lewis, that "tin has a property of destroying the ductility of gold, on being melted with it, even in very small quantities," this writer shews, by several experiments, some of which are here recited, that "tin, in small

"quantities at least, may be added to gold, either pure or alloyed, without producing any other effect than what might easily be conceived, *a priori*, from the different texture of the two metals." From the above experiments this conclusion seems to be fairly drawn, that, "though tin, like other inferior metals, will contaminate gold in proportion to the quantity mixed with it, yet there does not appear any thing in it specifically inimical to this precious metal."

ART. XXXVIII. *On a Method of giving a Direction to Aërostatic Machines.* By the Count de Galves. [In French*.]

This article is a certificate, signed at Madrid, March 2, 1784, by five persons †, attesting that the above-named Count, the day before, sailed on the Canal of Manzanares, in a boat which he had prepared, 25 feet long, and four and a half broad, with a machine (here described) of his own invention, against the wind and stream, 150 feet in a minute, besides 60 feet before it could be stopped, after its ceasing to move its wings; and with the wind and stream it went 243 feet in a minute, by the same continued motion of the wings. The principle on which this machine is constructed is drawn from that by which birds fly, and fishes swim, and is therefore thought applicable to the new aërostatic machines. But we cannot give an idea of it without a diagram, for which we have not room.

ART. XXXIX. *An extraordinary Case of a Dropsy of the Ovarium, with some Remarks.* By Mr. Philip Meadows Martineau, Surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals.

Sarah Kippus, the pauper here mentioned, was 80 times tapped, and in all had taken from her 6631 pints of water, or upwards of 13 hogheads. She was first tapped in 1767, and died in August 1783. Lady Page, whose famous case is mentioned by Dr. Mead, collected faster, but lost much less, viz. 1920 pints. The superabundant quantity, more than she drank, "must have been taken into the body by absorption," and life, it appears, may thus be protracted "a long time without much pain, and often with intervals of great ease and comfort."

* See note on ART. XXIV.

† One of them is "D. Ricardo Wesley;" probably our baronet of that name.

ART. XL. *Methodus inveniendi Lineas Curvas ex proprietatibus Variationis Curvaturæ.* Auctore Nicolao Landerbeck, Mathe. Prof. in Acad. Upsalieni Adjuncto.

The 1st part of these theorems, was published in the former volume. This is the 11d. But it is only for mathematicians, and they must consult the Article, which (with the List of Presents) concludes the volume.

2. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o. XXV. Containing an Historical Account of that venerable Monument of Antiquity, the Textus Roffensis; including Memoirs of the learned Saxonist Mr. William Elstob and his Sister. By Samuel Pegge, M. A. To which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of Mr. Johnson, Vicar of Cranbrook; and Extracts from the Registers of that Parish. 4to.

ERNULF, a Norman, bishop of Rochester from A. D. 1114 to A. D. 1124, is supposed, by Mr. Wharton, to have composed this famous MS. (which is written in a very elegant hand), Mr. Pegge thinks, with Mr. Hearne, in 1122, at the age of 82. The 13 later archbishops of Canterbury, and the 15 later bishops of Rochester, with a few other matters, are by a more modern hand. It "consists of two parts; the 1st containing the laws and constitutions of the Anglo-Saxon kings, in Latin and Saxon, transcribed from ancient copies; and the 11d giving us a register, or chartulary, of the church of Rochester, from the autographs, with some other matters relating to that cathedral, written in the times of Ernulf and his successors; but these last in a later hand." The above short account of the contents is taken from Mr. Wanley, who has also given an exact list of all the articles that compose the 1st part, with a general representation of those in the 11d, which have been abbreviated by Mr. Wharton and Bp. Nicolson. Next follow the fate, history, transcripts, and impressions of this book, and its parts.

The first person that made any use of this MS. was Laurence Nowell, dean of Lichfield, preceptor, in the Saxon tongue, to the Kentish antiquary, Lambarde, and, after him, Lambarde, Abp. Parker and his assistant, Joceline, Selden, Sir Henry Spelman, the first Sir Edward Dering, Somner, &c. &c. The

MS. appears, by this account, to have been in perils, not only by land and water, but also by false brethren, having, in particular, been purloined and detained by a Dr. Leonard, a physician, in 1632, from whom it was recovered by a chancery suit, and being "tarnished" by a fall into the salt water in its return from London (whither it had been sent) to Rochester.—For the various transcripts and impressions of it, we must refer to the work before us, adding only, that the very accurate transcript of its unpublished parts, finished in 1712 at the expence, and by the care, of the Rev. Mr. William Elstob, rector of St. Swithin's, London Stone, and now in the possession of our author, gives occasion to some memoirs of that learned Saxonist and his accomplished sister, of which we will subjoin his account of the latter, and the rather, because as she was living in 1752, when Mr. Ballard published his *Memoirs of the learned Ladies of Great Britain*, though he was well acquainted and corresponded with her, there is no account of her in that work.

Mrs. Elizabeth Elstob was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle upon Tyne, Sept. 29, 1683, so that she was ten years younger than her brother. Her mother, [descended from the old kings or princes of Wales,] who was a great admirer of learning, especially in her own sex, observed the particular fondness which her daughter had for books, and omitted nothing that might tend to her improvement so long as she lived; but, alas! she was so unfortunate as to lose her mother when she was about eight years of age, and had but just gone through her Accidence and Grammar. A stop was now put to her progress for a time, through a vulgar mistaken notion of her guardian, that *one tongue was enough for a woman*. However, the force of natural inclination still carried her to improve her mind in the best manner she could; and as her propensity was strong towards languages, she with much difficulty obtained leave to learn the French tongue. But her situation in this respect was happily much altered when she went to live with her brother, who, being impressed with more liberal sentiments concerning the education of women, very joyfully assisted and encouraged her in her studies for the whole time he lived. Under his eye she translated and published *An Essay on Glory*, written in French by the celebrated Mademoiselle de Scudery. But what characterises Mrs. Elstob most, she, as she intimates in her Dedication to the Saxon Homily, was the first English woman that had ever attempted that ancient and obscure language, and I suppose

* See note on ART. XXIV.

also the last. But she was an excellent linguist in other respects, being not only mistress of her own and the Latin tongue*, but also of seven other languages. And she owed all her skill in the learned tongues, except what may be ascribed to her own diligence and application, to her brother. She was, withal, a good antiquary and divine, as appears evidently from her works, which I must now recite."

These our limits oblige us reluctantly to omit.

"But this excellent woman, her profound learning, and masculine abilities notwithstanding, was very unfortunate in life. After the death of her brother, and the ill success of her studies, she was obliged to depend upon her friends for subsistence, but did not meet with that generosity she might reasonably expect, Bp. Smalridge being the only person from whom she received any relief. After being supported by his friendly hand for a while, she at last could not bear the thoughts of continuing a burthen to one who was not very opulent himself; and being shocked with the cold respect of some, and the haughty scorn of others, she determined to retire to a place unknown, and to try to get her bread by teaching children to read and work; and she settled, for that purpose, at Evelham in Worcestershire.

"At Evelham she led at first but an uncomfortable and penurious life, but growing acquainted afterwards with the gentry of the town, her affairs mended; but still she scarce had time to eat, much less for study†. She became known after this to Mr. Ballard‡, whom I have so often mentioned; and about the year 1733, one Mrs. Capon, the wife of a clergyman§ of French extraction, who kept a private boarding-school at Stanton in Gloucestershire, and was herself a person of literature, enquired of him after her, and being informed of the place of her abode, made her a visit. Mrs. Capon, not being in

circumstances to assist her herself, wrote a circular letter to her friends, in order to promote a subscription in her behalf. This letter, which was extremely well written, describing her merit, her extensive learning, her printed works, her ease and affluence till her brother's death, her multiplied distresses afterwards, and the meekness and patience with which she bore them, had the desired effect, and an annuity of twenty guineas was raised for her. This enabled her to keep an assistant, by which means she could again taste of that food of the mind from which she had been so long obliged to fast. A lady, soon after, shewed Mrs. Capon's letter to Queen Caroline, who, recollecting her name||, and delighted with the opportunity of taking such eminent merit into her protection, said, she would allow her twenty pounds per annum; but, added she, as she is so proper to be mistress of a boarding-school for young ladies of a higher rank, I will, instead of an annual allowance, send her one hundred pounds now, and repeat the same at the end of every five years. On the death of Queen Caroline, anno 1737, a most unlucky event, in appearance, for poor Mrs. Elstob, she was seasonably recommended to the present Duchess-dowager of Portland; and her Grace, to whose father, the Earl of Oxford, she had been well known, was pleased of her goodness to appoint her governess to her children. This was in the year 1739; and from this period, the letters she wrote to Mr. Ballard, which are now in the Bodleian Library, are observed to have a more sprightly turn, and she seems to have been exceedingly happy in her situation. To be short, she died in an advanced age, in her Grace's service, May 30, 1756, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster. I am obliged to my much-esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas Seward, residentiary of Lichfield, for the above very particular account of the latter part of Mrs. Elstob's life; and as this gentleman knew

* "Epist. Fratri ad eam citat. supra."

† "Her own account of her situation at Evelham goes thus: 'I had several other designs, but was unhappily hindered by a necessity of getting my bread, which, with much difficulty, labour, and ill health, I have endeavoured to do for many years, with very indifferent success. If it had not been that Almighty God was graciously pleased to raise me up, lately, some gracious and good friends, I could not have subsisted; to whom I always was, and will, by the grace of God, be most grateful.' MS. Life."

‡ "Ballard's Memoirs, p. 249. This Mr. Ballard was a most extraordinary person. He was bred in low life, a woman's taylor, at Campden in Gloucestershire, but having a turn for letters, and in particular towards the Saxon learning, he became acquainted, from a similarity of study, with Mrs. Elstob, after she was settled at Evelham. By the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Talbot, vicar of Keinton in Warwickshire, and a recommendation to the President of Magdalen College, Oxon, he removed to that University. The President appointed him one of the eight clerks of his college, which furnished him with chambers and commons; and thus being a *Gradual*, he was afterwards elected, by the procurement of the President, one of the beadles of the University. See more of him in the Anecdotes of Bowyer, pp. 10, 500."

§ Was not this "clergyman" also minister of Cheltenham; and, if so, did he not change his name to *Chapone*, a name now well known to the literary world? EDIT.

|| On account of the Dedication to the Queen (when Princess) of her *Saxon Grammar*, in 1715, both

her and Mrs. Capon personally, and was one of the subscribers above-mentioned, the narrative may be depended upon*."

We will close the account of this extraordinary woman with a stanza which was written long ago by Sam. Wesley, and which occurs in one of his poems:

"A Cleveland for thy beauty nam'd,
"Than Dorchester more witty,
"For learning more than Elstob fam'd,
"For poetry than Kitty."

Mr. Pegge concludes with this

"COROLLARY.

"The *Textus Rossensis* is, doubtless, in very safe and good hands; but if, by any accident, an unexpected misfortune should now happen to it, sufficient care has been taken to perpetuate it, by the several publications above-mentioned; the transcripts † made by the Elstobs, and the collation made by Dr. Denne, of which last there are at present two copies. However, whereas Dr. Wilkins says, 'Maxime venerandum hoc monumentum antiquitatis in summum rei publicæ literariæ commodum typis expressum extat ‡,' this is not strictly true, some parts of the MS. having not been yet printed, but they are nevertheless secured by the transcripts. SAMUEL PROOZ."

In p. 47, l. 5, is a small typographical mistake of '1712' for '1612.'

3. *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N° XXVI. Containing Collections towards the History and Antiquities of Bedfordshire. Being Additions to Luton and Dunstable.* 4to.

THESE Additions to Luton consist principally of an account of some clerical disputes relating to the church, extracted from Matthew Paris; and those to Dunstable of two other extracts relating to Fulk de Breant, and Geoffrey, abbot of St. Alban's, and "Settlements and Devises for the Endowment of the Charity-School at Dunstable. To which are prefixed, the Orders agreed upon by the Founders for the Government thereof."

* "Some further particulars both of Mrs. Elstob and her brother may be seen in the *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, pp. 11, 48, 110, 316, 498, 502, 528."

† "I express it plurally, on account of Mrs. Elstob's own transcript on vellum, mentioned above."

‡ "Dr. Wilkins, *Præf. ad Tanner's Biblioth.* p. xlv."

§ See our vol. LIII. p. 153.

4. *Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, in the Year 1784, at the Lecture founded by the Rev. John Bampton, M. A. late Canon of Salisbury. By Joseph White, B. D.* 8vo.

THE Bamptonian lecturer for the last year conducts us through a path which, though not absolutely new and unfrequented, was never before so fully opened, so agreeably diversified, and strewed, on every side, with such fruits and flowers. The comparison of Christianity and Mahometanism, and the decided weight in which the Impostor of the East and his enthusiastical reveries, like the Satan of Milton, when weighed in the balance with the Messiah and his divine doctrine, are found wanting, must strike with conviction every impartial observer, and we cannot but think, if translated into Arabic and Persian, and circulated through our vast possessions in Indostan, might operate powerfully on the minds of such disciples of the Prophet as would open their eyes and ears; on such, we mean, as are not blinded and fascinated by the deceitfulness of the world, and the lust of the flesh, in particular by polygamy.

The texts and subjects of each discourse we will briefly add, and then give a quotation. Sermon I. Explanatory of the Plan proposed. Matt. xi. 19: *Wisdom is justified of her children.*—II. History of Mahometanism considered. Acts v. 38, 39: *If this counsel, or this work, be of men, it will come to nought: But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it.*—III. History of Christianity considered. The text the same.—IV. The Character of Mahomet. John vii. 12: *Some said, He is a good man; others said, Nay, but he deceiveth the people.*—V. View of the Life and Character of Christ. 2 Cor. iv. 10: *That the life also of Jesus might be made manifest.*—VI. External Evidence of the Mahometan Religion considered. 1 Kings xiii. 18: *He said—I am a Prophet also—and an Angel spake to me by the word of the Lord. But he lied.*—VII. External Evidence of Christianity. John x. 25: *Jesus answered—The works that I do in my Father's name, they bear witness of me.*—VIII. The Koran contrasted with the New Testament, Luke xix. 22: *Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee.*—IX. Contrary Effects of Mahometanism and Christianity. Matt. vii. 16: *Ye shall know them by their fruits,*

The

The following, by which our readers may judge of the author's style and manner, is the concluding part of his Vth Lecture:

"Considered then in all its circumstances, the history of Christ shrinks not from comparison with the most partial and lofty representation of the prophet of Arabia.

"Of both we find, that the earlier part of life, before the publication of their respective missions, passed away in silence, private and undistinguished. The first years of Mahomet were busied in the cares of merchandize; till returning to his native city, he devoted to solitude and retirement the leisure which his opulence had procured. The youth of Jesus was spent in domestic privacy, and was remarkable only for affectionate and dutiful submission to his parents: unless, indeed, when in the temple, he, by his ready answers to the questions of the Rabbins, and his skilful exposition of the scriptures, astonished those that heard him, and gave an omen of his future greatness.

"The designs of Mahomet were gradually and cautiously unfolded; and in order to prepare the minds of his countrymen for the reception of his faith, he first artfully persuaded his own relations and domestics, and drew to his side the most powerful of his neighbours.

"Jesus walked forth by the sea of Galilee, and saw fishers casting their nets. These were his first converts and disciples. Though they were destitute of riches and of power, he found in them what his ministry required, an honest and a willing spirit. He won them neither by subtle arguments nor crafty persuasions; but bade them forsake their nets and follow him, to see his humble dwelling, to hear his heavenly discourses to the people, and witness the wonders he was going to perform.

"Jesus called his hearers to repentance, but Mahomet to conquest.

"At their first appearance they were both compelled to avoid the rage of the multitude, who would have destroyed them; but Mahomet escaped by a secret ignominious flight, and Jesus by a public miracle.

"The revelation of the Arabian prophet was inconsistent; a system of contradiction, continually shifting with the views of his policy, and the necessities of his imposture: now looking towards Mecca, and now to Jerusalem. Widely different was the conduct of Christ. He did not seek to accommodate his doctrine to fortuitous changes in his external circumstances; he did not at one time revoke what he had asserted, or contradict what he had enjoined, at another. Every part of his teaching was regular and consistent in the objects to which it was directed, and the language in which it was conveyed.

"Mahomet allured his followers with the

glories of a visible monarchy, and the splendour of temporal dominion. In him we behold the lord of war, and the destroyer of mankind, riding in triumph over the spoils of thousands, who fell by his desolating sword; laying cities in flames; carrying misery and bloodshed through the earth; and pursued in his victorious career by the lamentations and curses of its inhabitants. In Jesus we see the adorable prince of peace, the friend and saviour of the world, riding meekly to the holy city, hailed with the acclamations and blessings of much people, whom he had rescued from sin and death, wiping the tears from all eyes, and healing every sickness and every disease.

"And here the comparison must cease.—The events that followed, in our Saviour's life, are too august to be placed in competition with any mortal power, and can be comprehended only by minds habituated to the contemplation of heavenly objects. Let us consider the passion of our Lord, and the magnificent scenes of his resurrection and ascension, and then ask, In what part of all the history of Mahometanism any parallel or resemblance can be found? Let us consider the last days of Christ's continuance upon earth, and how does the prophet of Mecca sink in the comparison? Let us in imagination hear and see the blessed Jesus, when he gives his Apostles authority to go forth and baptise all nations, and preach, in his name, repentance and remission of sins; when he impowers them to cast out evil spirits, to speak with new tongues, and to work wonders; when he holds up to them the promise of the Comforter, and power from on high; and when, having blessed them, he ascends into heaven, where he is forever seated in glory on the right hand of God.

"But chiefly, what raises Christ and his religion far above all the fictions of Mahomet, is that awful alternative of hopes and fears, that looking-for of judgment, which our Christian faith sets before us.

"At that day, when Time, the great arbitrator of truth and falsehood, shall bring to pass the accomplishment of the ages, and the Son of God shall make his enemies his footstool; then shall the deluded followers of the great impostor, disappointed of the expected intercession of their prophet, stand trembling and dismayed at the approach of the glorified Messiah.

"Then shall they say, Yonder cometh, in the clouds, that Jesus whose religion we laboured to destroy, whose temples we profaned, whose servants and followers we cruelly oppressed! Behold he cometh; but no longer the humble son of Mary, no longer a mere mortal prophet, the equal of Abraham and of Moses, as that deceiver taught us, but the everlasting Son of the everlasting Father! The Judge of mankind! The sovereign of Angels! The Lord of all things both in earth and heaven!"

The

The copious display of Oriental literature in the Lectures is illustrated in a Supplement by Notes and Authorities, among which are large extracts from the spurious gospel of Barnabas, never before printed.

In these Sermons we observe, with pleasure, that new ground is taken; it is occupied exactly in the point it should be; the design is sublime, the execution is worthy of the design. Of course there is imagination, sentiment, diction, a perpetual combination of novelty and importance; the art of painting facts and drawing characters; much knowledge of original books, and yet more knowledge of men in the original. In a word, learning, science, taste, and truth, strong eloquence, and eloquence strong on the right side, conspire to exalt these Sermons very high indeed!—very high even among the *few classics* we have of divinity discourses in England. As such, for the sense of the publick is right if it be well excited, the author's gains, we may venture to pronounce, will not be very inferior to his desert. He will receive no inconsiderable sum of money; in money's worth, *fair fame*, beyond all estimate; and (if we augur right) no small ecclesiastical preferment.

The second edition (for they have already been long out of print—and what wonder if such a book should pass through twenty editions?) is to be inscribed, by permission, to his Grace of Canterbury, one of the first friends who directed the author's studies to the Oriental languages, and who is still his invariable patron.

5. *The Female Guardian. Designed to correct some of the Foibles incident to Girls, and supply them with innocent Amusement for their Hours of Leisure. By a Lady. sm. 8vo.*

TREADING in the laudable steps of Mad. de Genlis, Mrs. Barbauld, Miss More, and other *Female Guardians*, the present anonymous writer has made a very acceptable present to mothers, and those who are engaged in education, in the little volume before us. Mrs. *Teachwell* (the name she assumes) having been well educated, but deprived of her fortune by the death of her father (his estate being entailed), many years ago undertook (she tells us) the office of instructing girls, in which she was liberally assisted by the generosity of a "Dowager Duchess," who bequeathed to her her house (*The Grove*),

and grounds for life, "on condition" that she should make it her place of "residence."—"The house," therefore, as one of her pupils expresses it, "is a palace, and the grounds a paradise," of which, and the amusements and employments of the fair inhabitants, a glowing description is annexed. But more interesting are the lights and shades, or pictures, of their susceptible minds, which, with many pleasing anecdotes and *histoiettes*, all with some moral end in view, are here exhibited in XXXIII numbers, or little chapters, as the reader may judge by the contents, viz. "*Family Anecdotes*." Mrs. T. here gives her own history, abridged above. "*Improving Exercises*." Containing her method of inculcating advice, and rendering 'medicine palatable.'—"Man-ner of living. *Scenes at the Grove*." Communicated in two letters by one of the elder misses.—"*The Mother*." A good comment on a picture of one drawn by Mad. Genlis.—"*Unassuming Beauty*." The description of Eliza Finch, a former pupil.—"*The Christian Woman*." Pourtrayed by a former pupil.—"*Sensibility*." The improved character of Lady Betty Shapely.—"*Parental Watchfulness*." From this we will select the following, as to many of our readers it may be new: we recollect having heard it.

"The memory of Q. Caroline is revered for the excellence of her domestic character.

"As a mother, she shone in a conspicuous manner, by the attention which she paid to cultivating the dispositions of her children.

"Of her Majesty's superior talent for that tender office, of her adroitness in seizing the happy moment to instill virtuous principles, the following anecdote records an instance, which ought never to be forgotten.

"The Princess Royal was accustomed, as going to rest, to employ one of the ladies of the court in reading aloud to her, till she should drop asleep.

"It happened, one evening, that the lady who was appointed to perform this office, being indisposed, could not, without great inconvenience, endure the fatigue of standing; yet the Princess was inattentive to her situation, and suffered her to continue reading, till she fell down in a swoon.

"The Queen was informed of this the next morning.

"Her Majesty said nothing upon the subject; but at night, when she was in bed, sent for the Princess, and, saying that she wished to be lulled to rest, commanded her Royal Highness to read aloud.

"After some time, the Princess began to be tired of standing, and paused, in hope of receiving

receiving an order to seat herself.—“Proceed,” said her Majesty. In a short time a second *Op.* seemed to plead for rest.—“Read on,” said the Queen.—Again the Princess stopped; again she received an order to proceed; till at last, faint and breathless, she was forced to complain.

“Then did this excellent parent exhort her daughter to forbear how she indulged herself in ease, while she suffered her attendants to endure unnecessary fatigue.

“An illustrious example to mothers, how to create and improve occasions for forming the dispositions of their children.”

And thus, by example, does this *Female Guardian* teach. As a farther trait of this princess’s character, it may be added, that with the same *hauteur*, when Princess of Orange, she set out with requiring the like *standing* homage from the Dutch ladies, but soon finding her error, she corrected it, and, by an opposite conduct, engaged their esteem.

“*Excessive Management.*” The pride, avarice, and profusion of Miss Haughty, Miss Riches, and Miss Squander.—“*Thoughtless Cruelty.*” Tenderness to animals recommended and exemplified.—“*Inadvertent Deceit.*” The amiable character of Miss Franklin.—“*Depravity.*” The care required in til-
ling the mind.—“*Partiality.*” The parental mismanagement of Miss Wrangle.—“*Gentleness.*” Recommended by pre-
cept, and enforced by the example of Miss Finch.—“*Timely Obedience.*” Ex-
emplified from a letter in the *Spectator*, No 263.—“*The Negligent Mother.*” Mrs. Sly and her daughter.—“*Conceal-*
“*ment.*” Its sin and wickedness.—“*The Scourge.*” Miss Pert’s tongue.—“*Early Rising.*” Its advantages.—“*Anger.*” Miss Touchwood and Miss Sullen.—“*Condescending Affection.*” Molly Friendly and Polly Lovely.—“*The Morning.*” Its beauties and glo-
ries.—“*Refined Morality.*” From *The Castle of Otranto.*—“*Heroic Sentiments.*” From the same. The concluding mo-
ral, however, (if such it may be called,) of that work, of “visiting the sins of the
“parents on the children,” as a Chris-
tian, Mrs. T. will not approve.—“*Physi-*
“*ognomy.*” *The judicious Choice.*” The
history of Miss Pride, Molly Lovewell,
and Sir Thomas Carmine, which gives
a subject (well executed) for the fron-
tispiece.—“*Hospitality.*” *Reverence.* *The*
“*Storm.*” *The grateful Return.*” Bene-
volence displayed, in various instances,
by Sir James Worthy.—“*Confession.*”
Inculcated and exemplified.—“*Heed-*
“*lessness.*” Early to be corrected.

The whole concludes with advice to children in general, and a particular ad-
dress to the author’s niece, her “im-
“mediate objects,” for whom “this
“little book,” she says, “was expressly
“written.—Annexed is a “Library for
“her young Ladies,” which consists,
in general, of such books as all parents
and guardians must approve, though
we are a little surprised that Boissuet’s
Discourse on Universal History should be
the only historical work admitted, and
Robinson Crusoe and *Telemachus* the only
romances. Not that we object to the
latter, but only wonder at its being re-
commended in English, as some *French*
plays, *Ami des Enfants*, &c. are intro-
duced. It is needless to repeat, that
we much approve both the plan and
execution, think it well adapted to the
purpose designed, and, as such, recom-
mend it to the seminaries of female
education.

6. *A Tour in the United States of America.*
By J. F. D. Smyth, Esq. 2 Vols. 8vo.

(Concluded from our last volume, p. 921.)

MR. SMYTH gives the following
concise description of the province of
Virginia:—

“The houses are almost all of wood,
covered with the same; the roof with thin-
gles, the feet and ends with boards, and not
always lathed and plastered within; only
those of the better sort are finished in that
manner, and painted on the outside. The
chimneys are sometimes of brick, but more
commonly of wood, crated on the inside
with clay. The windows of the best sort
have glass in them; the rest have none, and
only wooden shutters.

“There is no distinction here between
inns, taverns, ordinaries, and public-houses;
they are all in one, and are known by the
appellation of taverns, public-houses, or
ordinaries, which, in the general acceptance
of the names here, are synonymous terms.—
They are all very indifferent indeed, com-
pared with the inns in England; and three-
fourths of them are in reality little better
than mere shelter from the weather; yet the
work of them is by no means deficient in
charging high.

“When a person arrives at Richmond,
his ears are continually assailed with the
prodigious noise and roaring of the falls,
which almost stuns him, and prevents him
from sleeping for several nights, it being a
considerable time before he becomes habi-
tuated to it.

“My principal amusement was walking.
I took great delight in wandering alone
among the rocks and solitary romantic situa-
tions around the falls. In these excursions I
always

always carried a book in my pocket, and when I came to any place that commanded my attention, either from the wildness and grandeur of the perspective, or from the observation of the raging torrent below, after admiring the beauties of the scene, I would frequently lie down in the shade, and amuse myself with reading, until I insensibly dropped asleep. This was my daily recreation, which I never neglected.

"But I was once extremely surprised at beholding, as soon as I opened my eyes, a prodigious large snake within a few feet of me, basking himself in the sun. He was jet black, with a copper-coloured belly, very fine sparkling eyes, and at least seven feet long. However he did me no injury, for I did not disturb him, nor did he molest me; but as soon as he heard the rustling of the leaves, on my moving, he went off with great precipitation and speed.

"Nothing is more common here than the black snake. He is very bold and daring: yet, to the human race, entirely harmless and inoffensive; nor is his bite poisonous, and is as readily cured as the scratch of a briar. Notwithstanding which, it is said, and I believe with truth, that he is master of all other snakes; even the rattle-snake submits to him. This superiority arises from the strength and power of his muscles, for he insinuates himself in spiral wreaths around his antagonist, and then contracting, by that means conquers or kills him. His prey he swallows whole.

"It is confidently reported, and universally credited, that they devour squirrels, and that they have been found with squirrels whole in their bellies. I myself have seen them swallow frogs of a very large size. After the frog is almost wholly in, if you strike the snake, he will instantly disgorge it, and the frog will leap away.

"The black snakes are particularly serviceable in destroying rats and mice, which they seek after very eagerly, and devour for food; for this purpose they are even more useful than cats, because, by their slender form and peculiar make, they are enabled to pursue these vermin into their lurking holes and hiding places, which they generally do, and thereby at once destroy the whole progeny.

"I have heard many strange relations of the power of snakes in charming birds, and drawing them down out of the air, to devour them, by a certain fascination in their eyes. To these tales I formerly gave no credit; but I have now had conviction of their truth, by frequent ocular demonstration.

"I have observed a little bird, fluttering in the air, within a small compass, gradually descending until it came down on a bush, then hopping from spray to spray, every time lower, constantly sending forth a tremulous doleful note, expressive of dread and surprise, until at length it would drop into the jaws

of a snake on the ground, that was gaping open ready to devour it.

"On such occasions I always struck the snake, and the instant he moved, the bird became liberated from his fascination, flying away with the greatest alertness, and would chirp and soar over my head in the air, for some little distance, as if grateful for its deliverance from so formidable an enemy.— This very extraordinary circumstance I have taken particular notice of several different times.

"Squirrels of many various kinds abound prodigiously, but the grey fox-squirrels are the most plenty and most common. You may see them any where in the woods, and at any time, jumping from tree to tree, and making most astonishing leaps, often fifteen, twenty, or thirty feet, from one branch to another. These are the largest, but the flying-squirrel, though much smaller, jumps twice as far, and indeed takes such prodigious vaults that he seems to fly, and appears to have wings, but they are only an expansion of some loose skin on each side of him, which affords him some little support in the air, and breaks his fall when he misses his hold, which indeed is very seldom.

"The most beautiful of the whole species is the ground squirrel, which is small, and most delicately striped with contrasts of darker and lighter shades."

7. *A Letter to the Roman Catholics of the City of Worcester, from the late Chaplain of that Society [Mr. Charles Henry Wharton], stating the Motives which induced him to relinquish that Communion, and become a Member of the Protestant Church. The 11d Edition. 8vo.*

THE first edition of this work was printed at Philadelphia, where the author now resides. It is written with a spirit of moderation and liberality which does him honour, and therefore we do not wonder at its having been eagerly sought after and read. Without entering into the controversy, the candid and sincere, of both religions, will, we doubt not, be disposed to think favourably of a man, "who" (to use his own words) "without any prospect of emolument, or promise of attention, from the communion he embraces, has sacrificed a certain and comfortable subsistence, and hazarded a tolerable character amongst his nearest connections, rather than incur the reproaches of his own mind, or the guilt of hypocrisy." The authors whose works (he says) have been of most use to him are, Chillingworth, Abp. Usher, F. le Courayer, Albertinus, J. Claude, and Bp. Hurd, in his *Discourses on the Prophecies*.

S. History

History of the Political Life and Public Services, as a Senator and a Statesman, of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox.
8vo. 1783.

THIS, like *The Man in the Moon*, (reviewed in our last volume, p. 922,) escaped our notice at the time of its publication. Though between the two there is a great difference, this being as much *outré* in its panegyric, as that is in its satire. And here it may not be amiss to add, on the subject of "that innocent rifibility" to which Mr. Fox's fables have been exposed, this panegyrist's opinion of that performance:

"The editor of *The Man in the Moon* has set a dangerous example of this freedom to inferior writers, who, without any of that genuine humour which renders his severest satires exquisitely palatable, will probably have the audacity to copy only the harshness of his strictures."

But, as we are not disposed to fight the battles over again, with this writer, either in the senate or in the field, or to retail the parliamentary debates, of which this volume is in great measure composed, we shall only say, that all Mr. Fox's words and actions, from his birth to his famous coalition treaty, are here set in a most brilliant and exaggerated point of view. Undazzled, however, by this fictitious lustre, and professing ourselves much more pleased with Mr. Fox as a poet than a politician, we will only extract two of his poems, here inserted, which we do not remember having seen in our Magazine. We agree with this historian in finding, in the first of these, "exquisite justness and delicacy, both of thought and expression," and in the second "a vein of beautiful poetry."—(See some other verses by Mr. Fox in vol. I. p. 584.)

"TO MRS. CRAWF.

"Where the loveliest expression to features
is join'd,
By Nature's most delicate pencil design'd;
Where blushes unbidden, and smiles without
art, [the heart;
Speak the softness and feeling that dwell in
Where, in manners enchanting, no blemish
we trace,
But the soul keeps the promise we had from
the face;
Sure philosophy, reason, and coldness must
prove
Defences unequal to shield us from love.
Then tell me, mysterious enchanter, O tell,
By what wonderful art, by what magical spell,
My heart is so fenc'd, that for once I am wise,
And gaze without raptures on Amoret's eyes;
GENT. MAG. January, 1785.

That my wishes, which never were bounded
before, [no more?
Are here bounded by friendship, and ask for
Is't reason? No; that my whole life will
belye,
For who so at variance as reason and I?
Is't ambition, that fills up each chink of my
heart,
Nor allows any softer sensation a part?
O, no! for in this all the world must agree,
One folly was never sufficient for me.
Is my mind on distress too intensely employ'd,
Or by pleasure relax'd, by variety cloy'd?
For, alike in this only, enjoyment and pain
Both slacken the springs of those nerves which
they strain.
That I've felt each reverse that from fortune
can flow, [know,
That I've tasted each bliss that the happiest
Has still been the whimsical fate of my life,
Where anguish and joy have been ever at
strife. [pleasure and pain,
But, though vers'd in th' extremes both of
I am still but too ready to feel them again:
If, then, for this once in my life I am free,
And escape from a snare might catch wiser
than me,
'Tis, that beauty alone but imperfectly charms,
For, though brightness may dazzle, 'tis kind-
ness that warms.
As on furs in the winter with pleasure we
gaze, [splendor we praise,
But feel not their warmth, though their
So beauty our just admiration may claim,
But love, and love only, our hearts can in-
flame."

"AN INVOCATION TO POVERTY.

"O Poverty, of pale consumptive hue,
If thou delight'st to haunt me still in view,
If still thy presence must my steps attend,
At least continue, as thou art, my friend!
When Scotch example bids me be unjust,
False to my word, or faithless to my trust,
Bid me the baneful error quickly see,
And shun the world to find repose with thee.
When Vice to wealth would turn my partial
eye,
Or Int'rest shut my ear to Sorrow's cry,
Or courtiers' custom would my reason bend,
My foe to flatter, or desert my friend,—
Oppose, kind Poverty, thy temper'd shield,
And bear me off unvanquish'd from the field.
"If giddy Fortune e'er return again,
With all her idle, restless, wanton train;
Her magic glass should false Ambition hold,
Or Avarice bid me put my trust in gold;
To my relief then, virtuous Goddess, haste,
And with thee bring thy daughters, ever
chaste,
Health, Liberty, and Wisdom; sisters bright,
Whose charms can make the worst condition
light;
Beneath the hardest fate the mind can cheer,
Can heal affliction, and disarm despair;
In chains, in torments, pleasure can bequeath,
And dress in smiles the tyrant hour of death."

9. *A Discourse on the Institution of a Society for enquiring into the History, Civil and Natural, the Antiquities, Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia, delivered at Calcutta, Jan. 15, 1784: A Charge to the Grand Jury at Calcutta, Dec. 4, 1783: And a Hymn to Camdeo, translated from the Hindo into Persian, and from the Persian into English. By Sir William Jones. 4to.*

IN the regions of the East, this learned judge and elegant scholar seems as much at home (to use a cant phrase) as Addison and Middleton were in Italy. From such an institution as is here recommended, and such a president, a rich mine of Oriental literature, arts, and antiquities, may reasonably be expected. Truly animated and interesting is the whole of this Discourse, and no part of it more so than the beginning, which leads us at once into *medias res*:

"When I was at sea last August, on my voyage to this country, which I had long and ardently desired to visit, I found one evening, on inspecting the observations of the day, that India lay before us, and Persia on our left, whilst a breeze from Arabia blew nearly on our stern. A situation so pleasing in itself, and to me so new, could not fail to awaken a train of reflections in a mind which had early been accustomed to contemplate with delight the eventful histories, and agreeable fictions, of this Eastern world. It gave me inexpressible pleasure to find myself in the midst of so noble an amphitheatre, almost encircled by the vast regions of Asia, which has ever been esteemed the nurse of sciences, the inventress of delightful and useful arts; the scene of glorious actions, fertile in the productions of human genius, abounding with natural wonders, and infinitely diversified in the forms of religion and government, in the laws, manners, customs, and languages, as well as in the features and complexions, of men. I could not help remarking how important and extensive a field was yet unexplored, and how many solid advantages unimproved; and when I considered with pain, that in this fluctuating, imperfect, and limited condition of life, such enquiries and improvements could only be made by the united efforts of many, who are not easily brought, without some pressing inducement or strong impulse, to converge in a common point, I consoled myself with a hope, founded on opinions which it might have the appearance of flattery to mention, that in any country or community such an union could be effected, it was among my countrymen in Bengal; with some of whom I already had, and with most was desirous of having, the pleasure of being intimately acquainted.

"You have realised that hope, Gentle-

men, and even anticipated a declaration of my wishes, by your alacrity in laying the foundation of a Society for enquiring into the History, Civil and Natural, the Antiquities, Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia."

Sir William then proceeds to consider, 1. the limits of their enquiries, viz. the very wide boundaries of Asia, from China and Japan to Persia and Arabia, (and even Egypt and Abyssinia), preferring the epithet of *Asiatic*, as "classical and proper," to that of *Oriental*; and 2. their intended objects, viz. "Man and Nature—whatever is performed by the one, or produced by the other," or, in other words, "History, Science, and Art." As to the conduct of it, he wishes "to establish at present but one rule, namely, 'to have no rules at all,' thinking an infant society should be perfectly free and unfettered by form, constraint, or expence. The curious and learned should be invited to send their tracts; they should be read (he thinks) in the Hall once a week; a miscellany should be printed once a year; all questions should be decided by ballot, by a majority of two thirds; nine members should make a board, &c.—From these promising beginnings the publick may reasonably conceive high expectations; and we doubt not but that the fruits and flowers thus collected will adorn and embellish our future volumes.

Sir William's "Charge to the Grand Jury at Calcutta" was inserted in our last volume, p. 627.

The "Hymn to Camdeo," the Indian Cupid, which we are confident has not lost by his translation, gives us a very favourable idea of the poetry and allegories of the East. "The description of his person and arms, his family, attendants, and attributes, has new and peculiar beauties. His bow of sugar-cane or flowers, with a string of bees, and his five arrows, each pointed with an Indian blossom of a heating quality, are allegories equally new and beautiful," &c. The two first stanzas and the last will confirm and illustrate the above.

"What potent God, from Agra's orient bowers,
[flowers]
Floats through the lucid air, whilst living
With sunny wine the vocal arbours wreath,
And gales enamour'd heavenly odours breathe?

"His favourite place of resort is a large tract of country round Agra."

Hail,

Hail, power unknown, for at thy beck
Vales and groves their bosoms deck,
And every laughing blossom dresses
With gems of dew his musky tresses.
I feel, I feel thy genial flame divine,
And hallow thee, and kiss thy shrine.

"Know'st thou not me?" Celestial sounds
I hear!

"Know'st thou not me?" Ah, spare a
mortal ear!

"Behold"—My swimming eyes entranc'd I
raise,
But Oh! they shrink before th' excessive
blaze.

Yes, Son of Maya*, yes, I know
Thy bloomy shafts and cany bow†,
Checks with youthful glory beaming,
Locks in braids ethereal streaming,
Thy scaly‡ standard, thy mytterious arms,
And all thy pains, and all thy charms."

"O thou for ages born, yet ever young,
For ages may thy Bramin's lay be sung!
And, when thy lory§ spreads his emerald
wings,

To waft thee high above the towers of kings,
Whilst o'er thy throne the moon's§ pale
light

Pours her soft radiance through the
night,

And to each floating cloud discovers
The haunts of blest or joyless lovers,

Thy mildest influence to thy bard impart,
To warm, but not consume, his heart."

Sir William Jones, in this publica-
tion, has assumed the three different, but
not inconsistent, characters of a natu-
ralist, a judge, and a poet, and has ac-
quitted himself admirably in them all.

30. *Eden Vale. A Novel: Dedicated, by
Permission, to Lady Shelburne||. By Mrs.
Catherine Parry. 2 Vols. fms. 8vo.*

THESE interesting letters display
great knowledge of the human heart,
and are written in an animated, easy
style, but to us would have been much
more pleasing, and, we think, more
consistent with those virtuous principles
which the fair writer wishes to incul-
cate, if the conclusion had been dif-
ferent, if the catastrophe had not been

* "According to the mythology of Hin-
dooism, he was the son of Maya, or the ge-
neral attracting power."

† See above.

‡ "The foremost dancing girl, or nymph,
bears his colours, which are a *fyb* on a red
ground."

§ "Sometimes riding by moonlight on a
parrot or lory."

|| New Marchioness of Landown.

trigical. In this Mrs. Parry seems to
have split on the same rock with her
admired friend Mrs. Brooke, in her
Julia Mandeville. A character, uni-
formly well principled, and by profes-
sion respectable, cannot suddenly, from
an example, become a warning. Temp-
tations of any kind cannot be represent-
ed as overpowering the firmest and most
virtuous minds, without making virtue
and religion mere shadows or bubbles,
which, when touched or tried, vanish
and dissolve. As they have no connec-
tion with the story, and may therefore
be easily detached, we will insert the
following verses:

"Hid from the world, from malice and
deceit,

Deep in the centre of yon neighbouring
grove,

The sad Almeria finds a safe retreat,

And mourns in secret o'er her hapless
love.

"Soon as the milder shade of night draws
near,

And Phœbus has withdrawn his scorching
beam,

The maid in sorrow to the vale repairs*,

To count the murmurs of the passing
stream.

"Often, to sooth her sorrows, will she try
With music's charms to chase away her
pain;

While, as the sings, sweet Philomel draws
nigh,

Who thinks she listens to her own sad
strain.

"Say, can his pulse with equal cadence
beat,

Whose deep designs her easy faith be-
tray'd;

Who, skil'd in all the practice of deceit,

First won her love, then left the gentle
maid?

"Perhaps at midnight, when the good
repose

In peaceful slumbers, on their pillows
blest,

With troubled dreams the sad Almeria's
woes

Shall strike reflection to his guilty breast.

"A pang more sharp his tortur'd breast shall
feel;

Her woes redoubled shall false Damon
prove;

Whom he has daggers far more sharp than
steel,

On lost Almeria heers from sighted
love."

* The rhyme requires "repair."

11. *A Journal of a Voyage to The South Seas, in his Majesty's Ship the Endeavour, faithfully transcribed from the Papers of the late Sydney Parkinson, Draughtsman to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. in his Expedition, with Dr. Solander, round the World; and embellished with Twenty-nine Views and Designs, engraved by capital Artists. To which are now added, Remarks on the Preface by the late John Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S. And an Appendix, containing an Account of the Voyages of Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis, Captain Carteret, Mons. Bougainville, Captain Cook, and Captain Clerke.* 4to.

THERE were some circumstances attending the first publication of the Journal of Sydney Parkinson, which, as they were reported in the Preface, seemed nearly to affect the moral characters of three gentlemen who then stood high in the public estimation; but as that Preface was written by a gentleman* whose pen, on the slightest provocation, was remarkable for its asperity, there is reason to believe the aspersions with which these gentlemen were loaded were greatly aggravated; and as the editor of the present edition has given his testimony, that with respect to one of the gentlemen, the suspicions were unmerited, let us hope, that with respect to the other two, they were not better grounded.

It must, however, be acknowledged, that the powerful opposition which was injuriously made against the publication, though it could not affect the intrinsic merit of the work, yet greatly contributed to retard the sale. The work was ready for publication long before that of Dr. Hawkesworth, who, though patronised by the then Lords of the Admiralty, and supported by their liberality, filed a bill in Chancery, with a view, not only to retard the publication, but to suppress the work entirely. Those who were competent to judge, and those who were friends to the oppressed, beheld these acts with detestation, and encouraged the editor to proceed with spirit. The work came forth, and was approved. With respect to authenticity, it remains unquestioned.—Whatever the journalist reports of the manners, customs, employments, pastimes, arts, genius, temper, and civilization of the inhabitants of the several islands at which he touched, he collected, not from the books and relations of others, but from his own attentive observation and judicious remarks.

* Dr. Kenrick, we are assured, was the author of the Preface.

But by far the most valuable part of his labours, and what was never before executed with equal judgment and fidelity, is that characteristic distinction observable in the portraits of his chiefs, their dresses and ornaments, which marks their originality, and brings them home to the view of the attentive observer, with all their distinctive features most strongly expressed. Who can look upon the two New Hollanders advancing to combat without being struck with their ferocity? Or who, at the same time, can view the Otaheitean lad, Taryota, without being affected by the contrast?—It were needless to enlarge upon the accuracy of the drawings, which embellish and illustrate this work, as they are universally acknowledged to be the genuine resemblance of whatever they are intended to represent. Add to these a most copious vocabulary of the languages of the natives of the islands where there was time allowed for the most indefatigable industry to make the collection.

These are the important objects that give the work before us, so far as respects the Journal of Sydney Parkinson, a superiority over those of contemporary voyagers, who, being intent on gaining the characters of fine writers and elegant artists, have departed from the simplicity of Nature to give a scope to the decorations of Art.

The judicious Abridgment of the respective voyages that preceded and followed that of the Endeavour are intended, as the editor tells us, to form “an ample history of a part of the Southern Hemisphere hitherto but little known;” and it must be acknowledged that a more complete compendium of such a history has not yet appeared in this or any other language.

12. *The Art of Painting of Charles Alphonso du Fresnoy. Translated into English Verse By William Maton, M. A. With Annotations by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt. President of the Royal Academy.* 4to. 1783.

DRYDEN's prose translation of the above scientific poem, well known as it was before, was much more so by Pope's Epistle to Jervas.—But before such a translator, and such an annotator, as have now embellished Fresnoy, Dryden's prose and J. de Piles's remarks must “hide their diminished heads.”—The introductory Epistle to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a specimen of the poetry, notes, &c. shall be given in our next.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq.

DELUSIVE is the Poet's dream;
Or does prophetic Truth inspire
The zeal which prompts the glowing
theme,
And animates th' according lyre?

Trust the Muse; her eye commands
Distant times, and distant lands,
Thro' bursting clouds in op'ning skies
Sees, from Discord, Union rise,
And Friendship bind unwilling foes
In firmer ties than duty knows.

Torn rudely from its parent tree,
Yon Scion, rising in the West,
Will soon its genuine glory see,
And court again the soft'ring breast,
Whose nurture gave its pow'rs to spread,
And feel their force, and lift an alien head.

The parent tree, when storms impend,
Shall own Affection's warmth again;
Again its fostering aid shall lend,
Nor hear the suppliant plead in vain;
Shall stretch protecting branches round,
Extend the shelter, and forget the wound.

Two Britains, thro' th' admiring world,
Shall wing their way with sails unfurl'd,
Each, from the other kindred state,
Avert, by turns, the bolts of fate,
And acts of mutual amity endear
The Tyre and Carthage of a wider sphere.

When Rome's divided eagles flew,
And different thrones her empire knew,
The varying language soon disjoin'd
The boasted masters of mankind;
But here, no ills like those we fear,
No varying language threatens here;
Congenial worth, congenial flame,
Their manners and their arts the same,
To the same tongue shall glowing themes
afford, [record.
And British Heroes act, and British Bards

Fly swift, ye years, ye minutes haste,
And in the future lose the past;
O'er many a thought-afflicting tale,
Oblivion, cast thy friendly veil;
Let not Memory breathe a sigh,
Or backward turn th' indignant eye;
Nor the insidious arts of foes
Enlarge the breach that longs to close;
But acts of amity alone inspire
Firm faith and cordial love, and wake the
willing lyre.

THE POPLAR FIELD.

THE poplars are fell'd, and adieu to the
shade [nade.
And the whispering sound of the cool colon-
The winds play no longer, and sing in their
leaves, [ceives.
Nor the Ouse in its bosom their image re-

Twelve years had elapsed since I last took a
view [they grow;
Of my favourite field and the bank where
When behold on their sides in the grass they
were laid, [stray'd.
And I sat on the trees under which I had

The blackbird has sought out another retreat,
Where the hazels afford him a screen from
the heat;
And the scene where his notes have oft
charm'd me before, [more.
Shall resound with his sweet-flowing dirty no

My fugitive years are all hast'ning away,
And I must, alas! lie as lowly as they,
With a turf on my breast, and a stone at my
head,
Ere another such grove rises up in their stead.

The change both my heart and my fancy em-
ploys;
I reflect on the frailty of man and his joys.
Short-liv'd as we are, yet our pleasures, we see,
Have a still shorter date, and die sooner than
we. W. C.

TO THE MEMORY OF
EDWARD WYNNE*, ESQ.

"Talia funderbat lacrymans."

HE, who, enraptur'd, late the Muse's choir
Invok'd, while gratitude attun'd his lyre,
In cheerful strains Wynne's virtues to relate,
Ah! sad reverse! now mourns his hapless fate.
O could I sing like her† whose polish'd lay,
With cypress-wreaths bestrew'd her Cook's
morai, [flow,
Then should my verse with vary'd softness
In all the melting energy of woe; [out
Or, were my voice like her's‡ whose Doric
In sweetly-warbling elegiac note,
Sung how "the waves clos'd round her bro-
ther's head, [dead;"
"And murmur'd, as they clos'd, for Lycid
Then should Melpomene, from all her bowers,
To deck his urn, collect her choicest flowers.
Sad flow the strains of grief. Farewel, blest
shade!

Accept this tribute to thy memory paid.
What though thy hearse no martial glories
claim?

"The vain parade of monumental fame§;"
Far nobler honours grace thy tomb, for there
Each peaceful virtue drops a grateful tear.
Science and Art the general loss deplore,
And mourn their friend, their patron, now
no more! [find,
Too just their grief; for few, like Wynne, we
Anxious to heal the sick or wounded mind;
When Worth, unseen, droop'd its neglected
head,

And pin'd beneath Affliction's mildew shade;

* See vol. LIV.

† Miss Seward.

‡ Mrs. Sheridan. See p. 56.

§ A line of Mrs. Carter's.

With tender pity glow'd his gen'rous heart,
Eager to sooth, and ready to impart;
How lov'd he liv'd, how much lamented fell,
The tears of grateful thousands best can tell,
Such late was Wynne—to whom his God
Had given
Each grace, each virtue, that exalt to Heaven;
And with the bright example charm'd our
eyes,
"To point and lead us to his native skies."
T. W.

S O N, N E T

SAID TO BE WRITTEN BY HER GRACE
THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

BRING me flowers, and bring me wine!
Boy, attend thy master's call!
Round my brows let myrtles twine—
At my feet let roses fall.
Breathe, in softest notes, the sible;
Form the song, and sound the lute;
Let thy gentle accents flow,
As the whispering zephyrs blow.

Sorrow would annoy my heart,
But I hate its baneful sting;
Joys shall chase the rapid dart,
For I will laugh, and I will sing.
What avails the downcast eye!
What avails the tear! the sigh!
Why should grief obstruct our way,
When we live but for a day?

W I N T E R.

THE Sun withdraws his forceful ray,
In vapoury clouds he veils his head;
And Winter, half obscuring Day,
Arises from his icy bed.
Impetuous whirlwinds form his train;
Thick clouds and darkness round him
lower;
He drives his blasts o'er every plain,
And Nature shrinks aghast, and owns his
conquering power.

The boisterous winds, with ceaseless roar,
Bid the rough surges proudly rise,
Impetuous beat the ravag'd shore,
And drive & engage the frowning skies.
In snow-built car, with solemn pace,
Pale Frost glides o'er the joyless plains;
He bids the raging waters cease,
And binds the yielding waves with adaman-
tine chains.

The trees resign their verdant hue,
And tremble at the whirlwind's sound;
The rose, bespangled o'er with dew,
No longer sheds its fragrance round;
All beauty fades, and Winter, dire,
Tremendous, holds imperial sway;

— Dr. Johnson's Ode under this title has been sent us by a correspondent who did not know that it originally appeared in our vol. XVII. p. 538.

The storms proclaim their powerful fire,
And, bellowing round his throne, with hor-
rors blast the day.

If chance the breezes cease to blow,
Deep in their rocky caverns bound,
The clouds emit the treasure'd snow,
And whiteness covers all the ground.
"Broad o'er the South," the Sun appears,
And faintly points his noon-tide rays;
A silvery brow the mountain bears,
Nor sheds his hoary locks, nor feels th' en-
feebled blaze.

When, unadorn'd, the pallid morn,
Faint opening, shews the leafless grove,
Oft let me tread the whiten'd lawn,
Or thro' the frozen valley rove;
On thee, great Nature, let me gaze,
Retir'd in thy sequester'd bowers,
Till Sol resumes his brightening blaze,
And Spring, with dewy hand, awakes the
vernal flowers. F. K.

THE THRALDOM,

ALTERED FROM
COWLEY'S MISTRESS.

I CAME, I saw, and was undone;
The lightning through my bones and
marrow quick did run;
A pointed pain pierc'd deep my livid
heart;
A damp, cold tremor seiz'd on every part;
My head turn'd round, nor could it bear
The poison that was whirling there.

So a destroying Angel's breath
Drives on the flying plague, and with it hasty
death.

Such was the pain, did so begin,
To the poor wretch when Legion enter'd
in.

"Forgive me, O!" I cry'd; for I
Flatter'd myself I was to die.

But quickly, to my cost, I found
'Twas cruel Love, not Death, had made a
lingering wound.

Death a more gen'rous rage does use,
Quarter to all he conquers does refuse;
Whilst Love with barbarous mercy saves
His prisoners, to make them slaves.

Thy slave I am then; let me know,
Great Master, the hard task I must for ever
do.

Who pride and scorn must undergo,
In tempests and rough seas thy galley row;
And pant, and groan, and sighing find
My sighs increase the angry wind.

Like an Egyptian Tyrant, some
Thou weary'st out, alas; in building but a
tomb.

Others with sad and tedious art
Labour the quarries of a stony heart!
Of all the works thou dost assign,
Be my employ to dig the mine!

SONNET TO A YOUNG LADY
ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

DEEM not, sweet rose, that bloom'st
'midst many a thorn,
Thy friend, tho' to a cloister's shade con-
sign'd,
Can e'er forget the charms he left behind,
Or pass unheeded this auspicious morn!
In happier days to brighter prospects born,
O tell thy thoughtless sex, the virtuous
mind;
Like thee, content in every state may find,
And look on Folly's pageantry with scorn.
To steer with nicest art betwixt th' extreme
Of idle mirth, and affectation coy;
To blend good sense with elegance and ease;
To bid Affliction's eye no longer stream;
Is thine; best gift, the unsailing source of
joy,
The guide to pleasures which can never
cease!

W. C.

WRITTEN EXTREMELY ON LUNARDI'S
ASCENSION WITH HIS BALLOON.

WITH Air Balloon,
To see the Moon,
Lunardi flew on high;
The heavenly Orb
Refus'd her face,
And downwards bade him fly.
"Presumptuous man!
"How dar'st approach
"With art my power divine!
"Return to earth,
"Which gave thee birth,
"And I'll unclouded shine."
Learn hence to know,
My friends below,
We'd better keep our station,
Than dare assume,
With air or plume,
To seek another nation.
Saffron Walden, Nov. 26.

M. D

SONNET to GEORGE DEMPSTER, Esq.
On bearing that he had refused to suffer his
Carriage to be drawn by his
BELLOW SUBJECTS.

BRITANNIA oft indignant has beheld
The boasted champions of fair Free-
dom's cause,
With self-importance insolently swell'd,
O'erlook Humanity's benignant laws;
And, while they promis'd millions to de-
fend,
Make British Subjects their ignoble Slaves.
Bound thee, O Dempster, Freedom's steady
friend,
Nobawling mob of mis'd wretches raves;
But, while their hearts with gratitude o'er-
flow
For thy unwearied patriotic zeal,
Thy fellow subjects strive their sense to show
Of thy great labours for the public weal,

Thy generous soul dots all respect disdain
That would, on Freedom's sons, impose the
lightest chain.

J. BLACK.

SONNET to the Rev. ISAAC CLARKE,
of Woodbridge.

*Written in the Evening of the 11th of Nov,
when the Wind was high.*

SWIFT sweep the clouds along the black-
ening sky,
Loud in the wind the quivering trees re-
sound;
The sinking gale seems ready now to die.
Now stronger swells, and strews with leaves
the ground.
The still and peaceful eve let others hail,
When scarce a leaf waves with the gentle
breeze,
When Cynthia's beam rests on the lengthen-
ing vale,
Or glitters broken through the branchy trees.
Sweet is the mildness of the moon-light
scene!
Sweet are the pleasures Stillness does in-
spire!
Yet dearer to thy soul, O Clarke! I ween
This solemn night, in tune to Ossian's lyre
For now thy fancy, spurning earth and time,
With airy beings talks, and tastes the true
sublime.

J. BLACK.

Mrs. SHERIDAN
ON HER BROTHER'S VIOLIN.

"SWEET instrument of him for whom I
mourn,
"Tuneful companion of my LYCID's
"hours,
"How liest thou now neglected and forlorn,
"What skilful hand shall now call forth
"thy powers!
"Ah! none like him can reach those liquid
"notes,
"So soft, so sweet, so eloquently clear,
"To live beyond the touch, and gently beat
"In dying modulations on the ear."
Thus o'er my LYCID's lyre as I complain'd,
And kiss'd the strings where he was wont
to play,
While yet in pensive sadness I remain'd,
Methought it sigh'd, and sighing seem'd to
say:
"Ah! me, forlorn, forsaken, now no more
Shall fame and just applause around me
wait;
No power my gentle Master can restore,
And I, alas! will share his hapless fate,
"Fled is that spirit, chill'd that youthful
fire,
Which taught those strains with harmony
replete,
"Ser her vestes on her sister, in our last
vol. p. 934

And

And cold that hand which only can inspire
My senseless form to utter sounds so
sweet.

Those sounds melodious ne'er again shall
please,

No tuneful strain from me shall ever flow;
Save o'er my trembling strings a sighing
breeze,

To call one sad, soft note of tender woe.

Else, ah! for ever mute let me remain,
Unstrung, untun'd, forgotten let me be;
Guard me from curious eye, and touch pro-
phane,

And let me rest in mournful sympathy!

One fate with thee, dear Master, let me
share;

Like thee in silent darkness let me lie!
My frame without thee is not worth my care,
With thee alone it liv'd, with thee shall
die!"

THE SAME,

ON THE DEATH OF HER UNFORTUNATE
BROTHER.

THOU whose vent'rous Muse, sub-
limely bright,
Above Heaven's concave wings her daring
flight,

Spirit of Milton! once again descend,
And to my feeble Muse thy succour lend;
Teach me, like thee, to mourn the hapless
fate

Of a lov'd LYCIDAS; like thee relate
A tale so piteous, and so like thy own,
That thou, again recalling days long flown,
Shalt o'er my LYCID's tomb thy grief re-
new, [due.

And think the tears that fall are friendship's
He too, like thee, could pour such melting
 strains, [plaints;

As well might please the natives of the
Still in the list'ning ear the sounds' would
stay,

Sweeter than oaten pipe, or Doric lay.
But when to loftier themes his soul aspir'd,
When heaven-born genius all his bosom
fir'd,

Whene'er in notes sublime his voice he
rais'd,

To sing the wonders of the God he prais'd,
The harmony divine thrill'd through each
breast,

And every brighten'd eye his zeal confess'd.
"In manners gentle, in affections" warm,
Skill'd in each art, each pleasing power to
charm;

With native honour blest'd, and genuine
truth,

The fire of genius, and the glow of youth,
He fell—the parting waves clos'd round
his head, [dead*.

And murmur'd, as they clos'd, for LYCID

* Mr. Linley was unfortunately drowned
in the Duke of Ancafter's park.

Ah! Youth below'd, how shall I paint the
grief [relief;
Which rends thy parents' hearts, and mocks
Thy sister's deep distress, and that still woe
Which fond remembrance long must cause
to flow!

Vain, vain attempt! unequal flows the verse
Which real sorrow prompts me to rehearse;
Yet will I cherish still the pleasing strain,
And bring thee in idea back again;
Recalling every song and note of thine,
Each social strain which thou wert wont to
join,

Till warm imagination sees thee near,
And more than mortal music strikes my ear,
Ah! gentle spirit, how wilt thou forgive
The weakness that would wish thee still to
live;

Again to tempt the shaft which Envy throws
At every breast where worth or genius
glows!

Then cease complaint, and cease the mourn-
ful lay, [pay.

The last sad tribute which my Muse shall
Farewell, my lov'd, lost LYCIDAS, farewell!
Still in thy sister's mem'ry shalt thou dwell;
And, when thy own sweet notes again I
sing,

Hover around me on Cherubic wing,
And waft the sounds to Angels list'ning
near,

For Angels strains like thine delight to hear,
Shall hear; and to their harps attune thy lays,
And join with thee to hymn their Maker's
praise.

ELIZ. SHERIDAN.

ON a blue slab in the S. aisle of the Ab-
bey church, Bath:

H. S. E.

NATHANIEL GOWER, rector de E. Horsely,
et vicarius de Battersey, in com. Surr.
qui huc commigravit corporis sanitatem
quærens,

animæque invenit requiem:
de vitæ probitate morum integritate dicere;
mortui vetuit modestia;

ex iis discere quibus cum mira erga omnes
benevolentia summa laude
indefessus et incorruptus pastor.

annos plusquam 30 vixit.

Atque nulla pietatem indicat posteritas,
ob. Mar. xxi. mdccxxvi. ætatis lxx.

Sub hoc etiam lapide cum avunculo jacent
reliquiæ Eliz. Middlemore,

Joh'is Middlemore, armigeri, viduæ;
ob. vii^o Nov. A. D. 1757, æt. 58.

On a small slab at the foot of the above:

H. S. E.

Inter avi cineres Foote Gower, M. D.
rector de Chignal, cum Mathbury et
Woodham Walter, in com. Essex,

obiit 16 Maii, æt. lxxi.

A. D. 1780.

time as if nothing had happened to it. And
other slip of canvas on a chalky soil, with two
cocoa-nut-trees at the end of it, still appear to
have kept its ground, though every thing else
had been in motion round it. The cocoa-
trees, which grew about the house, have
been gradually carried with the mass of ruins
some hundred feet, if not yards, from their
original situation. The mill itself has gone
with the sliding mould, though little more
than an arm or a piece of the tail race is vi-
sible at present. The calamity is still ex-
tending. A corn piece to the northward
of the building towards the sea (for the mo-
tion has been from North to South), with
little or no variation, is now the theatre of this
surprising spectacle. It has uniformly pro-
ceeded towards the sea, which it will in all
probability reach in a day or two, as it has
now got to the foot of an eminence at no great
distance from it; the two sides of which go
sloping downwards, and form with the opposite
ridges an easy passage to it.

A *Pivra Sanga*, in Italy, on the 7th of Dec.
about 11 o'clock at night, the weather being
every stormy, the thunder fell in several places
and at Fort St. Barbe it set fire to the powder,
which occasioned so great an explosion that
all the houses shook as far as Sciezazza.
That storm has done great damage by setting
fire to many places, but we have the satisfac-
tion to hear that no lives were lost.

In *Admiral*, the storms have been still more
awful and alarming. At Newhaven in New-
England, the most violent hurricane attended
with dreadful thunder and lightning, hap-
pened on the 27th of August last ever known
in the memory of man. Its course was from
N. W. to S. W. and its greatest force about
300 yards wide. In one parish ten dwelling-
houses, five barns, two great mills, and a
saw-mill were levelled with the ground.
The parsonage demolished, and the Rev.
John Minor (who buried in the ruins. The
planks of a new bridge, formerly spiked
down, were torn off and carried a consider-
able distance; the largest trees rooted up in
the forests. The lightning set fire to many
stacks of hay. In short, destruction marked
its progress.

Extract from the Registry of the Progenies
Of the County of Canterbury.

In the will of John Barnard, late of St. George, Hanover-square, Esq. deceased, dated Nov. 6, 1779, among other things

"I give to Capt. Thomas Ballie, late Deputy-Governor of Greenwich-Hospital,

was awarded pounds, as a small token of my appreciation of his worthy and distinguished though intellectual endeavours to relieve that

These national courts from the rapacious hands of the bailiff and more wicked of mankind."

FORBIGN

At Newstead, the same night, at ten o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was felt there, which lasted upwards of a minute. At the castle of Bouliemont, belonging to the Marquis d'Alace, situated on the frontier of Champagne and Lorraine, half a league from Neuchâtel, the motion was so sensible, that persons sitting in their apartments were startled at it; some pieces of furniture were even displaced. That shock was also felt at Clermont, which is in the same line, 50 toises above the level of the Meuse, which waters the base of both the castles, situated on the same hill, and eight leagues from Bouliemont, on the road from Neuchâtel to Langres.

At Barbaud, on Monday, the 16th of October, the inhabitants of part of St. Joseph's parish were alarmed by the appearance of several fissures in the earth, and the building of one or two incursions a little below the surface. On Tuesday, the cracks increasing, some of them began to prepare for flight to places of greater safety. On the evening of the same day, Mr. Phillips, manager of the plantation of the late Sir William Baker, was informed that the lady above him was making advances towards the house, which induced him to quit it, and take shelter with his family in one of the negro huts for the remainder of the night; in the course of which, the kitchen and storeroom fell down, a range of offices adjoining sunk into a deep chasm, which was presently filled up by a heap of mould from the ground above them. At day-light next morning, the neighbourhood in general took the alarm, and assembling near the spot were witnesses to a scene affecting and terrible beyond description. The country looked as if it had been torn and shattered by an earthquake. The cutting house was down; part of the mansion was standing but flanked by a mound of earth higher than the top of it. The ground was intersected by a number of fissures, and in many places welled and inflated into monstrous tumours. Between six and seven the remainder of the house came down with a tremendous crash. The mill, boiling house, and stable had received so many cracks, that every moment appeared to be equally critical with them; the former stood still half past twelve, when the wall went off in two or three immense blocks, and the timbers followed it with such violence as to bury an arm in the earth up to the neck of the last. The wreck was soon universal, and long before the close of the day many of the buildings had sunk so low, that no traces of them were at some distance discernible. The face of the country had undergone so total a change, that the neighbours were frequently unable to determine where many objects formerly to be seen remained good before. A large piece of cedar above the house had long occupied the site of the mansion, and was now with it a long strip of the same wood, and some of the beams were the same of the beams.

off on the proposed journey; but the gentleman very soon recollected that he had left a small parcel behind him of material consequence, the carriage was stopped, and the maid-servant sent to fetch it. Soon after she was gone, the gentleman ordered the driver to go on, and the maid was left behind. After some stay in Wales, the gentleman returned in mourning, having the misfortune to lose both wife and child. The friends of the lady becoming inquisitive as to the circumstances and place of her death, and not receiving any satisfactory information on the subject, formed a suspicion injurious to the character of the husband, and applied to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to compel him to give an account of his wife: the day was accordingly fixed for this purpose, and the lady's father, mother, and many other of her friends, attended, anxious to learn the particulars of the poor lady's fate—when, lo! she had risen from the dead, and was handed into court, in proper person, by the afflicted husband. The whole court was in amazement, and the mother fainted at the apparition. She was questioned by the Judge, if her absence had been voluntary? To which she answered in the affirmative, and that she had no complaint to make—Was she married to her supposed husband? This was a question that she did not feel necessary to be answered—Was she inclined to return with her supposed husband; or with her father? She chose to go with the husband: and they retired accordingly. Their friends are still at a loss to account for so mysterious a conduct.

A lady in the neighbourhood of London, a short time since, went to the bank to receive a dividend amounting to a considerable sum, which she took in bank bills, put them loose in her pocket, and directed her coachman to drive to a tradesman's in the city, where she bought some goods, and took the opportunity of examining her bills and putting them in her pocket book; after which she got into her coach, and ordered her servant to drive home. A few miles from town the carriage was stopped by a single highwayman with a crape over his face, who demanded the lady's money and watch, which she gave him: "Madam," says he, "you have more property about you; give me your pocket book." This was complied with, and the highwayman rode off. After a few minutes consideration, the lady called to the coachman to turn about and drive back again to the tradesman's where he had taken her up. On her arrival there she enquired for the master of the shop, and was informed that he was gone out of town; but his return was uncertain, it might be in an hour or two, or perhaps not for two or three days. This answer increased her suspicion, she declared that her husband was of a very particular nature; and she would wait till she saw him. About an hour afterwards the tradesman made his appearance.

once, when the lady desired to speak with him in private; and the moment they were alone, she told him she had been robbed by a highwayman that afternoon, and that he was the man. The tradesman began to turn, protesting his innocence; but the lady replied, very coolly, that she was positive as to his person and voice, though his face was covered; that, if he would quickly restore her property, she would never discover him, from a regard to his family; but if he did not instantly comply with this request, she would order him to be taken into custody. Upon this the tradesman burst into tears, and, acknowledging his guilt, restored the property; and the lady has so strictly kept her promise, that her most intimate friends cannot obtain even a distant hint by which the penitent robber may be discovered:—The fabricator of this story forgets that the coachman and footman on reading this account must know who is meant.

EVUPTIONS, COMOTIONS, HURRICANES.
There is at this moment (Dec. 14.) a slight eruption of lava from Mount Veiuvius, which, so far from alarming, gives universal satisfaction, as a few days ago a shock of an earthquake was felt at Naples. The earthquakes still continue with some force in Calabria, sometimes towards Catanzaro, and at other times in the neighbourhood of Reggio.

The lava continues to run gently from an opening near the Crater of Mount Vesuvius, without descending low enough to do any damage to the fertile and cultivated country at the foot of the mountain.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Brinsford, Dec. 9, at ten minutes after nine o'clock in the morning. The concussion was pretty strong, but of short duration, attended with a rumbling noise which resembled the report of a cannon. There was no perceptible vibration; but, during several nights previous to the shock, fiery vapours were observed to issue from the earth in various parts near the coal mines.

The accounts from Ireland are of the most melancholy kind. That unhappy island is still afflicted with violent earthquakes, the explosion of subterraneous fires, and a dreadful famine. The benefactions of the Court, and the liberal donations of private persons in Denmark, have as far as possible relieved the distresses of the miserable inhabitants.

On the 25th of November, at ten minutes past six at night, several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Sirsborough and in Alsace. The shocks seemed to come from South-west to North-east; they lasted five or six seconds; the motion was so great, as to throw down the furniture of the houses, and some of them were removed from their places; otherwise this event has caused very little fear, as no fatal accident happened. The shocks were felt in the western part of that island.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh have offered a premium of 300 livres, for the best collogium on Peter Richet de Bellevue, the first professor of Anatomy and Botany in that University, and who first established the Botanic Garden there. The composition was to be written in Latin or French, and transmitted to M. de Ratisse at Montpelier, before the 30th of Sept. 1785.

The Royal Medical Society at Paris had proposed a premium of 600 livres for the solution of the following question: "What are the characteristic symptoms of nervous disorders, such as hysteria, hypochondriasis, &c. What their differences; and what their principal causes, and the general indications to be observed in their treatment?" The solutions are to be sent to M. Vieq. D'Azys, before Jan. 1, 1786.

M. Thibaut, a Professor in the University of Lorraine, has discovered a method of producing inflammable air from pit-coal, a circumstance which may be of great advantage to this country. He found, from various experiments, that 15 ounces of powdered pichcolite yielded, in about three quarters of an hour, 100 quarts of air, of so pure a quality, that on trial it was proved to raise a balloon as rapidly, and as high, as if it had been mixed with the usual inflammable air.

M. Geoffroy formerly procured 5 ounces of water from 8 ounces of spirits of wine.—M. Levecher has lately not only converted the whole of the spirit of wine into water, but from 16 ounces has procured 18 ounces of pure water.

M. Le Roy has lately laid before the French Academy of Sciences a memoir, proposing an easy method of retewing fresh air in the holds and apartments of transport ships, and other crowded vessels. The simplicity of his proposition perhaps will make it a very salutary expedient among the maritime part of mankind. It consists of a large sail wrapped up in the form of a funnel, the wide mouth of which may be kept expanded by a circle of cane or whalebone, which is to be turned to windward, and the small end terminates in a long pipe, by which the fresh air is conveyed as a pleasure to different parts of the ship.

The celebrated financier M. Neckar has published a work, intitled, "Treatise on the Finances," which he divides into three parts: The first is called, "That which was done before me;" the second, "That which I did;" and the third, "That which remains to be done." The work is in three volumes octavo.

INTERLUNGE EXTRAORDINARY.

A few months hence, a gentleman of credit and reputation in London, prepared his family for a journey into Wales; their baggage was packed up, the day fixed, and arrangements provided, which look up himself, his wife, child, and third servant, and they set

A widow, named *Ann Liddell*, at Carlisle, was, about two years since, admitted a patient in the Dispensary there, for a most excruciating pain in her face, and on the right side of the head. Many medicines were given but without relief. After several months treatment, Dr. Hornum directed the maxillary sinus (or hollow part of the cheek bone) to be opened, where her pain was least; after injecting some decoction of bark for a few days, a frightful infection was excited, about an inch long, and thick as a goose quill. She had a retention of her complaint for several hours; but it returned, and another infection was seen at the orifice, but could not be extracted. Two days after this, the second infection was discharged, in form and size like the first; and some time afterwards the fragments of a rib, which procured her some intervals of ease, though the last accounts of Mrs. Liddell do not say she is perfectly recovered. The above narrative, however, wonderful, we are assured, is strictly true. The substance of it was transmitted by Dr. Keigham, a physician of character at Newcastle, to Mr. Latham, F.R.S. at Darford, in Kent. Mrs. Liddell is near 60 years of age, and has been accustomed to take large quantities of

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, DIS-
COVERIES, &c.

At the commencement of the New-year, the Theological Society at *Haverham* proposed a prize of a gold medal, value 400 guineas, for the best treatise "On the Folly of Superstition, the absurdity of dogmatizing on theological subjects, and the proper medium to be observed between those two extremes."

with a great variety of most delicious fish but are abandoned within the last seven years to such a degree, that on the most moderate comparison not more than one in ten live great their former haunts.

Between the Landward and Rindal-fjord lie four broken rocks, three of which are in the fair way, and the other nearly in the same direction with the Rindal-fjord, which renders that passage exceedingly dangerous at low tide. On one of the above-mentioned rocks is fifteen feet water; on a second, but four above the third, on some low tides the water has been seen; the fourth is nearly as the third. These rocks ought to be laid down in the charts.

MEDICAL CASES.

A prisoner in *Idoy*, bit by a mad dog, had an interval of fifteen hours, in which he drank easily, and without agitation, large quantities of various liquors.—Of nine persons in the same prison bit by the same dog, one only was attacked by the hydrophobia; and he recovered the first not the last bitten, nor the most wounded. He fell sick after four months and died hydrophobous and convulsed, but without delirium. *Land. Med. Jour.* A *ready vomit in cases of poison*. A pinch of snuff, or a little powdered tobacco. *Ibid.* The red bark is in much less esteem abroad than the quill-bark.—When quill-bark not two years ago sold in Italy for three shillings and sixpence a pound, the red bark sold for fourteen-pence. *Ibid.*

Mr. Charles Noble, who died lately at Canterbury, being opened, the largest stone was taken out of his bladder that can be remembered. It filled the whole pelvis, and the bladder was distended to an immoderate size. The stone, which was no where attached, was of a depressed oval figure with the smallest end downwards, tolerably regular in its shape, very compact, and weighed 17 ounces avoirdupois. It measured 12 inches in circumference; was two inches thick at the broadest end, and two and a half at the narrowest, towards the neck of the bladder. From the smaller extremity a small fragment was broken off, which, with the gritty sand that accompanied it, would have weighed about half an ounce more. Mr. Noble began to feel symptoms of the stone 20 years ago; and had taken all the lithontriptics that have acquired any character; but for the last five years had wholly been under the care of Dr. Benj. Chandler of Canterbury, who by an abstemious and bland diet and keeping his bowels lax, had so far succeeded as to enable him to enjoy the company of his friends every evening over a game at quadrille during the winter, and to walk abroad in the summer, till five weeks before his death; when he was in constant pain, owing, as the Doctor supposes, to the breaking off of the fragment, though he does not attribute his death to that immediate cause. *Ibid.*

95; increased in the marriages 95; increased in the births 38. At Liverpool, last year, there were christened, males 1088, females 913; in all 2001—Buried, males 748, females 722—In all 1470.

State of the population of Denmark and Norway, as well as of that king's dominions in Germany.

In the Islands of Zealand, Moen, and Bornholm

Denmark, Lalande, and Falster 143,988

Bishopric of Aarhus 147,942

Ripen 99,923

Alborg 80,872

Wiburg 59,399

Isle of Fero 4,784

Norway 723,141

Iceland 46,801

Stetwick 243,605

Holstein 134,685

Gluksbourgh 10,072

Kiel 75,000

2,023,028

To this is added a state of the military force of that kingdom, viz. Marines, 25 ships of the line, and 15 frigates fit for service;

Land forces,——infantry in Denmark and Holstein 45,378, Norway 31,053; cavalry 10,478. Total 66,909.

M. Maillaunce, a philosophical politician at Lyons, has just made some accurate observations on the population of 128 parishes in Auvergne, Lyons, and Rouen, and, in opposition to the general opinion, has discovered that in the space of 62 years the population has increased in those places more than one-eleventh part. In 1682, according to an accurate account taken by the famous Colbert, Paris contained 720,000 inhabitants. In 1760 the number, according to the Abbe Expilly, was reduced to 600,000, or to 550,000 according to M. de Buffon; but as during the last 32 years the births have continually exceeded the deaths, M. Maillaunce thinks Paris again upon the increase.

The Political Journal of Berlin, for December, gives the following as a correct list of the land forces of the great powers of Europe in time of peace: Austria 290,000, Russia 470,000, Prussia 224,431, France 192,000, the United Low Countries 37,000, Great Britain and Ireland 58,000, Sweden 49,000, Denmark 67,000, Poland 15,000, Turkey 110,000, Venice 8000, Naples and Sicily 30,000, the See of Rome 5000, Tuscany 30,000, Sardinia 40,000, Spain 98,000, Portugal 20,000, Saxony 26,000, Brunswick 16,000, Bavaria 24,000, Wirtemberg 6000, Hesse Cassel 2000.

Among the numberless phenomena, not accounted for by naturalists, may be reckoned the migration of sea fish, a fact of unquestionable notoriety, recently confirmed on the eastern coast of Ireland and western coasts of Scotland, which formerly abounded

to Mr. Wood, but merely to do justice. She was sure of the day and the time, and sure of seeing Mr. Wood, and paying him the trifling owed him. She was cross-examined till she grew angry. She was questioned by counsel about having to long in paying the rent? He answered was, Suppose she did? Her husband did not find fault, and further, the counsel, had no right to call her to account.

Miss Sawyer, her husband, being sworn, contradicted his wife's evidence in every circumstance, and on his cross-examination was perfectly recalled.

Robert Red, a working gardener, sworn.

He recollected digging up the garden on the Monday before the last. He had finished about four o'clock, and he met Mr. Wood in the passage, and told him, now his garden was ready for his company. He went into the kitchen, and while he was there he heard a voice at the bar which he thought he knew. Days the boy, it is Miss Sawyer's

come to pay my mother her husband's score. He was cross-examined. Believed Wood had a great coat, but was not sure whether he had or no—Wood had been all, but he did not know what was the matter with him.

Joseph Adams (a day-labourer being sworn, said, He carried a bottle of ketchup to Mr. Wood's house on the 11th of October, saw and spoke to Mr. Wood, and the clock struck five while he was in the tap-room.

Add to the above positive witnesses the testimony of the following respectable persons to his character:

Richard Mann, Esq; brewer; Gregory Bates, Esq; his landlord; Rev. Mr. Whitechurch, Mr. Parker, Mr. Parr, bradymerchant; Mr. Murrel, broker and appt-

mer; Mr. Brougham and his mother.

Prisoner Brown's defence.

He was so conscious of his innocence, that he would challenge all mankind to charge him with one dishonest act; and he most solemnly declared, he was not one of the persons who committed the robbery with which he was charged. He trusted, that by the aid of Divine Providence, that guards the innocent, he should be able to prove to the satisfaction of the court and jury, that on the day and at the time the prosecutors charge, the robbery to be committed, he was at his mother's house, and could not be one of the persons who committed it.

Edward Lewis, sworn, said, He had asked the prisoner's mother's house, the sign of the King's Arms in Chapel-street, and did not suppose he had missed it; this time 20 years. He was there on the 11th of October, and well remembered seeing the prisoner at the bar there about five o'clock in the afternoon. He was positive to the hour and day. This constant hour of going was about a quarter after five, and he well remembered seeing the young man sitting by the kitchen

fire. He could not be mistaken in his person, for he had known him ever since he was born. Being asked, said, he was a day-labourer, and lived at No. 40, Theobald's Row. Miss Owen sworn. She lived with the prisoner's mother. She remembered the prisoner's being at home on the 11th of October, and that he went to bed early that night. He was rather a little intoxicated, and went to bed before the club met. She was certain of the day, because they had a lottery club which met that night, and she remembered him coming in about three in the afternoon that day when they had all dined, and having a red herring for his dinner. And his mother said, He need not have a red herring to make him dry, he had had drink enough. William Webb sworn. Knows the prisoner Brown well, and remembers drinking with him at his mother's house on the 11th of October in the afternoon. The witness came through the passage in his way to the kitchen with a halpenny worth of apples in his hand. He asked the prisoner if he would eat an apple, and he knocked the apple out of his hand under the grate; this was about four o'clock. He was sure as to the time, because he went to the water it was of clock, to water his horses; said, he was addressing Mr. Parker, who rents stables on the premises, and keeps horses to let out. He did not know whether the prisoner had horses of Mr. Parker. He knew he did not hire one of him that day. Mr. Haggley, Mr. Duke, Mr. Leman, were sworn to his character; and Mr. Caird, counsel for the prisoner, said, many more were ready if necessary.

Judge Abbott just observed, that as the jury had been attentive to every thing that had been sworn, he should not take up their time with recapitulating the evidence. He would only remark on the great fallibility there was in swearing to the appearance of persons. Sir Thomas Davenport, who is a person of character and respectability, was so doubtful convinced in his own mind that the prisoners were the persons who robbed him; yet it must be owned there has been instances evidence to the contrary. The jury with one voice gave their verdict, NOT GUILTY.

NOTICE.

At Newby, in the last year, there were 1988 christenings; 1175, burials; and 848 marriages. Increased in christenings 343; burials 166; decreased in marriages 144; trials 321; married this year by licence 144; by banns 906.

At Preston, last year, there were 143 christenings; 81 marriages; 167 burials. Decreased in the burials 81; decreased in the christenings 37; increased in the marriages 2.

At Blackburn there were, in the last year, 448 christenings; 116 marriages; and 250 burials. Increased in the christenings

attended by an officer from Bow-street, came readily, and being positively sworn to, they were both fully committed. On circumstances, the counsel said, must not be omitted; and that was, the mare which the short man rode when he committed the robbery, was identified as his mare.

The witnesses were then called. Sir Thomas Davenport, being sworn, said, the first thing he observed that struck him was, the prisoner Brown, who, with a long horse pistol pointed to the coachman, bid him stop. They were then (about the hour and on the road as mentioned by the counsel), going home at the rate of six miles an hour, and on being stopped, the short man came to the window on that side where Lady Davenport sat, and ordered it to be let down, and presently came the taller man to his side, and both prey nearly at the same time demanded their money. Brown had a handkerchief over the upper part of his face, standing to his nose, with his hat a little up. Wood's face had a handkerchief over it, pretty much in the same manner. Sir Thomas had his money loose in his pocket, two guineas and some silver, which he gave Brown into his hand, looking attentively at him at the same time; and Lady Davenport gave Wood her money, in a small round purse. Lady Davenport was putting her watch behind her, which Wood observed, and said to Sir Thomas, "I'll search the chariot, and if I find any thing concealed, by God I'll blow your brains out. At that instant his handkerchief dropped a little. Sir Thomas looked earnestly at him, and he seemed to hold it at a little distance from his mouth, and by the impression he then made upon his mind, Sir Thomas thinks he could not be mistaken in him; they then demanded their watches, and Sir Thomas delivered his to Brown, and begged his Lady for God's sake to give the other man hers, as he seemed to be a very resolute man. Brown appeared somewhat in awe of the other, and when Sir Thomas gave him his watch, said, "Damn you, you have more money, and tell Sir Thomas's left hand pocket. Lady Davenport's watch was a gold watch, which had an outer case chased, but at that time had only a seal-skin case, a seal chain, two seals, one a family seal, with other little trinkets. Sir Thomas's watch had gold inside and outside cases, and a gold cap, a plain steel chain, and two seals; it was made by Mudge, and cost thirty-three guineas. All this while, which could not be less than seven or eight minutes (for the short man seemed as composed and collected as he could have been in any the most deliberate act), the sun shone full in their faces, and Sir Thomas had time to make such observations as convinced him that he should know the persons of both of them.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 8th of December, Thomas Wood and George Brown were indicted for feloniously stealing Sir Thomas Davenport, on the highway, on the 11th of October last; putting him in fear, and taking from his person a gold watch, two guineas, and one shilling in money.

The indictment was opened by Mr Shepherd; and the case stated by Mr. Silver, who said, that on the 11th of October last, about five o'clock in the afternoon, as Sir Thomas Davenport was returning home with his lady from Marlow, on the Bdgware road, two men passed them, who the coachman believed meant to rob them. They first stopped the servant on horseback, and made him dismount, and, after putting their handkerchiefs over their faces, returned and stopped the carriage. The short man attacked Lady Davenport, and demanded her money; she both: after receiving their money, they demanded their watches, and Lady Davenport making some hesitation, and endeavouring to conceal her watch, was observed by the short man, who, upon his stirrups wore a dreadful oath, that he would get off his horse and search, and, if he found any thing concealed, he would blow her brains out. Being terrified by his threats, she gave him her watch, having given him her purse before, and then the tall man, in a low whispering voice, said, "Your pocket-books! Ay, said the other in a rougher tone, your pocket-books: being abused by Lady Davenport, who was then much frightened, that they had no pocket-books, they bid her not be afraid, and turning their horses rode deliberately away. They were about ten minutes in committing the robbery, seemed in no haste, and when they passed the four man, the tall one was seen to deliver to the other the purse and the watch which he had taken from Lady Davenport, as if the tall one had only been servant, and the short one the master. As soon as Sir Thomas got home, he sent to Bow-street an account of the robbery, and a description of the watches, and persons of the robbers; but no intelligence was procured of either till the 11th of November, when Sir Thomas going up St. Martin's Lane observed two men in horseback, who instantly struck him were the identical persons who robbed him. He followed them till they came to a stable-yard in Chapel-street, where they put up their horses, and having that done, he applied to the office in Bow-street, whose officers soon took Brown into custody, and afterwards sent for Wood to his house, in Kenilworth-town, who excited himself at first from attending; but being afterwards waited on by the coachman,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The contest between the Emperor and the Dutch seems already in a fair way to be terminated amicably. Her Imperial Majesty of Russia, who, by the magnitude of her empire, and the wisdom of her counsels, has rendered herself respectable, has thought fit to interest herself in the preservation of the peace on this occasion. Three days before Christmas-day, her minister, M. Kalitchoff, at the Hague, received the following memorial from St. Petersburg, which he immediately delivered to the president of the States-General :

" Her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias has never lost sight for a moment, since the beginning of her reign, of the happiness and tranquillity of Europe in general ; it was therefore with the most lively concern, she received intelligence that the negotiations between the States-General and the Emperor, her friend and ally, had been interrupted by acts of hostility, which would seem to put it out of the power of his Imperial Majesty to take any other steps than such as the support of his dignity in the face of Europe should suggest. Her Majesty the Empress has given too many marks of the interest she takes in the peace and prosperity of the Republic, not to be confident that their High Mightinesses will consider the invitation which she now sends them, to devise means for opening again the way to accommodation, as the fruit of the most pure and laudable desire to restore tranquillity, and prevent hostilities that might end in open war, and disturb the peace of all Europe. Her Majesty therefore requests their High Mightinesses will think of the means that their wisdom may suggest, to bring the dispute to an amicable conclusion, a consummation as salutary as it is useful to both parties."

To the above memorial the answer is said to be in substance, " That their High Mightinesses were ready to renew the negotiations, which had not been broken off on their side ; and that they flattered themselves that her Imperial Majesty would condescend, by her good offices, to dispose the Emperor to agree to it, in order to effect an accommodation, such as would not hurt his dignity, nor the independence of the Republic, &c."

Besides the above memorial, her Imperial Majesty is likewise said to have written to the King of Prussia ; and the papers have given the following as a translation of her letter :—" My advantageous sentiments respecting the house of Prussia, sentiments of which I have given efficacious proofs, permit me to hope for the same on their part. I expect it the more, as I have ever been convinced of their reciprocal affection. The war which is preparing between the Emperor of the Romans and the Hollanders excites the immediate attention of the cabinet of

Gen. MAO. January, 1785.

Berlin, of which the Dutch endeavour, by all sorts of intrigues, to secure the accession. Your wisdom acknowledges that the pretensions of the Emperor are equally just and moderate. Nature herself had granted to the Austrian Low Countries the use and advantage of the river in dispute ; Austria alone, by virtue of the law of nature and nations, is entitled to an exclusive right to the use of the river in question. So that the equity and disinterestedness of Joseph the 1st. can only impart this right to other people, it belonging exclusively to his States. The sentiments of Austria merit esteem and attention ; but the avidity of the Dutch, and the judgement which they permit themselves to assume on account of the treaty of Munster over the house of Austria, are notorious, and blameable in every respect.

" Nothing can be alleged with foundation in favour of Holland, therefore she merits not the assistance of any foreign power. The consequences, which these Republicans are drawing upon themselves by their obstinacy must be submitted to the moderation of the Emperor alone. I am firmly resolved to assist his pretensions with all my land and sea forces, with as much efficacy as if the welfare of my own empire was in agitation. I hope that this declaration of my sentiments will meet with the success which our reciprocal friendship deserves, and which hath never been interrupted.

CATHARINE."

Though the above letter, neither in style, sentiment, or propriety, appears to be genuine, yet, as it furnishes a new argument in favour of the Emperor's claim, we have thought it fit to be inserted. There are not a few who look upon the navigation of the Scheldt as a mere pretence to lay the foundation of a war, which, if once begun, must terminate in more important consequences ; and it must be owned, that a war once kindled, in which so many powers must inevitably be involved, cannot well be closed without the revival of old claims, and the regulation of new boundaries. But it is with empires as with families. Wise men, do not however, chuse to bring clear and undisputed rights into question, at the risque of acquiring their rights to which the title is ever liable to be disputed. But this is not all ; the leading powers of Europe have other objects in view to engage their attention. Her Imperial Majesty of Russia has the settlement of her newly acquired territories much at heart, and has caused the following account of what lately happened in Georgia to be published.

Georgia has suffered, time immemorial, from the hostile incursions and ravages of the Tartars residing at the foot of Mount Caucasus. These people frequently quitted their hords, and plundered all the low country about them, sacking towns, and carrying the inhabitants into captivity. These people have

of

of late united into one body, dared to pass the river Alazan, and make an inroad into Georgia, a country subject to the Russian empire, but on the 14th of October last their temerity met with its just reward; they were attacked, defeated, and completely routed, by a party of troops under the command of Major General Samoilow. We lost on this occasion only two chasseurs killed, and fifteen wounded; of the latter number unfortunately was the brave Lieutenant Col. the Prince of Hesse Reinfels, who died of his wounds the third day after the action."

The military preparations of the Turks, and the troubles which have arisen in *Transylvania*, give daily more and more serious alarms to the court of Vienna.—Letters from *Großwaradin* are filled with the horrors occasioned by the *Walachians*. On the first of November a band of these rebels massacred four officers of justice, who attempted to arrest one of their chiefs. On the 2d, they assassinated 25 gentlemen, as also the Bailiff Brad, who had retired into the village of *Krisler*. The evangelic pastor of the place and his wife were beheaded with a hatchet. On the 3d, they blew up the house of the receiver-general of the customs in the village of *Rabitz*; and *Mad. Balogh* was thrown down from the uppermost story of her house on some pitchforks, held up by the barbarians. *M. Balogh* and a number of other gentlemen and their wives were knocked on the head. After having set fire to the house of *Geo. Kolona*, a Reformed preacher, they threw his two children into the flames. *Mr. Crisgar* was hanged and cut to pieces. His wife and children could not escape death. A detachment of the regiment of *Crossi* arrived at the time when these executions were committing, killed 30, and dispersed the rest.

Constantinople, Nov. 20. *M. de Boligny*, minister from Spain, had his first audience the 5th of this month, in which he delivered his credentials to the Grand Seignior, and the presents of the King his master: the usual ceremonies were observed on the occasion. The Spanish minister was invested with a magnificent pelisse, and his suite with pelisses of less value. Among the presents of the court of Madrid, was the large field tent, which King Ferdinand made use of in the camp of *Oceanua*; it is lined with red velvet, richly trimmed with gold lace and tassels, divided into separate apartments fit for a whole court, and is surrounded with a large gallery.

It is given out, that the commission, with which the above minister is charged, relates chiefly to the mediation which his Catholic majesty wishes the Porte to undertake in order to accommodate the differences that now subsist between the Spanish nation and the States of Barbary; and the following letter from *Mr. Dun*, the English proconsul to the above States, seems to give some colour to the above report. "*Port Mahon, Dec. 15, 1784.* I have

been prevented continuing my letter by the most cruel and disagreeable alarm which could have occurred. Fifteen or twenty sail of Barbary corsairs invest, and are every instant expected to land, in order to pillage, murder, and make as many slaves as they can; the whole town is in the utmost confusion; they have neither arms nor ammunition to defend themselves, nor have they any place to fly to for security; the Governor, however, is very diligent, and has sent to the Continent for a supply. God knows what we have to expect should they land while we are here, especially in the night-time. The English who are here claim my protection, thinking that, being missioned to the States of Barbary, I might command some attention from the Algerines. The inhabitants of this island have justly deserved the chastisement they are now threatened with; they were traitors to the English, by encouraging secretly the Spaniards to besiege us; now they have lost our protection, they feel the change, and bitterly lament it. They had enriched themselves by the trade with the Algerines, and they took the first opportunity of shewing their ingratitude, by a general petition to go volunteers in the late expedition. What have they as present or ought to expect from that uncivilized nation, who from knowledge of their unfriendly intention towards them, are resolved to invade them; indeed, I think, there will be as bloody a scene as imagination can paint. The Minorquins, when they now see an Englishman, follow him, and question to know if their dear Johns (by which epithet they formerly were pleased contemptuously to distinguish our nation) will ever return. They pray for the Russians; nay, even the Turks, to take the island in preference to its remaining in the possession of Spain.

By other letters it appears that the Algerine corsairs are growing formidable to the Spaniards in every quarter.

The Syren, Capt. Greave, just arrived at Portsmouth, brings advice that the port of *Malaga* was blocked up by a fleet of seven stout vessels from twenty-four to thirty-six guns, bearing the flag of the Day of Algiers; so that not a ship belonging to Spain can pass. The Barbary nations have one and all joined in a war against the Catholic King; and their conjoined force in the Mediterranean is become so very strong, that the trade of Spain is there at a perfect stand. And unless the court of Madrid take some very spirited measures, their other branches of commerce are in a fair way of annihilation.

Letters from *Leghorn* likewise say, that a squadron consisting of nine xebecs, two barks and six half-galleys, had sailed from Algiers; to attempt some enterprizes on the Spanish ports in the Mediterranean;—probably the same which appeared off Port-Mahon.

Leghorn, Dec. 13. By a Ragusan vessel from Tunis, in five days, advice was received here, that the plague continued to

carry

carry off near five hundred persons daily in that regency: and that above thirty thousand were already dead.

The corporation of *Calais* have resolved to erect a monument, to perpetuate the memory of the two intrepid Aeronauts (see p. 71).—Blanchard receives 1000 Louis d'Ors, in consequence of his accomplishing his attempt to cross the channel in his balloon; this was the promised reward of the French King; who, to say the truth, is never slow to reward ingenuity, although he is cautious in admitting the claims of every pretender.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The letter from Gov. Hastings, of which mention has already been made, (Vol. LIV. p. 949), has since been made public, of which our readers will, in this Magazine, find a faithful abstract. (see p. 18).

Fort St. George, July 24, 1784. The *Ponburne* and *Foulis* sailed for China July 25, 1784. The *Middlesex* arrived at Madras June 9, and was expected to sail for China in a day or two after July 28. The *Barrington* arrived at Madras June 11, and sailed for Bengal June 25. The *Contractor* arrived at Madras June 19, and was expected to sail for China in a day or two after July 28. The *Valentine* arrived at Madras June 29, and sailed for Bengal July 14. The *Hillborough* arrived at Madras July 11, and sailed for Bengal on the 26th. The *Earl of Mansfield* arrived at Madras July 21, and remained the 28th.

To the accounts likewise which we gave in our last, of the sufferings of the prisoners, who unfortunately fell into the power of Tipoo Saib, the particulars that follow may be added. They are extracted from a letter written by an officer who shared in common with Mr. Hubbard, the severity of heavy chains, hard fare, and cruel imprisonment. "Immediately after he [Tipoo] had taken us at Biddinore, he repaired to Mangalore where Capt. Nugent had arrived with his Battalion, who joined the garrison, which consisted of one grenadier battalions, the 9th battalion of Scapoys, and the 42d, besides about 100 Convalescents, from the different corps, who could not be removed. With this small force did Capt. Nugent, to his immortal honour, hold out for six months; and for the last month they were fighting in the ditches for frogs, having nothing else to eat. At this critical moment, the news arrived of peace, and Tipoo endeavoured by every means to prevail with the French to continue with him, but they withstood his threats and solicitations.

AMERICAN NEWS.

In the preamble to the act lately passed by the General Assembly of the province of *Pennsylvania*, for the abolition of slavery, the Assembly rejoice, that it is in their power to extend a portion of that freedom to

others which the hand of Providence hath extended to them. "It is not, they say, for them to enquire why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the several parts of the earth are distinguished by a difference in feature and complexion; it is sufficient for them to know, that all are the work of an Almighty hand; and they esteem it a peculiar blessing, that they are enabled, this day, in commemoration of their own happy deliverance from that estate of unconditional submission to which they were reduced by the tyranny of Britain, to manifest the sincerity of their professions, and to give a substantial proof of their gratitude:

"Be it therefore enacted, &c. That all persons, as well Negroes and Mulattoes, as others, who shall be born within this State from and after the passing of this Act, shall not be deemed and considered as servants for life, or slaves; and that all servitude for life, or slavery of children in consequence of the slavery of their mothers, shall be, and hereby is, utterly taken away, extinguished, and forever abolished."

Philadelphia, Oct. 6. Capt. Martin, just arrived in a brig from Port-au Prince, brought with him a man belonging to a sloop, the *Intrepidity* of Boston, that had foundered at sea. This man, with two others, when the vessel went down, were fortunate enough to get hold of a part of the gunwale that had parted from the ship; on which they supported themselves till next day, when two dropt off, and the surviving man continued five days in this perilous situation before he was seen and taken up by Capt. Martin.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A great cause came on to be tried in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, on the 3d of Dec. 1784, between the King and Mess. Connor, merchants, which was decided in favour of the latter. The subject of litigation was as follows: On the equalizing duties being passed, there was a duty of 11d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound laid on tobacco imported from America, but by some mistake tobacco imported from Great Britain or elsewhere, was not mentioned. Mess. Connor therefore entered a large quantity of tobacco from Great Britain (the duty of which, if entered from America, would have amounted to upwards of 3000l.) but under an old unrevoked Act of William and Mary, at 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound; and in consequence of the omission in the late Acts for equalizing the duties have got this verdict, by which they will clear 2000l.

From the most undoubted authority we learn, that the White Boys daily receive rapid accessions to their numbers. Several counties, who heretofore only heard of their name, are now unhappy sufferers from their depredations. In the county of Clare a few days since, we hear, a poor old and infirm

firm clergyman of the Roman Catholic persuasion was forcibly taken out of his bed, and put to such torture, that he died the next evening, for venturing to preach the preceding Sunday against the infatuation of those deluded transgressors of law and order.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

On 24th of December, about 9 at night, a fire was discovered in the ship *Anne*, Capt. Kidd, lying in the middle of the harbour of Leith, the flames of which burst from the cabin. The vessel was lying in the third tier from the Quay; and it being low water, it was next to a miracle that the whole fleet, more than 200 in number, were not all reduced to ashes. Fortunately for Leith, in about three quarters of an hour the fire was got under; but never were human abilities more vigorously exerted than upon this occasion.

At a Court of Sessions at Edinburgh a cause was determined in which Mess. Richardson and Co. of Perth, merchants, were plaintiffs, and the Edinburgh insurers defendants. The merchants had shipped a cargo of salmon from Berwick for Venice, and insured the same; each barrel valued in the policy at 3l. 5s. The ship proving leaky, and the weather tempestuous, the ship-master put into St. Lucar, where the salmon were sold for 2l. 10s. per barrel; upon which the merchants, Richardson and Co. raised an action against the insurers, to recover the loss. The insurers contended, that by a N. B. in the policy, "corn, seed, salt, fish, fruit and flower, are warranted free from all average, unless general, or the ship be stranded," and therefore was exempted from all partial losses, such as were claimed by the plaintiffs, by the express terms of the policy. The plaintiffs contended that the N. B. respected only the perishable nature of the commodities during the voyage, but that all other losses stood upon the same footing with the general inference. The Court found, without going into the import of the N. B., that the loss claimed did not fall under the policy.

The sentence in favour of Lord Adam Gordon and Mr. Alves by the commissioners, as mentioned in our last, has since been reversed by the Court of Exchequer.

COUNTRY NEWS.

At *Hassings* a fisherman was shot through the head by a light dragoon, three of whom were called to the assistance of the revenue officers, in seizing boats of an illegal structure, according to the directions of the late act against smuggling. The man was making off to sea, to save his boat, when the soldier fired his musket, and shot him through the head. The Coroner's Jury have brought in their Verdict *Willful Murder*—The smugglers, it is said, had drawn their vessels, dur-

ing the severity of the season, into creek and harbours about the coast, of which the revenue officers being apprised, they have made their account in seizing almost a whole smuggling navy.

At a coal pit near *Manchester*, on Saturday the 11th of December, as soon as the first man had got down to work, a large part of the mouth of the pit fell in and shut him up in total darkness. Every effort was tried to deliver him from this dreadful prison, but without effect, till the Saturday following, when, to the astonishment of all who saw him, he was dug out alive; but a most shocking object, worn down by fatigue in endeavouring, by incessant labour, to work his deliverance, and emaciated with hunger and thirst till he was to appearance, a living skeleton. He languished a few hours, but no means could preserve his life.

At *Sparton* in *Cheshire*, about 7 o'clock in the morning of the 2d of December, one of the large reservoirs of water belonging to Mr. Davis's cotton-mills (near two acres in extent, and about four yards deep) burst its bank, and threw the whole neighbourhood into the utmost consternation. Fortunately the water made its way through the doors and windows of the manufactory (two floors of which only gave way) or the whole pile of building must have been levelled with the ground. The water flowed in the street with irresistible impetuosity. The cellars of many houses were instantly filled, and the lower chambers of some damaged to a very great degree. The hurry and confusion of men, women, and children, endeavouring to save themselves from the rapidity of the current, can hardly be described. No lives were lost; and the whole damage is said not to amount to more than 1000l.

Letters from the *Isle of Man*, where the last remains of old British honesty are still supposed to reside, take notice, as a rare instance, that a house at the North end of the island had lately been robbed of 98l. but that on the inhabitants on the neighbourhood being summoned to appear, in a certain day, before a Jury of Enquiry, to clear themselves upon oath from the theft, the robbers, dreading to add perjury to the robbery, had secretly restored the money, before the day appointed, to the place whence it was taken.

At *Whitehaven*, in the course of last year, there were 349 christenings, 91 marriages, 401 burials. Increased in christenings 23; decreased in marriages 20; increased in burials 62.

At *Carlisle* there were births, males 103, females 230, in all 133; burials, 153. The births of the Dissenters are not included.

At *Slifford*, in the last year, there were 451 marriages, 1404 baptisms; and 1052 burials.—Increased in marriages 108; increased in baptisms 202; decreased in burials 21.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

On Wednesday, the 8th of December last, the weather took a most remarkable turn in the Southern climates of Great Britain. From very mild, a gentle frost, just intense enough to break up the roads, set in from the North: it was accompanied with a fall of snow, that in less than 24 hours laid the flat country every where level as a plain, so that the most experienced stage coachmen had no certain signal to direct their way. Even the post-boys and their horses (the guides most to be depended upon) were unable in many places to proceed; and where they were daring enough to make the attempt, were obliged to remain at the first sheltering place till the roads could be made passable by the labour of men. The mail-coach from Bristol was twice in the night dug out of the snow on Marlborough downs; and, when it reached Marlborough town, the passengers were glad to stay behind, while the drivers with astonishing perseverance proceeded with the mail, and brought it in only a very few hours later than usual to the Post-office in Lombard-street. A greater interruption to business and travelling has not been felt since the general improvement of the roads by the establishment of turnpikes. For two days afterwards, the frost was intense, and the cold excessive; but though the country wore the livery of winter, the inhabitants, in comparison with those of the Northern climates, felt little of the rigours of it.

Much about the same time the winter began in Holland: before the 13th, the rivers were all covered with ice and snow; and in France the Seine was frozen over so early as November.

On Thursday, the 25th of November, the hotel of Prince Strembergh at Brussels took fire; and there being no water to be procured for more than two hours, the upper part of the hotel was by that time all in flames, which being increased by 130 measures of wood just laid in, every effort made to extinguish them proved ineffectual. Nothing remains but the bare walls. The Monks exerted themselves, but the common people seemed rather indolent.

On the 20th of December, in the dead of night, a fire broke out in the hotel de Thoulouze at Paris, which lasted near four hours, and was not got under till the whole angle of the left wing was burnt to the ground. The linen wardrobe, the collection of medals (the rarest perhaps in Europe), and part of the library, fell a prey to the fury of the flames. The chapel, vestry-room, and all the riches they contained, were likewise reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at 360,000 livres. It was occasioned by the servants over-heating the stoves. The Duke and the Princess de Lamballe were in the house that day, and his Highness with great presence of mind gave the necessary orders for extinguishing the flames. His Highness,

who joins to his other virtues a profound piety, was next day seen at his church, rendering thanks to the Almighty, for his mercy that the whole building was not consumed.

During the month of December, the Elector of Saxony had a very narrow escape for his life. While he was engaged in the chase, he had taken a bye-road, which led to some frightful precipices. Fortunately two women, who were at work in the woods, apprized his Highness of his mistake; and on taking a view of the country, he was struck with horror at the danger he had escaped. After rewarding his deliverers, he returned as directed by the women, and fortunately joined his associates without hurt.

There is now at Paris (if their prints can be believed) a wild man, lately caught in the woods of America 200 miles beyond the Lakes. He was taken, as the story goes, by a party of Indians, who had often seen him, but being swift of foot they never could come up with him. At length he was discovered asleep, and then they surprized and bound him; he is said to be near 7 feet high—but 'tis added, that half a bear was found by him! The wild men hitherto found were not carnivorous. Man in his natural state is not armed to attack a bear.

A young African Prince has likewise been lately brought over, and introduced at the Court of Versailles, probably with a view to give a turn to the coffee-house conversation in the city of Paris. He is allowed 1000 Louis d'ors a year during his stay, and is said to be son to the King of Dogria, a country united to the kingdom of Benin, and watered by the river Formosa, which runs under the Line. His father's subjects amount to upwards of four millions, and his army consists of 80,000 negroes, and upon the whole his people seem to have more civilized ideas than their neighbours. Indigo may be easily cultivated in those parts, and become a trade of consequence, as it grows wild in many districts of that kingdom.—If his father is so great, why pension the son?

The Edict for the new Loan in France, though it has been registered, and in part subscribed, yet a great deficiency is like to ensue from the tinesse of those who had the distribution of it. It creates a loan of 125 millions of livres in 125,000 bills of 10000 livres each, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. and reimbursible in 25 years with increase of capital. At first it went at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. above par. but has since sunk considerably, and it is supposed will soon be below par. as the money'd people have discovered, that too large a proportion hath been given through favour to those who have not money to pay for it.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

Dec 11.

Came on before the Chief Baron of the Exchequer and a London Jury, a second
cause,

cause, wherein Capt. Sutton of the *Iris* (see Vol. LI. p. 617) was plaintiff, and Commodore Johnstone, defendant. The plaintiff on the former trial having obtained a verdict for 5000*l.* the defendant moved for a new trial on a plea which was deemed valid by the judges. A new trial was granted. And Mr. Erskine went over the same ground he had done before, by establishing the conduct of Capt. Sutton on the day of action at Port Praya; though, as he observed, a very material witness (Lieut. Bruce) was absent, who had appeared on the former trial, whose place, however, was supplied by

Lieut. Read. This officer's evidence was of more weight by being compared with that given by Lieut. Bruce on the former trial, the judge having referred to his notes for that purpose; both tended to prove, that previous to the action, the *Iris* had the misfortune to lose her top-sail; that by this accident the working of the ship was materially retarded, and her progress was impeded; that the first accident was soon followed by a still worse, namely, her foretop-mast being carried away; that in consequence the *Iris* unavoidably fell astern of the *Romney* (the commodore's ship) about a mile or more; that, notwithstanding these accidents, every possible exertion was used on the part of Capt. Sutton, who in the evening was not more than two cables length and a half at most from the *Romney* in a line edging down towards the enemy; that the mainmast was likewise wounded; that no blame was cast on Capt. Sutton from the 17th of April, 1781, the day of action, till the 22d elapsed, when Capt. Lumley was sent on board; and that if the Captain's conduct had been thought reprehensible, there were opportunities enough to have called a court martial.

These facts being established, the jury awarded an additional 1000*l.* to the former verdict.

Dec. 16.

At a court of Common Council holden at Guildhall, the bill for raising 2000*l.* on the inhabitants of London, towards the orphans fund passed into an act.

Dec. 23.

The drawing of the lottery ended, when No 30,791 was drawn a prize of 20*l.* and as last drawn was entitled to 1000*l.*

Dec. 31.

It was reported, but on what authority we know not, that a waiter at one of the gaming houses in St. James's-street, got in Christmas-boxes, from the members of the established clubs above 500*l.* A nobleman, who in the course of the week had won 80,000*l.* gave him 100*l.* of his winnings. Early one evening he peer lost all his money, and, as it is not unusual, borrowed a sum from the waiter to begin again, and, as has been said, afterwards won the above sum—This story, whether true or false, should awaken the attention of the legislature, in

order to preserve from absolute ruin young men of fortune, who set no bounds to their extravagance at play. Whoever could be proved to have won above a certain sum in any one year, should forfeit double to the crown. This perhaps might be one mode of putting a stop to ruinous gambling among the great.

A gentleman and his wife in Cheapside, being without a servant, requested an acquaintance to let their daughter, a young girl of 16, be with them till they could provide themselves. The gentleman having occasion to stay out late, the girl was left to sit up for him, who unfortunately falling asleep, some of her cloaths took fire. Awakened by the flames, she strove in vain to extinguish them. In her fright she ran up to her mistress's room-door, who, terrified by her shrieks, rose and opened it, but, seeing the girl in flames, suddenly shut it again. Some other people in the house, hearing her, hastened to her assistance. The fire had scorched her in so dreadful a manner before it could be extinguished, that she languished five days, and then expired.

Saturday, Jan. 2.

Being New-year's-day, their Majesties and several of the Royal Family, came from Buckingham-house to St. James's, and were present at the performance of the Ode (see p. 53), as was the Prince of Wales; afterwards they attended the court and drawing-room, at which were present many of the Nobility, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and several Bishops, and most of the foreign Ambassadors, who came to pay their compliments to their Majesties, on account of the new-year. The fashion of the Court was poppy-coloured satin waists and trains: their heads ornamented with poppy-coloured ribbons and flowers.

Wednesday 5.

Was executed George Owen, convicted of forging and publishing an order upon the Assay-office with intent to obtain several pair of silver-buckles sent there to be marked according to the late Act of Parliament. He was to have been executed with the other prisoners the Wednesday before; but respited only, as it should seem, to increase his sufferings. He was a young man of some expectations; and by the death of his father entitled to an estate of 50*l.* a year, and a considerable sum of money. He expected a reprieve to the last, and in that hope was indulged, by the humanity of the sheriffs, with a longer time than usual for prayer.

Friday 7.

The wind being N. N. W. very moderate, and the sky clear, Mr. Blanchard, accompanied by Dr. Jeffries, took his departure for the Continent in his balloon, from the Castle at Dover. Nine bags of ballast; the French edition of Mt. Blanchard's Voyage with Mr. Sheldon; a large inflated bladder, containing a number of letters from people

people of distinction in this country to several of the French nobility; a compass, and some philosophical instruments; a small bottle of brandy; two beautiful silk ensigns, English and French; a few biscuits; and two cork jackets; made the whole of their cargo. The ascended at 13 minutes past one, close to the large gun (well known by the name of Queen Anne's Pocket Pistol). Mr Blanchard kept the balloon in exact equilibrium for a considerable time. The greatest silence reigned among the numerous concourse of spectators, until Mr. Blanchard had got so far from the cliff as to be over the sea: he stood erect in the car, and saluted the spectators most gracefully, by bowing, taking off his hat, and waving his ensign. He was then cheered by the loudest acclamations.—*A more particular account of their departure, with a sketch of their balloon, in our next.*

Saturday 8.

Dr. Jeffries appears to have written the following letters to his friends in England, which has since appeared in all the papers.

"Calais, Jan. 8, 1785.

"Heaven has crowned my utmost wishes with success; I cannot describe to you the magnificence and beauty of our voyage. When about mid-channel, and at high elevation, we had such a prospect of the country as surpasses my descriptive faculties; when two-thirds over, we had expended the whole of our ballast. At about five or six miles from the French coast we were again falling rapidly towards the sea, on which occasion my noble little captain gave orders, and set the example, by beginning to strip our aerial car, first of our silk and finery: this not giving us sufficient release, we cast one wing, then the other; after which I was obliged to unscrew and cast away our moulinet; yet still approaching the sea very fast, and the boats being much alarmed for us, we cast away, first one anchor, then another, after which my little hero stripped, and threw away his great coat. On this I was compelled to follow his example. He next cast away his trowsers. We put on our cork jackets, and luckily at this instant we found the mercury beginning to fall in the barometer, and we soon ascended much higher than ever before, and made a most beautiful and lofty *entré* into France exactly at three o'clock. We entered rising, and to such a height, that the arc we described brought us down just twelve miles into the country, when we descended most tranquilly into the midst of the forest *De Falmores*, almost as naked as the trees, not an inch of cord or rope left, no anchor or any thing to help us, nor a being within several miles. My good little captain begged for all my exertion to stop at the top of the first tree I could reach. I succeeded beyond my comprehension; and you would have laughed to see us, each without a coat of any sort, Mr. Blanchard assisting at the valve, and I holding at

the top of a lofty tree, and the balloon playing to and fro over us, holding almost too severe a contest for my arms. It took exactly twenty-eight minutes to let out air enough to relieve the balloon without injury. We soon heard the wood surrounded by footmen, horsemen, &c. and received every possible assistance from them. I was soon well mounted, and had a fine gallop of seven miles. We were invited to the chateau or seat of Monsieur de Sandrouin, where we received every polite attention, and were led through a noble suite of apartments, to partake of an elegant refreshment, &c. and at nine sent away in an elegant chariot and six horses, but under a promise that we would call at the chateau of M. Brounot at Ardingham, where we stayed about an hour, and then set off again as before towards Calais, where we arrived between one and two this morning. I was surprised to find the difficulties of access; five very strong gates, bridges, &c. the guards very vigilant, but had all orders to let us pass, the commandant having set up for us. We visited him, and were very politely received; but the attentions of M. Mouron and his family exceeded all description. This morning the mayor, governor, commandant, and officers, in a body, the king's attorney-general, &c. have been to pay us a congratulatory visit, and we have been complimented, as they compliment the king alone, by sending us the wine of the city.—A patent is now making out to make my captain a citizen of Calais. We are receiving honours and attention much above our merit." (See p. 67).

Mr. Blanchard's letter from the same place.

"We arrived here safe and well, and are at this moment with Mr. Mouron, to whose house we came last night. At the instant of my writing to you, the magistrates are busy in preparing me a patent to make me a citizen of Calais. To this singular honour, they have added that of sending me the wine of the city, a compliment paid only to Royalty, and inviting me to a public dinner. I cannot express my feelings on these marks of favour, which honour me far more highly than my feeble efforts have deserved.

"M. le Commandant, who had so politely attended our arrival, and made the gates of the city to be opened to us, has behaved in a manner not less flattering. They drew out their cannon to salute us immediately on our appearing above the French coast; and I can scarcely finish this billet, so eager are they to felicitate me on an event which has doubtless been attended with much danger; for we were two hours on the sea, and had never reached hither but by stripping ourselves of all our cloaths. By the next post I will give you a more exact and circumstantial detail. I am, &c.

"BLANCHARD."

Monday 10.

This day Lieut. Gen. Haldimand, Governor

nor and Commander in Chief of the province of Quebec, arrived at his house in May-Fair, and has been since introduced to his Majesty.

Wednesday 13.

The Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when Edward Payne, one of the fresh-water pirates, who robbed the ship *Elbe* (see vol. LIV. p. 791) of dollars, to the number of 10,000, was capitally convicted.

Thursday 14.

The purser of the *Ganges E.* Indiaman, Capt. Dempster, came to the East-India-house with the agreeable news of the arrival of the above ship off Cape Clear in Ireland, but in want of cables, &c.

Monday 17.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when eleven convicts received sentence of death for various crimes.—Mr. Rose, in the absence of the Recorder, officiated, and was very pathetic and solemn, in pronouncing the dreadful, but necessary, sentence of the law.

Tuesday 18.

Being appointed for the annual celebration of her Majesty's birth-day, their Majesties, the Princess Royal, Princesses Elizabeth and Augusta, with Prince Edward, and several others of the royal children went to St. James's, to receive the compliments of the nobility. At noon the Park and Tower guns were fired; and a brillianter appearance of the great officers of state, foreign ministers, nobility and persons of distinction, attended the drawing-room than has been known on the like occasion for some years. His Majesty appeared in a scarlet coat, elegantly embroidered with gold. His star, George, and epaulet, were diamonds uncommonly rich. Her Majesty wore a plain Conquetot satin, trimmed with a rich point lace; her head-dress without diamonds. In the evening there was a splendid ball. The general court dress was rich fancy satins, and the new manufacture of Irish tabbinets and poplins elegantly trimmed. The gentlemen dressed mostly in velvet, but several appeared in plain and corded tabbinets. At night there were illuminations.

The Medical Society of London held their annual meeting, as usual, in honour of her Majesty's birth-day. The oration was delivered by Dr. Ralph, and, after choosing their president and officers for the year ensuing, the Society dined together at the Devil Tavern, Temple-bar.

Wednesday 19.

A balloon was this day launched from Ranelagh Gardens, Dublin, in which Mr. Crosbie was the only traveller. An incredible number of spectators attended his ascent, which at first was slow, perpendicular, and majestic; but soon began to rise with astonishing velocity, insomuch that in three minutes and a half he was out of sight. He was for some time enveloped in clouds, and the first object he saw, when disengaged, was

the light-house in the harbour, a little above which he found himself crossing. Being totally unprepared for crossing the Channel to England, he had presence of mind instantly to open the valve, by which a sufficient quantity of air was soon evaporated, and he came to the ground by an easy descent on the Strand of Clontarf. This hair-breadth escape spread universal joy among as numerous a multitude of spectators as ever assembled together in that kingdom on any occasion, having all given him over for lost. Had it been high-water, he must inevitably have perished.

Thursday 20.

The Lords of the Treasury have sent orders to the Commissioners of Customs, to enquire into the particulars of the illicit conveyance of sheep and wool to the coast of France. This is preparatory to a bill to be brought in this session, for effectually putting a stop to this injurious practice.

This day his grace the Duke of Rutland opened the session of the Irish Parliament, with a most conciliating speech from the throne, which produced unanimous and loyal addresses from both Houses of Parliament, almost without debate.

Saturday 22.

In this day's Gazette there has appeared a most loyal and animated address from the gentlemen, clergy, freemen, and freeholders of the city of Dublin to his Majesty, in which they declare their rooted abhorrence of every attempt to create unjust and dangerous discontents, tending to subvert the constitution in church and state; they reject with indignation the interference of any body of men unknown to the laws and constitution; and they cherish a firm and unchangeable attachment to the connection with their sister kingdom, as the great bond of mutual strength and safety. This address was signed by 21 peers and 1121 commoners, &c.

Tuesday 25.

The Prince of Wales attended the House of Lords, as a private peer. He was seated in the row below the Earls, and by the side of Lord Mount Stuart.

The Earl of Galloway officiated as Lord High Chamberlain of Great Britain in the room of Sir Peter Burrell who is abroad. In that capacity he assisted at the introduction of the two new Marquisses into the House of Peers. He carried a white rod in his hand, and over his Earls robes were his collar of the order of the Garter.

The session was opened by the following most gracious speech from the throne.

“My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“After the laborious attendance of the last session of parliament, it has given me peculiar pleasure that the situation of public affairs has admitted of so long a recess.

“Among the objects which now require consideration, I must particularly recommend to your earnest attention the adjustment of such

such points in the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland as are yet finally arranged: the system which will unite both kingdoms the most closely on principles of reciprocal advantage, will, I am persuaded, best ensure the general prosperity of my dominions.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that, notwithstanding any appearance of differences on the continent, I continue uniformly to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their good disposition towards this country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; I confide in your liberality and zeal to grant the necessary supplies, with a just regard, as well to the economy requisite in every department, as to the maintenance of the national credit, and the real exigences of the public service.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The success which has attended the measures taken in the last session towards the suppression of smuggling, and for the improvement of the revenue, will encourage you to apply yourselves with continued assiduity to those important objects. You will, I trust, also take into early consideration the matters suggested in the reports of the commissioners of public accounts, and such further regulations as may appear to be necessary in the different offices of the kingdom.

"I have the fullest reliance on the continuance of your faithful and diligent exertions in every part of your public duty. You may at all times depend on my hearty concurrence in every measure which can tend to alleviate our national burthens, to secure the true principles of the constitution, and to promote the general welfare of my people."

His Majesty having withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor informed the house that Henry Cowper, Esq. had been nominated as Clerk Assistant, in the room of Samuel Strutt, Esq. deceased, and wished to know if the house approved of his appointment: which being agreed to,

Earl Temple took his seat as Marquis of Buckingham, as did the Earl of Shelburne as Marquis of Lansdown.

The Lord Chancellor then read the speech, and the Duke of Hamilton moved the address, which was seconded by Lord Walsingham, and carried without opposition. It was, as usual, an echo of the speech.

In the House of Commons, the King's speech being twice read by the Speaker;

Mr Phillips rose, and after a short but elegant speech, expressive of his feelings on the tender regard shewn by his Majesty for the common interest and happiness of all his subjects, he concluded, with moving, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, which motion was seconded by

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Mr. Edwards, who frankly acknowledged that, independent of any other consideration, his attachment to the present ministers and their measures was a sufficient inducement for him to pay every tribute of praise to the best of Kings, for taking into his confidence men capable of conducting the public business, and of uniting in one common bond of interest two sister kingdoms, whose prosperity so much depended, not on their professions, but on the principles of mutual trust and confidence in each other's friendship. He was happy, he said, to see men at the head of affairs, who had the address to secure the good-will of contending nations, without taking any part in their quarrels; and he congratulated the House on the fair prospect of peace before us, which would enable the minister, by wise and virtuous measures, to restore public credit, and to lighten the heavy burdens of the people.

Lord Surrey owned, that, by the tenor of the speech, there was a possibility of supposing a supply for the present year unnecessary, and by consequence the people eased of their burdens; but he was too well acquainted with the necessities of Government to give credit to any such idea. He could not therefore assent to the motion, as in the whole course of his parliamentary experience, he had never read a speech so remarkably deficient and excentric. The material points to have been touched, namely, the reform of the representation—the right of trial by jury—the military establishment—but not a word of these in this matchless composition.

Mr. Pitt defended the speech.

Lord North declared his willingness to consent to the motion; but perfectly agreed with the noble Lord [Surrey], as to the excentricity and deficiency of the speech.

Mr. Burke diverted the House with his usual flow of satirical irony, on the merits of this favourite composition; and then, with a transition that was natural to him, applied the asperity of his remark to the ruinous state of our East Indian possessions.

Mr. Fox inveighed against the violation of the constitution, in the measures that had been pursued in Ireland, by the attachments from the King's Bench against the sheriffs, who had acquiesced in the legal and constitutional exercise of their duty.

Mr. Pitt, in answer to Mr. Burke, wondered not to hear the Right Hon. member exclaim against the shortness of the speech. He was a friend to long speeches.

He was replied to by the three preceding speakers.

And the address was agreed to, *una voce*.

Monday 31.

Dispatches were brought to Lord Sidney's office, from Lord Torrington at Brussels, which mention that preliminaries of peace had been agreed on between the Emperor and the Dutch, which will soon be made public.

T A B L E

TABLE OF THE TIMES OF THE NEW AND FULL MOONS, AND OF
THE ECLIPSES, FOR THE YEAR 1785.

	New Moon	Jan. 11,	47 min. past 1	Morn
	Full Moon	25,	9	Morn
Sun ecl. invisib	New Moon	Feb. 9,	43 min. past	Noon
	Full Moon	24,	45	3 Morn
	New Moon	Mar 10,	34	10 Night
	Full Moon	25,	12	10 Night
	New Moon	Apr. 9,	37	7 Morn
	Full Moon	24,	4	2 Aftern
	New Moon	May 8,	25	4 Aftern
	Full Moon	24,	23	3 Morn
	New Moon	Jun. 7,	57	1 Morn
	Full Moon	22,	37	2 Aftern
	New Moon	July 6,	47	Noon
	Full Moon	21,	39	11 Night
Sun ecl. invisib	New Moon	Aug. 5,	40	1 Morn
	Full Moon	20,	48	7 Morn
	New Moon	Sept. 3,	31	4 Aftern
	Full Moon	18,	33	3 Aftern
	New Moon	Oct. 3,	30	9 Morn
	Full Moon	17,	25	Midn
	New Moon	Nov. 2,	24	3 Morn
	Full Moon	16,	32	10 Morn
	New Moon	Dec. 1,	46	8 Even
	Full Moon	15,	40	10 Night
	New Moon	31,	54	Noon

tab. Jac. Ferguson.

Comput. E. Foord,

If to the time of the New Moon you add 7d. 9h. 11m. it shews the mean time of the first Quarter; and the same time, added to the Full Moon, gives the mean time of the last Quarter.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- Jan. 1. Natural Son—Harlequin Junior.
 3. Double Dealer—Arthur and Emmeline.
 4. Venice Preserv'd—The Chaplet.
 5. Beggar's Opera—Bon Ton.
 6. Fair Quaker—Irish Widow.
 7. The Carmelite—Gentle Shepherd.
 8. Jealous Wife—Arthur and Emmeline.
 10. The Tempest—Harlequin Junior.
 11. Hamlet—Englishman in Paris.
 12. The Carmelite—The Ladies' Frolick.
 13. Cymon—The Alchymist.
 14. Mourning Bride—The Author.
 15. Love in a Village—High Life below Stairs.
 17. Venice Preserv'd—The Waterman.
 18. The Tempest—The Alchymist.
 19. The Carmelite—Gentle Shepherd.
 20. The Chances—The Caldron.
 21. Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
 22. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
 24. clandestine Marriage—Ditto.
 25. The Gamester—The Author.
 26. Double Dealer—The Caldron.
 27. The Maid of Honour—The Padlock.
 28. Natural Son—The Caldron.
 29. The Maid of Honour—Bon Ton.
 31. School for Scandal—The Caldron.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Jan. 1. Follies of a Day—The Magic Cavern.
 3. Ditto—Ditto.
 4. Ditto—Ditto.
 5. Ditto—Ditto.
 6. Fontainebleau—Ditto.
 7. The Hypocrite—Ditto.
 8. Oroonoko—Ditto.
 10. Ditto—Ditto.
 11. The Follies of a Day—Ditto.
 12. Richard the Third—Ditto.
 13. The Follies of a Day—Ditto.
 14. All in the Wrong—The Maid of the Oaks.
 15. Follies of a Day—The Magic Cavern.
 17. Richard the Third—Ditto.
 18. Follies of a Day—Ditto.
 19. Venice Preserv'd—Ditto.
 20. Follies of a Day—Ditto.
 21. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.
 22. Follies of a Day—Ditto.
 24. Venice Preserv'd—Ditto.
 25. Follies of a Day—Ditto.
 26. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.
 27. Ditto—Ditto.
 28. Venice Preserv'd—Ditto.
 29. Follies of a Day—Ditto.
 31. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the Grand Duchess of Russia, a princess, who has been baptized Helen.
 Dec. 14. The Qu. of Naples, a princess, who was baptized by the names of Maria-Antonietta - Theresa - Amelia - Johanna - Baptista - Francesca - Gaetana - Marianne - Lucia.

24. Lady of Thomas Hammersley, esq; banker, a son.

Jan. 14. Lady of Sam. Gardener, esq; of Bedford-sq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Capt. Thomas Darnell, in the Baltic trade, to Miss Ruddock.

Edward O'Brien, esq; to Miss Alsop.

John H. Innes, esq; of the 66th regiment, to Miss Margaret Dickson, youngest daughter to the Dean of Down, and sister to the Bishop of Down and Connor.

Mr. Chapman, master of the academy at Wandsworth, to Miss Bennett.

Dec. 18. At Swansea, Glamorganshire, John Wynne, esq; to Miss Martha Aubrey, youngest sister of Richard A. esq; of Clongnor.

22. Edward Philips, jun. esq; M. P. for the county of Somerset, to Miss Lockyer, eldest daughter of Thomas L. esq.

24. At Epsom, Surrey, Captain Auriol, to Mr. Berber, relict of the late R. B. esq; who died in November, 1782, in Bengal.

Jan. 1. William Weaver, esq; to Mrs. Hall, relict of Thomas H. esq.

2. By special licence, Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. to Miss Howell.

6. Francis Henry Tyler, esq; to the hon. Miss Raper, eldest dau. of Lord Teynham.

John Ellis, esq; to Miss Parker, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter P.

At Edy-Weston, co. Rutland, rev. Thomas Winstour, R. of Westwell, co. Oxf. to Mrs. Hall, relict of the late rev. Dr. Charles H. Dean of Bocking.

10. Tho. Nevill, esq; to Miss Draper, only dau. of Daniel D. esq; lately returned from the East Indies.

Henry Peters, esq; to Miss C. Morrison.

Rev. Samuel Wells, to Miss Lake.

11. At Margate, Mr. John Mitchener, of the New-Inn and Parade hotel, to Mrs. Cross, widow, of the same place.

15. Mr. Cleveland, surgeon, Gracechurch-street, to Miss Sally Ward.

16. Archibald Long, esq; to Miss Catherine Anne Lewis.

17. James Cumberland Bentley, esq; of the navy, to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Staunton.

William Smith, esq; to Miss Sus. Davis.

James Edmunds, esq; to Miss P. Stephens.

18. Rev. Sackville Austen, R. of West-Wickham, Kent, to Miss Anne Lombard.

James Douglas, esq; to Miss Levingham.

21. Lieut. Swaffield, of the navy, to Miss Sophia Alcock.

27. Nash Casale, esq; to Miss Moore.

Thomas Blackford, esq; of Northaw, Herts, to Miss Moore.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Bath, aged near 50; Langhorne Burton, of Enderby, co. Linc. esq; He was educated at Trinity College, Camb. and from thence removed to one of the inns of court; but not pursuing the law as a profession, he resided chiefly upon his estate at Enderby, where he acted in the commission of the peace with such ability, temper, and impartiality, as will make his death severely felt in that neighbourhood. To his high character as a magistrate (for which useful office few persons were better qualified) may be added his liberality to the poor, in which he was eminently conspicuous. He had been for some years severely afflicted with the gout, of which disorder he died in December last; soon after his arrival at Bath. He married Miss Walker, a lady of fortune, by whom he has left no issue.

At Harford, co. Hunt. in an advanced age; John Squire, esq.

At Culworth, co. Northampt. in her 75th year, Lady D'Anvers.

At Addington, co. Bucks, aged 94, Mrs. Philips, mother of Mr. P. coroner of Middx.

At Finnington Farm, co. Somerset, aged 82, Mr. Francis Morris, a wealthy farmer, and father of J. A. M. esq.

John Benson, esq; treasurer to the county of Middlesex.

William Pym, esq; of Little Wymondley, co. Herts, a lineal descendant from the celebrated Patriot.

Mr. Kennedy, huntsman to his Majesty.

At Beachworth, Surrey, in his 63d year, the rev. John Allen, M. A. vice-principal of Magdalen-hall, Oxford. He may be said to have lived almost his whole life in the University. He was for many years under-librarian of the Bodleian library; afterwards tutor, and vice-principal, of Magdalen-hall. By his attendance at the library, he gratified his appetite for reading, and looked into as many books as most men of his time: but he never wrote nor published any thing but a few Sermons. He was inducted into a college living, but obtained no higher preferment. But, though he never rose to a prebendal stall, he enjoyed what was in his possession, which was more than a competency, with great thankfulness of heart. His residence at Oxford, which was only interrupted, by being a private tutor in Berkshire for some time, occasioned his frequently serving the office of pro-rector. Whilst in that station, he made a Latin speech, in which language he was a master, in the Theatre, on his presenting the King of Denmark to the degree of Doctor of Laws. He always mentioned this honourable, though little, circumstance with pleasure, for he was a friend to kings. He was deeply read in civil and ecclesiastical history, and in polemical divinity. If he was a low-churchman in politics, in religious affairs he was thoroughly episcopal, and even an Athanasian. He was very

very convivial; his conversation entertaining and instructive; *interdum non inficatus*. His moral character was unimpeached. His parts were rather useful than brilliant, and he was fitted for a station that demands learning, patience, and steadiness. He went to take his leave of the University, and of his Hall, before he died; and on his return into the country, in an irrecoverable illness, he quitted the mortal scene, where, to the satisfaction of himself, his relations, and his acquaintance, he had performed his part as well as most men. He was never married: a mode of life that would have come too soon to him in his youth, and in the decline of life is almost always too late.

At Newington-Butts, after a long and severe illness, Mr. John Wimberley.

At Reading, Mr. Dancy, master of the Blue Posts, Russell street, Covent-Garden: He was walking in Reading church-yard with his son, a child of four years old, and suddenly dropped down dead. His father and mother died within three days of each other, about a year ago, at his house in Russell-street.

Near Maudstone, in his 74th year, Mr. Gen. Turner. He had buried four wives, by all of whom he had issue, and was the reputed father of 47 children.

At Gellyhyr, Glamorg. Joseph Pryce, esq.

At Whiddon-park, Devonshire, John Bailey, esq. By this gentleman's death, one of the Honiton petitions to Parliament, for an undue election there, drops; but the borough petition is to be presented, at the request of 140 voters who stood forth in his favour.

At Sarr-castle, Ireland, the lady of Lord Massey.

At Doncaster, aged 75, Mrs. Delabone, relict of the late H. D. esq; of York, and sister to Sir Robert Burdett, bart.

At Yarm, aged 74, Mrs. C. Leighton.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Amey Forster, youngest daughter of John Forster, esq; formerly of that place, and brother of John Forster, D.D. rector of Elton, co. Huntingdon. Notwithstanding she had the misfortune to be deaf from her cradle, she had learned to read, to write perfectly well, and to converse familiarly with her acquaintance.

In the beginning of Oct. last, at Rome, the Marchioness of Accorambani, sister to Sir William Murray, of Polmaise, in Scotland.

At Annapolis, Maryland, after a long indisposition, Sir Robert Eden, bart. governor of that State previous to the late revolution.

Oct. 14. At Montreal, in Canada, Lieut. Piers Welsh, of the 29th reg. of foot.

Nov. 7. This morning the body of Capt. Richard, commander of the British packet Reebuck, was discovered in the water, at New York, opposite to where his ship was moored. No marks of violence whatever appearing upon him, it was concluded by the coroner's inquest that he had met an accidental death. His numerous social and moral virtues had so endeared him to the inhabitants of that city,

that each individual appeared emulous to shew every mark of respect to his memory. The different British, Irish, and American ships paid him due nautical honours, and his remains were followed by a very great concourse of citizens.

27. Rev. Mr. Spiter, of Reading, an old and valuable correspondent to our Magazine.

Dec. 10. At East Malling, Kent, aged 78, Tho. Hartley, M.A. R. of Winwick, Northamptonsh. author of many excellent discourses, a treatise on the Millennium, &c. He was a person of rare natural endowments, and employed them in that best of purposes, the promotion of real internal piety: preferring this to all forms and names amongst men, he sought out the sincere lovers of it, under the different religious distinctions, to be his friends and companions. His faith was not a dead or imaginary faith, for he shewed it by his works. In his conversation and deportment he was humble and devout, abounding in love; of charitable sentiments towards others; inoffensive as a child; instructive as the man of wisdom. Beyond a moderate supply of his necessities, he only esteemed this world's goods as the means of a generous beneficence, which he constantly practised. His life adorned his doctrine, and who can doubt but that the end of such a life is blessed? He translated into English the writings of Baron Swedenborg, with whom he had been acquainted, and of whom he was a great admirer.

14. At Mansfield, aged 76, Mr. Charles Thompson, who was one of the factors of the company of merchants of London trading through Russia into Persia, at the time when the factory at Reft, in the province of Gilan in Persia, was pillaged of goods to the value of 80,000*l.* by one of the pretenders to the throne after the death of Nadir Shah in 1747, and that trade thereby totally annihilated. Since his return home, he has lived many years at Mansfield. His remains, agreeably to his own desire, were deposited on Nottingham forest, about two miles from Mansfield, near the road leading to Southwell, in a grave six yards deep, which is to be walled round, and encircled with palisades. Over his head there will be a rose tree planted, and at his feet a laurel tree. He has bequeathed 100*l.* to the General Hospital near Nottingham; 10*l.* each to ten clubs at Mansfield; the interest of 500*l.* for the benefit of the poor of that town, 4*l.* each yearly; and to several indigent relations the sum of 100*l.*

18. At Honiton, Yorkshire, aged 108 years, Mrs. Margaret Scurral.

22. After a short illness, the rev. Joseph Bridges, M. A. sub-chauher of York cathedral, and V. of St. Martin's, Coney-street.

24. Sir Samuel Burford, knr. some time since a vice-consul in Italy.

25. At Vauxhall, Mrs. Aston, wife of J. A. esq.

26. In Marsham-street, Westminster, Mr. Four

Farnborough, formerly merchant in New Engl.
27. In Queen sq. Westminster, in her 90th year, Mrs. Cracherode, mother of the rev. Mr. C.

. At Hackney, Mr. David de Castro, forty-one years head reader to the Portuguese Jew synagogue in Bevis-Marks.

At Chelsea, much regretted, of a cancer in his mouth, Edward Wynne, esq; barrister at law, eldest son of the late Serjeant Wynne. This gentleman's knowledge and proficiency in polite literature could only be exceeded by his charity and benevolence. He printed (without his name), but did not publish, "A miscellany, containing several law tracts," 8vo. 1765; viz. 1. "Observations on Fitzherbert's *Natura Breuium*, with an introduction concerning writs, and a dissertation on the writ *De non procedis in Affixis Juratis*, and on the writ *De Leproso amovendo*." 2. "An inquiry concerning the reason of the distinction the law has made in cases between things annexed to the freehold, and things severed from it." 3. "Argument in behalf of unlimited extension of collateral consanguinity, with extracts from the statutes on which the question arose." 4. "Account of the trial of the Pix. Observations on the nature and antiquity of the court of claims." 5. "An answer to two passages in the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors." 6. "Observations on the antiquity and dignity of the degree of Serjeant at Law."—The two last were by his father, who, in the former, refuted an aspersion cast on his character by Mr. Walpole (see Astlebury's "Epistolary Correspondence," vol. I p. 181.) Mr. W. published (anonymously also), "Eunomus, or dialogues concerning the law and constitution of England. With an essay on dialogue," 4 vols. 8vo. 1774. In this elegant and truly Ciceronian work, Mr. W. with great learning and ingenuity, supported the immense and complicated fabric of the laws of his country. Dying a bachelor, his estates, together with his house at Chelsea, and his very valuable library, collected chiefly by his father and himself, devolve to his brother, the rev. Lutwell Wynne, of All Souls college, Oxford.

28. Aged 78 years, Dr. John Pearce. He was formerly many years an eminent apothecary in Corbet-court, Grace-church-street, but since retired to Stoke Newington, where he took his degree, and practised with general satisfaction amongst his neighbours and his friends, till the death of his wife, soon after which he returned to London, where he lived to the time of his death with his son, an eminent attorney in Cretched-friars. His religious persuasion was that of a dissenter to the forms, though not to the principles, of the church of England—his leisure was occupied in the most liberal researches into the truths of religion, of philosophy, and medicine, and he embellished all these with the culture of polite literature—these pursuits in-

fluenced all his conduct, and endeared him as a husband, a father, a friend, and a man—all were his friends, for he lived without enemies—his life was happy, for he lived without guile; and his death was lovely, for a gentle sigh was his angelic harbinger to eternal felicity.

29. In his 89th year, at South [Windsor, Essex, the right hon. Sir Tho. Parker. He was admitted of the Middle Temple, May 3, 1718, and called to the bar, in that society, June 19, 1724; on May 17, 1736, he received his majesty's writ, commanding him to take upon him the degree of serjeant at-law, and was sworn at the chancery bar June 4, and the same day a patent was sealed, and he was sworn king's serjeant before Lord Chancellor Talbot. On July 7, 1738, a patent was sealed, constituting him one of the barons of the court of exchequer, into which office he was sworn before his great patron and friend Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. On April 21, 1740, a patent was sealed, constituting him one of the justices of the court of common pleas. On November 27, 1742, he received the honour of knighthood, and on the 29th of the same month a patent was sealed constituting him lord chief baron of the court of exchequer. On the 21st of January, 1768, his patent being renewed, he was again sworn into the lord chief baron's office, where he presided longer than any of his predecessors had ever done. He resigned his high office in November, 1772, full of years, integrity, and honour. And, as the last distinguishing mark of his sovereign's approbation and favour, for his long and faithful services, he was, on the 20th of the same month, sworn one of his majesty's most honourable privy council. He was twice married; first, to Anne daughter and coheir of James Whitehall, esq; of Pipe Ridware, in the county of Stafford, by whom he has left two sons, Thomas Parker, esq; the present possessor of Parkhall, and George Parker, esq; of Lichfield, both in Staffordshire; secondly, he married Martha daughter and coheir of Edward Strong, esq; of Greenwich, in Kent, by whom he has left two daughters, Martha, married to Sir John Jervis, knight of the Bath; and Lætitia, to the rev. Thomas Heathcote, second son of Sir Thomas Heathcote, of Hurley-lodge, Hants, bart. Through a long and exemplary life he invariably preserved, united, and adorned the characters of a steady friend, an upright judge, and a sincere Christian. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Parkhall.

At Staplehurst, Kent, advanced in years, the rev. John Taylor, D.D. rector of that parish, in the commission of the peace for that county, and one of the proctors in convocation for the diocese of Canterbury.

In the latter end of this month, at Aix, in Provence, the rev. John Knight Taylor, fellow of New-college, Oxford, chaplain and private

private secretary to Lord Chesterfield, ambassador to the court of Spain.

Jan. 1. Aged 71, Mr. Richard Hillis, who, after forty years industriously pursuing business, retired from it with honour and an excellent character. It would seem vain and ostentatious to relate the many benevolent and generous actions of the deceased; it will be only necessary to pay due attention to an authentic anecdote transmitted to us by a correspondent of character:—At one period of his life, a contemporary, for whom he had contracted an intimate friendship, became distressed in his affairs; and at a meeting of the creditors, and investigating the cause, it evidently appeared not to have originated from any fault of his own, but from his unavoidable connections with others in business. The deceased acquainted them, that he had left his friend 1000*l.* in his will; but as 1000*l.* at that moment would be of much more use than ten times the sum at his death, he begged leave to present him with two Bank notes of 500*l.* each; an action rarely to be met with in the present day.

2. At Croydon, — Purrier, esq; merchant. Peregrine Cust, esq; brother to Sir John C. Cust, the late Speaker, uncle to Lord Brownlow, and M. P. for Lichester.

Mr. Purser, attorney, in Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, and vestry-clerk of St. Dunstan's in the West.

3. Mrs. Elizabeth Mollyn, house-keeper of Hampton-court palace.

6. Mrs. Redwood, of Bromley, Kent, relict of the late Jeremiah R. esq.

7. In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-sq. of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Frances Jeffreys, a maiden lady of fortune.

At Ealing, Mr. Wood, coal-merchant to his Majesty.

In a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Gerard, many years house steward to the Countess Dowager of Albemarle.

At Chelsea college, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Lieut. Col. Dawson, late of the Old Buffs.

8. At Hammersmith, William Freke, esq. At Cowbridge, aged 105, Mrs. Wilkins, a widow lady.

At Cumberwell, co. Wilts, after a lingering illness, the right hon. Lady Maria Coventry, second dau. of the Earl of C.

9. In Lamb's-conduit str. J. Balchen, esq. At Whitehall Lodge, Mr. Rein, porter to the water-gate there, and at St. James's.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, William Spark, esq; lately elected master of the Trinity-house of that port.

In Queen-square, Westminster, Humble Ward, barrister at law, and first cousin to Lord Dudley and Ward.

Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Mr. Benjamin B. F. S. A. of Lamb's Conduit-street.

Edw. Vaughan, esq; alderman of Shrewsb. 10. In his 76th year, at his house in Great Kirby-street, Hat-on-Garden, Mr. Nevil Fether, one of the worthiest-hearted men

that ever existed. He was formerly an eminent sword-cutter in Great New-street, but had retired some years from business, and devoted his whole time and attention to acts of beneficence and humanity. His neighbours, both in town and at Eosfield, where he had a country-house, will have cause to regret the loss of so worthy a friend, and the necessitous will lament their benefactor.

11. At Belton, co. Linc. aged 8 years, the hon. Miss Frances Cust, eldest daughter of the right hon. Lord Brownlow, by his Lordship's second wife, Frances, sole daughter of Sir Henry Banks, knr.

13. W. Hart, esq; father of the lady of Dr. Milman.

Rev. Dr. Haddon, R. of St. Dunstan's, Stepney.

At Ickwell, co. Bedf. aged 81, Henry Fish Palmer, esq.

In Portland-street, Mrs. Wyndham, relict of the late J. W. esq; of Cromes, Norf.

14. At Goldsmiths'-hall, Edward Reynolds, esq; clerk of the arraigns for the county of Middlesex, and deputy clerk of the arraigns for the city of London, and likewise clerk to the Goldsmiths' company.

At Bath, Mrs. Gilpin, wife of R. G. esq.

15. At Tendring-hall, Suffolk, Edward, son of Adm. Rowley. His death was occasioned by the following circumstance: he went to see a lady in Jermyn street, London, in whose family was kept a little dog, which being interrupted by the child while it was feeding, flew at him, and bit his lip. His friends, having some suspicion that the dog was mad, went to Dr. Hunter, who recommended them to an eminent surgeon, who put a caustic to the lip, and applied such medical treatment as was thought necessary. A few days after, the child went on a visit to some friends at Boxford, in Suffolk, where he complained of illness and pain; a physician in the neighbourhood was sent for, but to no effect; he was seized with the hydrophobia, and died in 24 hours.

John Webb, esq; alderman of Gloucester.

17. At Hereford, rev. Thomas Russell, D. D. canon residentiary and prebendary of that cathedral, V. of Lugwardine and Brampton Brian, and Master of Ledbury hosp.

At Bath, where he went for the recovery of his health, Dr. Raitt, many years an eminent physician at Huntingdon.

In Lime-street, Mr. Thomas Stephens, late of St. Petersburg.

At Mr. Strothoff her brother-in-law's house, in Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, aged 62, Mrs. Burgess, relict of John B. esq; Hamburgh merchant, who died Oct. 12, 1767, and sister of Richard Glover, esq; author of *Leonidas* and other well-known poems.

18. Aged 82, Mrs. Picker, wife of Francis P. esq.

Mrs. Hartley, wife of Sam. H. esq. Tho. Wiggins, esq; M. P. for Oxchampton. George Hill, esq; one of the custodors for the

the city of London and county of Middlesex.

19. At Cecil-street coffee-house, Mr. Nichols, from Quebec.

20. In Stratford-place, the hon. Mrs. Catherine Talbot, mother to the present Earl T.

21. At his house in Bishopgate Street, in his 75th year, Beeson Long, esq. If we were to attempt a character of this gentleman, such as he deserved, the mere representation of the truth would appear like panegyric. To avoid such an imputation, we can only say, that, after a long and well-spent life, during which he endeared himself to the world and to his family, he died revered, lamented, and beloved. His splendid fortune was open, like his heart, to the most liberal contributions of charity. He was governor of several hospitals, a principal promoter of the subscription for the relief of the sufferers in the hurricane at the West Indies; and united the various and more amiable offices of a parent, a Christian, and a citizen of the world! He rose to the Elysium of future bliss, after a single sigh that seemed to breathe out his last wishes for the welfare of his country.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Gregory, wife of the rev. Mr. Gregory, a minor canon of that cathedral.

At Dunmore, Essex, aged 101, John Wigmore, esq.

Mr. Hatchett, linen-draper, Gerard-street.

22. This day, at noon, the remains of the late Mr. Wildman (see our last vol. p. 999,) who left express directions in his will that his body should not be buried till 12 days after his decease, were interred in a vault under St. James's church, Clerkenwell, in a very private manner, the corpse being followed by only one mourning-coach, in which were the rev. Mr. Sellon, Mr. and Mrs. Schreiber, and Mr. Wildman. This gentleman was the original owner of Gimcrack and Eclipse, two of the most celebrated horses that ever started.

In his 72d year, at the parsonage-house of St. Martin's, near Looe, in Cornwall, the rev. Jonathan Toup, R. of that parish, V. of St. Martin's in the same county, and prebendary of Exeter; a gentleman well known to the learned world for his *Emendationes in Suidam*, and other proofs of his eminent critical sagacity.

23. In Old Palace-yard, Westminster, Sam. Strott, esq; many years clerk-assistant to the House of Peers.

Matthew Stewart, D. D. emeritus professor of mathematics at Edinburgh.

26. In Abchurch-lane, Miss Gill, dau. of Ald. G.

28. Richard Bond Knight, esq; formerly of the Bank.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Norbury, D.D. fellow of Eton college, Maple-Derham V. co. Oxford.

Rev. Dr. Heath, fellow of Eton college—both vices Thomas Barnard, dec.

Rev. H. Gretton, B. A. Springfield Bawville, co. Essex, vice C. Gretton, M.A. dec.

DISPENSATION.

REV. Humphrey Sumner, D. D. to hold Duntun Waylet R. co. Essex, with Condock R. and Washbrook V. annexed, co. Suff.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. Williams elected vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, vice Mr. Purser, dec.

Mr. Crowther, solicitor to the city of London, vice Mr. Roberts, dec.

Mr R. Till, collector of the land-tax on waters, pensions, places, &c. in the city of London, vice his father, dec.

B—NKR—PTS.

- T**homas Phippen, New Sarum, butcher
John Standfast, Southwark, grocer
Joel Adams, Portsmouth, tailor
Joseph Harris, Dowgate-hill, merchant
James Foy, Cornhill, glover
David Drummond, Strand, mariner
Benjamin Lang, Proxfield, Wilts, innholder
William Duckley, Market-Harbo', dealer
Peter Chasng, Lawrence-lane, haberdasher
John Armroyd, Gosport, victualler
William Downing, Exeter, cordwainer
James Kunison, Southampton, wine-merchant
John Simpson, Half-Moon-alley, Bishopsgate-street, wheelwright
Peter Newcomb, Southam, Warwick, dealer
Stanley Crowder, Pater-noster-row, bookseller
John Hayton, Carlisle, banker
William Stephens, New Sarum, mercer
John Shute, Leeds, grocer
Richard Drabble, Malbrough, Yorkshire, corn-facter
James Potter, Liverpool, merchant
James Ellis, Nottingham, linen-draper
John Henry Ford, Winchester-str. merchant
Thomas Goulden, Worcester, merchant
John Knight, Fenchurch-street, cordwainer
John Ward, Newgate-street, chinaman
James Lane, Flower-de-luce-court, Fetter-lane, undertaker
John Rothwell, Liverpool, merchant
Moses Moser, Whitechapel, watchmaker
William Hendly, Great Shelford, Cambridge-shire, miller
John Vayley, New Sarum, Wilts, mercer
Thomas B. dily, jun. Penzance, grocer

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 21, 1784, to Jan. 25, 1785.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	709	Males	747
Females	691	Females	734
1400		1477	
Whereof have died under two years old 402			
Peck Leaf 28. 3d,			

Between	2 and 5	124	50 and 60	129
	5 and 10	53	60 and 70	151
	10 and 20	42	70 and 80	110
	20 and 30	113	80 and 90	30
	30 and 40	146	90 and 100	4
	40 and 50	161		

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1	112	55 1/2	56 1/2		71						6s. dif.					16 1/2					
2	112	55 1/2	56 1/2		71 1/2					5 1/2	6					16 1/2					
3	112	55 1/2	56 1/2		71 1/2					5 1/2	4		54 1/2			16 1/2					
4	112 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2		71						3					16 1/2					
5	112 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2		71 1/2						6					16 1/2					
6	112 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2		71											16 1/2					
7	112 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2		71 1/2											16 1/2					
8	112 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2		71											16 1/2					
9	Sunday																				
10	112 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2		71	16 1/2							54 1/2			15 1/2					
11	112 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2		71 1/2	16 1/2										15 1/2					
12	112 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2		71 1/2	16 1/2							54 1/2			15 1/2					
13	112 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2		71 1/2	16 1/2										15 1/2					
14	112 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2		71 1/2	16 1/2										15 1/2					
15	112 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2		71 1/2	16 1/2										15 1/2					
16	Sunday																				
17																					
18																					
19																					
20	114 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2		72 1/2	16 1/2										14 1/2					
21	114 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2		72 1/2	16 1/2										14 1/2					
22	114 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2		72 1/2	16 1/2										14 1/2					
23	Sunday																				
24																					
25	115 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2		73 1/2	17 1/2										14 1/2					
26	115 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2		73 1/2	17 1/2										14 1/2					
27	116 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2		73 1/2	17 1/2										14 1/2					

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

London, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of St. JOHN'S GATE.

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London Evening
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Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2

Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
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Various ANTIQUITIES, STONE, & TOAD-STONE, &c. &c.			

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

London, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.

82 *Meteorological Diary for February, 1784.—Average Prices of Conn.*

Febru- Days.	Barometer. Inch. 10ths		Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29	18	24.	N		cloudy, sun and mist, still.
2	28	17	33	N		clouds and mist, still, cutting wind.
3	30	4	29	NW		fair, sharp wind.
4	30	3	26	SW		bright and still, white frost ¹ .
5	29	6	39	SW	.34	rain and wind.
6	29		33	NW	.12	snow.
7	29	3	31	NW	.08	overcast and gloomy, snow.
8	29	2	31	NW		gloomy, snow lies.
9	29		27	NW	.14	gloomy, snow and rain.
10	29	4	29	NW		fair and still.
11	29	8	25	NW		fair and still, snow lies,
12	29	6	24	E		freezing fog ² .
13	29	7	27	E		cutting wind, snow lies.
14	29	5	29	NE	.06	snow.
15	29	8	26	SE		overcast, still.
16	29	13	26	E		overcast and still.
17	29	14	29	NE		overcast and still ³ .
18	29	14	30	NE		gloomy and still.
19	29	15	30	NE		fog, still.
20	29	10	27	SE		overcast ⁴ .
21	29	6	35	S	.27	thaw, rain, and snow.
22	29	12	40	SW	.14	overcast, snow gone, rain ⁵ .
23	29	16	36	SW		overcast morn. bri. day and even ⁶ .
24	29	16	36	S		louring fog ⁷ .
25	29	12	45	S	.34	clouds and sun, rain.
26	29	8	47	SW		
27	29	7	45	W		clouds, strong wind ⁸ .
28	29	18	38	E		overcast, harsh wind.
29	29	18	34	NE		overcast, frost in exposed places ⁹ .

OBSERVATIONS. 1 Halo round the Moon. 2 Thermometer not higher than 26 the whole day. 3 Frost has fallen 4 inches into grass ground. 4 Air remarkably clear. 5 Winter Aconite (*Helleborus hiemalis*) in bloom. Chaffinch and sky-lark sing. 6 Aurora borealis. Thermom. 50 at 2 o'clock. 7 Snowdrop in bloom. 8 ~~Saxifrage~~ in bloom. 9 Found a grasshopper lark (*Alauda trivialis*) killed by frost.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from February 7, to February 12, 1885.

[illegible]

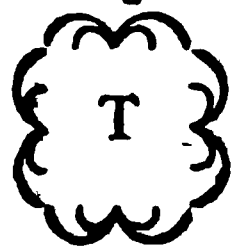
T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For FEBRUARY, 1785.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

Some Account of the late Epidemic Ague, as it appeared in the Neighbourhood of Bridgnorth in Shropshire.



TOWARDS the latter end of January 1784, several people were complaining of a violent pain in the head, with great heat of the body, but without perspiration or rigours; they were restless, and sometimes delirious; the appetite was impaired, with sickness at stomach, and costiveness; the urine was high-coloured, and without sediment; the tongue and fauces were dry and clammy, and most of them complained of thirst; the pulse was quick, but not full. These were the first symptoms of this epidemic; and, where nothing had been used for their relief, they continued with little variation for a very considerable time. Some applied to me who had been ill in this way for three weeks or more, without any remission of the symptoms: and in many cases where medicines had been used (especially the warm cardiacs usually had recourse to by the good old women), much mischief was done by increasing the fever, and every concomitant symptom. The nausea of which they complained, seemed to indicate the propriety of emetics; but these, whether employed in full or in nauseating doses, only did service where they procured evacuation by stool. They hardly ever operated by exciting sweat, nor would the most powerful diaphoretics, however employed, produce any perspiration on the skin. They evidently did hurt, by increasing the circulation, the anxiety, and the delirium; and therefore were very rarely made use of. But purging, however excited, never failed

relieving the symptoms; after a few stools, the fever abated, the thirst diminished, the anxiety lessened, and the patient seemed well of his disease; indeed in some instances this evacuation alone proved a cure; and in every case where it failed of that, it always brought on a regular ague, which soon yielded to the application of the bark. In this way did the affection rage for many weeks, till at length, in the month of March for the first time, it assumed a different appearance; and then the sick were affected with regular agues. Now, the symptoms of which they complained were a violent pain in the head, sickness, cold shiverings, heats, and then sweatings, loss of appetite, and great lassitude. The rigours returned generally every second day. There were however some instances of quotidian agues, but of quartans I had hardly an example. In some few cases the symptoms of the several stages were particularly violent, as inducing coma, delirium, painful micturition, &c. The disease having acquired this regular type, it became more and more general till the month of May, when there appeared the greatest number of the diseased at one time. So general indeed was the complaint, that hardly a family in the country of whatever condition escaped it; though in the town there were comparatively but few instances of the affection. Towards the end of May there was a very evident remission; patients before affected were getting well, and there then occurred but very few instances of the complaint; but about the middle of June the disease returned, nearly with as much violence as before, and fresh patients were applying every day for relief. The disease.

ease continued in full force for about two weeks longer, when it again went off; and by the middle of July most of the affected were gotten well, at least I had hardly a patient with ague at that time.

Whether this epidemic, the history of which I have concisely delivered, really depended upon any particular constitution of the air, is a question of some consideration? I am inclined to think, that its very changeable state had very considerable influence in disposing to the formation of *marsh miasma*, the application of which to our bodies has been long and very justly considered as the most powerful remote cause of intermittent fevers. And from the short account of the weather now to be mentioned, it will appear that the season was such as may be presumed to be very powerful in exciting such miasmata; the large quantity of snow which remained upon the ground in every part of the country for many weeks together, sometimes going off by a thaw, then succeeded by frost, again by snow, and then by rain many times, till at length the wet prevailed all together; such causes continuing and operating, must be very powerful in exciting an unhealthy disposition of the weather; and accordingly we found its effects existed in every part of the country, on the dry gravelly and sandy soil, equally violent with situations exactly different. Many people, it is true, escaped the disease, but more particularly those (as before observed) who lived in the town, and consequently were less exposed to the contact of the air; less employed in working, riding, or walking, on the cold, wet, and damp ground; and therefore less liable to have their perspiration obstructed, or their skin constricted by the application of cold.

Of the state of the weather I am enabled to give only a general account, and my observations are confined chiefly from the 25th of December 1783; previous however to that time the air had been for many days uncommonly mild, so much so that abundance of spring flowers were in blossom in an open garden in this town*. The air on that day was uncommonly cold, especially in the morning part; but about noon there came down a large shower of snow, and the snow continued descending all that day; at the same time there was a disposition to freeze, and at night the frost was exceedingly severe. The frost continued with a very cold wind,

for the most part northern, till January 8, when there was a fall of rain which continued the whole day; but at night the frost returned more severe than before, and in a few hours the streets were covered with ice. The latter frost, which was of seven weeks continuance, did not remit till February 21, in the afternoon, when there came down a very kind, gentle, and continued rain. Some small rain indeed appeared now and then through the course of the frost, but was frozen in its passage from the clouds; appearing as showers of ice rather than rain. Very few fine open days occurred, the atmosphere being for the most part thick, humid, and cloudy. And during great part of this period, the snow returned many different times, often for a whole day together, and lay in great heaps upon the ground, rendering travelling difficult and dangerous. The snow appearing at the same time with the frost, large quantities were accumulated upon trees, and in many orchards did considerable damage, the trees breaking under the weight of the frozen snow. The river Severn was frozen † over in many places, and rendered unnavigable for a long time. After this frost and snow, though they were dissolved in the most favourable manner, very large floods appeared in every part contiguous to rivers, and continued many days. The ground in every situation for a long time afterwards was very cold and wet: at the same time there was a chilly or cold air, with a N. or N. E. wind (except for a few days), without any rain, till the 10th of May, on which day the atmosphere was uncommonly warm and sultry. In the afternoon of this day, violent thunder-storms suddenly poured from the clouds, and were succeeded by very constant heavy rain, which lasted all night, and part of the following day. The weather was afterwards dry, or but very little rain appeared till the 30th of the same month, about noon, when very heavy rain again occurred, and continued during the remainder of the day. Indeed throughout the whole of the following month, rain more or less appeared almost daily, with a S. or S. W. wind; but with the beginning of July fine weather again returned, though during great part of that month we had much rain. And this must suffice for my account of the state of the weather.

Bridgnorth.

WM. COLEY.

(The method of Cure in our next.)

* *Mrs. Rhoads's, Cannon-Hall.*

† *See Gent. Mag. for Jan. 1784, p. 68.*

MR. URBAN, Feb. 3.
THE favourable reception you gave to my hasty sketch of Dr. Johnson, the spontaneous effusions of the heart, encourages me to furnish your readers with the following additional recollections.

Yours, &c. T. T.

P. 869. l. 20. add, At the request of Mr. Cruikshank, the executors permitted his body to be opened, on the suggestion, that his internals might be uncommonly affected, which was the case on inspection. The dead may sometimes give instruction to the living. The Cirus of Xenophon ordered his breathless body to fertilize the earth that had given it nourishment. Johnson's inside had not the soundness of that of old Par, (as related by Harvey), not far from whom he is now deposited. One of his kidneys was found to be decayed. He never complained of disorder in that region (which was mortal to his friend Mr. Garrick); and probably it was not the immediate cause of his dissolution. Perhaps, "of no disease he died," like the character in the Tragedian: for who can tell wherein vitality consists? Johnson could bear, perhaps, with ambitious satisfaction, that he was to be buried in Westminster Abbey: for the love of fame is the last infirmity of noble minds; and, to continue quotation in the words of Dr. Young,

"Nor ends with life, but nods on sable
"plumes,
"Adorns our hearse, and flatters on our
"tombs."

Possibly the thought, or talk, of the incisions of anatomy would have disturbed his imagination. But in this case, what was not prohibited was permitted. For it may be easily asked, in the words of the soldier to the Ephesian Matron in Petronius,

"Id cinerem aut manes credis curare se-
"pultos?"

P. 903. col. 2. l. 54. add, It were to be wished, he had not pronounced, in his Hebridian Tour, whatever particular provocation was before him, that "a Scotchman must be a sturdy Moralist, who does not prefer Scotland to truth." An insilverent expression, in the House of Lords, on the imputed cowardice of the Americans, accelerated them into enemies and heroes. If Johnson's accusation had been more confined, a Caledonian, like Wotton's Ambassador, might have been permitted to exaggerate for the honour

of his country. But it was taken for a national reflection, never to be forgiven nor forgotten: and it is considered as a breach of the union at least between Johnson and Scotland: The dead cannot send a negotiator in their cause. To say the truth, Johnson confessed at last, that the Scotch would never forgive him for publishing that book. But he never wished he had not written it.

The well-known short epigram of Cleiveland*, against our sister kingdom, is more malignant than all that Johnson has said or written.

P. 904. col. 1. l. 56. add, On hearing that this literary lady (one of the joys of his own life) was likely to be courted into matrimony a second time, Johnson set himself to prevent it, and wrote her a letter, as full of friendship as her heart was of affection; to which, or to a second letter of the objurgatory kind, it is said, she made a spirited reply. He offered, ill as he was, to travel to her to Bath, with all possible expedition, to expostulate with her, and to obtain only an hour's conversation, with the hope of dissuading her from her inclinations. "*Can Love be controul'd by advice?*" Hardly ever. Then, "*Let Cupid and Hymen agree!*" Johnson was asked about the letter in print, that is addressed to her and signed with his name (see vol. LIV. p. 900.): which occasions the present extravagance of this pen. He said, it exhibited his opinion, but had not two sentences together as he wrote them. He said, "it was an *adumbration of his letter.*"

P. 906. col. 1. l. 7. The supposition of his having had a daughter was groundless. Mrs. Johnson never had a child after her marriage with the Doctor, nor, from her advanced age, was such an event probable.

L. 56. add, The younger Warton, by his influence, procured for him the honorary degree of Master of Arts at Oxford, on the conclusion of his Dictionary.

Col. 2. l. 55. add, He amused himself, very lately, with translating into Latin verse many of the Greek epigrams: and had read over the Expedition of Xenophon, and the Iliad of Homer. He took care to keep up all his stock of learning of all sorts, and, in the words of Queen Elizabeth, "to rummage up his old Greek."

P. 908. l. 1. r. No man was prophane, or obscene, in his company; and none

* "Had Cain been Scot, God would have chang'd his doom,
"Not forc'd him wander, but confin'd him home."

could leave his conversation without being wiser, or better.

L. 26. add, But, as he had erected a history of Seged King of Ethiopia in his *Ramblers*, he changed it to Abyssinia. He had formerly translated an account of those countries, written by a French Jesuit.

Col. 2. l. 16. add, It is just come to the knowledge of this Narrator, that Mr. Gerard Hamilton offered Johnson his purse of one hundred guineas (*bonos erit bene quoque*); but it was not accepted, "for," said Johnson*, "I am worth fifteen hundred pounds!" A sum of money that would last longer than the whole half-guinea that Parson Adams boasted was sufficient for all his charges and expences. The reader, if he is in a good humour, may not dislike the comparative allusion. Adams, for the moment, was richer than Johnson.

P. 909. l. 43. add, Mr. Potter, the elegant translator of *Æschylus*, has ably defended the Ode and Ode-writing of Gray against the opinion of Johnson*: so has a Scotch Professor, in an entertaining but sarcastical imitation of his language and criticism. Lyttelton, Akenfide, and Hammond, have also found friends in their defence against Johnson's accusation.

Col. 2. l. 19. add, His character for learning lifted him into so much consequence, that it occasioned several respectable writers to dedicate their works to him. This was to receive more reverence than he paid. Murphy (to whom he was obliged, as he often said, for many social happinesses) addressed to him an imitation of a satire of Boileau: and Goldsmith dedicated a Comedy to him, and praised him for what, as he explained it, Johnson would like to be praised—"his piety, and his wit."

P. 910. l. 20. Mr. Garrick used to relate an incident, with great humour, but without personal mimicry (of which perhaps he was the inventor, and the inheritance went to Foote, says the communicator, who desired it might have a place here) that made a good story as he told it. Johnson was once beset with questions, by somebody, about the merits of the tragedy of Douglas, that had just made it's public appearance. After submitting to hear some favourite descriptive passage, which the reciter praised to the skies, ignorantly or hypocritically, he was asked, if there ever had been written lines so transcendently excellent by any other poet? To get rid of the importunity, Johnson impetuously re-

plied; "Yes, by many a man—by many a woman—and by many a child."—This answer immediately checked the enthusiasm of the querist. On reporting this decision at a table, it was asserted in company, that Johnson took an opportunity of saying this again, to a very eminent scholar at Edinburgh, whom he made an enemy by it.

This opinion of our Critic was not meant as a severity against Douglas; for he had said, "he thought it as good a first play as he had read." Gray commended it excessively. It accordingly holds it's rank at the theatre. It's merits, and the great performance of the character of Lady Randolph by Mrs. Siddons, who is above praise, bring it into frequent representation, and occasion clapping hands and weeping eyes. Johnson received, in the course of the last year, a long and agreeable visit from this actress. On his being asked afterwards, if he could not wish to compose a part in a new tragedy (*Euripides* and *Voltaire* wrote plays when they were older than Johnson) to display her powers? He replied, "Mrs. Siddons excels in the pathetic, for which I have no talent." Then, says his friend, imperial tragedy must belong to you (alluding to his *Irene*). Johnson smiled.

P. 911. It must be told, that a dissatisfaction was expressed in the public papers, that he was not buried with all possible funeral rites and honours. In all processions and solemnities, something will be forgotten or omitted. Here no disrespect was intended. The executors did not think themselves justified in doing more than they did. For only a little cathedral service, accompanied with lights and music, would have raised the price of interment. In this matter, fees run high: they could not be excused; and the expences were to be paid from the property of the deceased. His funeral expences amounted to more than two hundred pounds. Future monumental charges may be defrayed by the generosity of subscription: the whole cost will be more than the last mentioned sum.

P. 911. l. 18. add, The booksellers gave it out, as a piece of literary news, that he had an inclination to translate the lives of *Plutarch* from the Greek. It appears from his literary memorandum book, that this was one of the tasks he assigned himself. He had cut out so much for himself, that many more years of life would not have concluded these Herculean labours. The winter before he died, he talked seriously of a translation of *Thuanus*, as a task of no extraordinary labour. . . . It

* See vol. 4. p. 358.

Queries on good Materials for Roads.—Anecdote of Dr. Fothergill. '87

It was forgot to be told, that twenty years ago he gave an abstract, in the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, of Mr. Tytler's book, in vindication of Mary Queen of Scots, at the instigation of an old acquaintance. Probably he thought her innocent of the charge of writing the letters to Bothwell.

But he confessed, that her letting Bothwell run away with her, and the marrying him afterwards, was very profligate and indefensible. This writer cannot avoid giving the classical reader, Dryden's Virgil lying upon his table, a parallel adventure (for, says Voltaire, there are examples of every thing in this world) of Dido the queen of Carthage, who was ruined by love (as much as the desiring and the desirable Mary of Scotland), and followed her paramour Æneas into the cave, where and when, says poetical-history,

"She call'd it marriage, by that specious
"name

"To veil the crime, and sanctify the
"shame."

"That the ceremonies were short, we may believe," says Dryden, "for Dido was not only amorous, but a widow."

He composed the preface to the Poems of Miss Williams, to Sully's Memoirs, to Macbean's Classical Geography, and to Adams on the Globes.

He had a large, but not a splendid library, near 5000 volumes. Many authors, not in hostility with him, presented him with their works. But his study did not contain half his books. He possessed the chair that belonged to the Ciceronian Dr. King of Oxford, which was given him by his friend Vansittart. It answers the purposes of reading and writing, by night or by day, and is as valuable in all respects as the chair of Aristotle, as delineated in the preface to Hoole's liberal translation of that poet. Since the founding of this period, intelligence is brought, that this literary chair is purchased by Mr. Hoole. Relicks are venerable things, and are only not to be worshipped. On the reading-chair of Mr. Speaker Onslow a part of this historical sketch was written. T. T.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

A S good roads are so desirable an object to every traveller; and a spirit of improving them has of late years, spread to almost every part of this kingdom; a constant reader wishes Mr. Urban to admit the following into his useful Magazine, and hopes that some intelligent correspondent, who has

been conversant in these subjects, will spare so much time as to communicate his sentiments through the same channel, which, besides conferring a public benefit, will much oblige the writer.

What kind of gravel is best for maintaining a good road?

What is the usual depth laid, and whether is the barrel, or sloping form, preferable?

But as the materials nearest, though not best, are usually adopted to save expence of carriage; whether any mixture can be added to improve the inferior kinds; particularly a red soft broken shelly stone (the materials of my neighbourhood) which soon by use turns into sand, and cuts through; and which has caused this country to import stones from Wales, &c. to pave the roads, which renders the progressive improvements not only tedious, but withal expensive?

May it not be presumed the roads hitherto mended with this soft stone, have been done too slightly, or failed in some respect through want of knowing the best mode of repairing with these imperfect materials?

If any of your kind readers will take the trouble to inform the writer from his own experience, whether from these kind of stones a road can be made to answer or not, and if it can, the best method how? the hints will be most gratefully received by his and your humble servant,
H.

ANECDOTE of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL.

THE Doctor has thought much, and with no small degree of discernment, on the subject of the situation of Great Britain with respect to her Colonies. He is in his life, written by Dr. Lettsom, said to have been the author of "An English Freeholder's address to his Countrymen," and other papers to which he did not set his name in the public prints, but which were judiciously calculated to put an end to a war, which, in conjunction with Dr. Franklin, he had anxiously laboured to prevent. For in the year 1774, previous to the departure of Dr. Franklin out of this kingdom, Dr. Fothergill, together with a nobleman of great political experience, attempted a compromise with him, and endeavoured to effect a permanent reconciliation between America and Great Britain. These three persons met, and devoted many hours to deliberate on the matters of difference between the two Countries

Countries. After much discussion, it was agreed that Dr. Franklin should commit to paper such a conciliatory plan, as he conceived America had a right to expect; and that the other two, as Englishmen, should then object to such claims as they might judge Great Britain ought not to grant. Seventeen propositions were drawn up; but as the 12th article of the number was insisted on by Dr. Franklin, tho' many of the others were acceded to, the negociation was broken off; and in a short time afterward Dr. Franklin embarked for America. The refusal on the part of this country to repeal the Massachusetts and Quebec acts, and to grant a free government to Canada, seems to have been the chief causes which frustrated the laudable exertions of Dr. Fothergill to preserve the reputation, the prosperity and the glory of this empire. See *Monthly Review* for January.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

THE anecdotes of Bp. Hoadly in p. 509 of your last volume, fully confirm what was said of him in p. 512 of that for 1774; to which I rely upon your accustomed impartiality for permission to refer the unprepossessed and the candid. *Jus suum cuique.*

In the Life of Archbishop Secker prefixed to his Sermons, among other academies in the country in which he received his education, particular mention is made of that "of one Mr. Jones, kept first at Gloucester, then at Tewkesbury." This slight mention of Mr. Jones appears, from p. 573, col. 2, of your volume for 1780, to have occasioned some animadversion: he is there called *Samuel* Jones; as he is also in p. 36, col. 2, of that for 1769. This, in all probability, is right: but if so, this Mr. Jones was not "author of the *History of the Canon of Scripture*," as represented in p. 595, col. 1, of your Magazine for last August; that author's Christian name being undoubtedly *Jeremiah*.

The palliative for suicide * in p. 877, col. 1, should not have been admitted into your Magazine. *Decipit exemplar vitii imitabile.* An excellent antidote was recommended in p. 607, 8, 9; in addition to which you must give me leave to claim a place for the following transcript from an evening paper some time since, containing a concise and full answer to a correspondent, who had de-

fired some one to point out to him any passage in Scripture that forbids suicide:

"I beg leave to answer that request by desiring him to read the sixth commandment—Thou shalt do no murder. It does not say, Thou shalt not murder thy fellow-creature; but *no murder*. The commandment is full and express: the life, which God hath given either to our neighbours or ourselves, is not in our own power. The command might be immediately intended for restraining the hand of the murderer of another; for till of late self-murder never entered the heart of man; but the same reason, which caused this solemn protection to the life of another, must in every instance be of force to preserve our own. Give me leave just to add a lesson, delivered as from God himself: 'My Son (speaking in the person of the Creator) despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him.' The height of cowardice and presumption are the causes of this strange action." Not to bear pain and sorrow argues weakness of mind; and to put an end to our being is presumption. Both are contrary to that fortitude which as men we ought to possess, and as Christians ought to glory in practising."

In another answer in the same paper is the following pointed passage:

"I am sorry to think that your correspondent has spent his time to so little purpose, as not to be perfectly master of the Ten Commandments; for surely if he was, he would there find all kinds of murder expressly forbidden; and what is suicide but self-murder?"

Archbishop Secker has also some very judicious observations upon this subject in his 24th Lecture on the Church Catechism. VINDELL.

A CAUTION AGAINST GOING TO LAW; BEING AN OBSERVATION OF MR. SELWYN, WHO FORMERLY STOOD FOR CHAMBERLAIN OF LONDON.

HE that would go to law, must have a good cause—a heavy purse—a skillfull attorney—an able advocate—good evidence—an intelligent jury—an upright and patient judge—and having all these, unless he has very good luck, he will stand a small chance of succeeding in his suit. S.

* * * We cannot omit another caution. Avoid going to Law with a rich slave.

* See another example of it, in our Obituary for the present month. EDIT.

1

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, Feb. 1.*
I AM surprised to find no account of a monastery in Shropshire, called WHITE-LADIES*, situated near Tong Castle, the ruins of which are still considerable. From the circular arches in the church walls, and having no pillars, I conclude it to be Saxon. It is an extra-parochial place, yet the area of the church is still used as a burying-ground. On digging a grave to the depth of 5 or 6 feet, some figured quarries were brought up; having myself directed the man to go as near to the wall as possible, I succeeded by this means in procuring some that were perfect from the undisturbed floor, which now lies 6 or 7 feet from the surface, being filled up with stone and rubbish. I herewith send you a drawing of four of them (*see our plate, fig. 1.*), which shews the whole design. They were of various colours, green, yellow, red, &c.

I have added the representation of a triple head conjoined, cut in stone (*see fig. 2.*). The middle figure has strong, masculine, and warlike features, the other two are nearly similar, and express much feminine delicacy. The stone, which is a very hard grit, and the drawing on the paved quarries, are all the marks of antiquity I could collect from this place.

Fig. 3. is a very useful and portable instrument, in which the perpendicular, square, diagonal, &c. may be found; it is made of plate brass, about the thickness of a new shilling. The piece A B is a ledge of brass soldered to the flat piece exactly in the middle, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of an inch broad.

Fig. 4. is a flooring brick, or quarry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, ploughed up with many more at Rodely in Leicestershire; the figures on most of them were gone. I selected the above, being perfect, and the impression very strong. It is evidently the arms of one of the Hastings; the T in the upper part might be a characteristic mark for a Knight Templar. This place is called Rodely, or Rutheley Temple, and belonged anciently to the Knights Templars. (*see Burton.*)

Fig. 5. is an Apostle-spoon, of the same kind as is described by Sir John

Cullam*. I purchased it at Hinckley about a year ago, and it probably belonged to the Priory. The figure is that of one of the twelve apostles: on the top is the figure of dove, that is on the hat, which cannot be seen; he holds the cross with the right hand, and a book open in the left. The figure and spoon are of the finest silver, the figure is gilt as far as the base α . On the back of the bowl are engraven the letters and date as in *fig. 6.* OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 2.*
THE gold ring, herewith sent for your engraver to copy, was found by a ploughman in Flodden field in the summer of 1793, and is now the property of George Allan, esq. of Darlington. The thoughts of your ingenious correspondents on it are requested. (*See the plate, fig. 7.*)

The seal which accompanies it (*fig. 8.*) seems to have been a monastic seal of silver, probably belonging to some foreign abbey; but having unhappily fallen into barbaric hands, the upper part has been most absurdly and unnecessarily cut off, for the sake of examining the metal. There is reason, however, to think the piece so broken off may be still existing; if it should, the possessor cannot do better than bring it to the Printer of your Miscellany, where a little more than the value of the silver will be given for it. The figures on this seal are executed with a considerable degree of elegance for the times in which it was engraven. In the dexter compartment is a king crowned, with a sword in his right hand, on the point of which he rests, and bearing in his left a crown of thorns, in which is a cross. The king is smooth-faced, and without a beard. In the sinister compartment is a monk with a cowl on his head, and having a long bushy beard. In his hands he holds a book. The drapery of both is very good, but to what abbey it belonged is not known. The seal remains, forms the DRREGEMET.

An explanation of it

* "A Priory of White or Cistercian Nuns," at Brewood, "as old as the reign of Rich. I. or H. I. John," is mentioned by Tanner in his *Notitia*, p. 452. "It is still," he says, "called White Ladies, the same that is mentioned in the accounts of K. Charles II's escape from Worcester fight, being near Boscomb and the Royal Oak." Is this the same? F. P. T.

* "The Apostle spoon, formerly presented at christenings, and so called from having the figures of the apostles at their ends, are not all yet melted down. Mr. Gough has what might be called an Evangelist spoon, with the figure of St. Mark's lion on the top of the handle." Hist. of Hawkes, p. 209.

MR. URBAN, Cramond, Feb. 3.

IT would be a great improvement of your Miscellany, were every number to have a short topographical account of some parish*. This would by no means preclude the publication of large parochial descriptions in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," but would rather promote it, as a noble superstructure might be raised on the brief epitome inserted in your Magazine. I hope that my example will be followed by many, I send you a short sketch of the parish in which I reside.

The parish of Cramond lies in the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow; but that portion of it which is in the latter shire is not large, consisting of about 500 acres, the sole property of the Earl of Roseberry, divided from the rest of the parish by the river Almond. The parish begins two miles north west from Edinburgh, and extends to the westward four miles along the Firth of Forth. It is six miles in length from east to west, and for the most part two miles broad, but very narrow at the ends; and, if we except part of Corstorphine hill, is wholly arable. It consists of near 4000 acres, rents from 25s. to 50s. and is divided among the following proprietors, who are set down according to the extent of their valuation in the cess books:

Lady Viscountess Glenorchy.
Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Bart.
Hon. Charles Hope Weir of Craigiehall.
George Loch of Drvlaw, Esq.
Countess of Dalkeith.
Earl of Roseberry.
William Davidton of Muirhouse, Esq.
Sir Philip Ainslie of Pilton, Knt.
Baron Law of Lawriston.
Charles Watton of Laughton, Esq.
John Howison of Brachead, Esq.
Mortification of Craigcrook.
Mr. Thomas Edington.
Mr. Bayn Whytt.
Mr. Robert Spotswood.
Samu. Mitchelson, Esq. of Clermiston.

Of these families, the most ancient is the Howison of Brachead. Part of the estate was given by one of the James's, Kings of Scotland, to a labouring man of the name of Hucison, on the tenure of attending with a basin of water and a napkin at Cramond Bridge, every time the King passes. Tradition reports, that the King was hunting in the

neighbourhood, and having separated from his suite, fell in with a band of gypsies, from whom he was in great danger, but was rescued by the above man, who was threshing in a barn hard-by, and ran with his flail to his Majesty's assistance. At what period this happened I cannot learn; but it must have been before 1511, for in that year I find George Hucison of Brachead a witness to a charter. The epithet of *μαρτυρ* was applicable to the present Laird's father; as I am told he could hold a Scotch pint stoup lengthwise between the middle finger and thumb of his hand. Arms, Argent a heart proper, on a chief Azure, three fleurs-de-lis Or.

The largest building in the parish is the house of Roydon, built 1687, by the Viscount of Tarbat, afterwards Earl of Cromarty, and now belonging to the Countess of Dalkeith. It is situated on the banks of the Forth, is of a rectangular form, with an open court in the middle, and offices at the North-west corner. The East and West sides are each 100 feet long: the North side 88; and the South, which is the principal front, and projects 4 feet on each side, is 96 feet long. Hard-by is a rude stone, erected by the late Sir James Adolphus Oughton (who resided here many years), with the following inscription:

M. S.
OSSIAN.
P. P. D.
CELT CELEBER.
I. A. O.
P.

What the meaning of P. P. D. is I know not (perhaps some of your learned correspondents may inform me); the rest is *Memoria Sacrum Ossiani Celtarum celeberrimi. Jac. Adolph. Oughton posuit.*

Near Lady Glenorchy's fine seat of Barnton, in a wall, is a stone of this figure (*see our plate, fig. 9.*) The letters are raised capitals; the surface seems to have made an acute angle with the top, and an obtuse with the bottom, but some stupid mason has chipped away all the rest of the inscription, to make it even with the wall. A groove runs the whole length of the stone just below the letters. What can this stone have been?

The Mortification of Craigcrook is an estate of 250 acres, rent 250l. per annum, which is distributed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh among poor old men and women, and orphans. It was mortu-

* Our correspondents are earnestly requested to enable us to perfect this plan.

mortified for that purpose by John Strachan of Craighcrook, who died about 1710.

There are three villages in this parish, Muttonhole, Over Cramond, and Nether Cramond. This last, situated at the influx of the river Almond into the Forth, contains above 300 inhabitants, and was a famous Roman naval station. Three Roman roads meet at this place, which was called by them Alaterva. I wish some of your correspondents would let me know the distances from other stations to this, as marked in the Roman itineraries, for I cannot get any of them at present. There are three islands belonging to this parish, Inchkeith, Inchmickery, and Cramond Inch. The first and second are the property of the Countess of Dalketh; the last belongs to Lady Glenorchy. The living is worth 140*l.* a year, in Lady Glenorchy's gift.

Of the Parochial Descriptions in the "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*," the principal defect is, that they are not accompanied with such a plan of each parish as is in the History of Hinckley. For want of these, they who never were on the spot are left in disagreeable obscurity as to the particular situation of places. And the number of acres belonging to each proprietor ought always to be mentioned.

XIMENES.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

THE appearance of this coin (*fig.* 10.) unequivocally marks its antiquity. It is of gold, but has a considerable quantity of alloy. The letters are evidently E I S U. Camden mentions a British coin which he had seen with the letters E I S U; and on the reverse an ear of corn. He says, that British coins were neither gold nor silver, but a mixed metal, and that wheels and axes were frequently found upon them.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

I find that you do not disdain to take notice of and communicate whatever may belong to antiquity or natural history, supposing it worthy notice. Much may have been said concerning the reality and existence of what is called the road-stone. I shall make no search into the opinions concerning the matter, but proceed to assure you that I have one, which I make no doubt of being genuine, and having been really taken from the head of that creature. I believe it to be indeed an unique, and am persuaded, from some instances in my

own knowledge, that it is possessed of an unfailing power in stopping and preventing any bleeding at the nose, which may resist all (either inward or outward) applications. It hath been in the possession of my family for many years, and (I have been always told) was brought from the East in the last century by a relation who had travelled much. I remember well, when young, that I was subject to most profuse and dangerous bleedings at the nose; I have worn the stone about my neck for months, during which the hemorrhage entirely ceased. Since that it has lain by entirely unthought of. Some time ago a person of credit in my parish was reduced (before I knew it) to the most dangerous and exhausted state, by a bleeding at the nose, which nothing could stop for any time: I carried her the stone I have mentioned, which she wore at the pit of her stomach, suspended by a string round her neck, for a month, during which time, and ever since (though she has now an ague, and is in a very weak condition), she has not bled a drop, or had the least tendency so to do.

The stone is of the circumference of the annexed circle, (*fig.* 11.) the blank (being the gold setting) is that on the lower side, with some irregular excavation; the other side has a great relief, or prominence. I hold the stone of great value, having the utmost assurance of its great efficacy, in the complaint mentioned. Should you think this worth inserting in your collection, you will do it: otherwise you will excuse the person who sends you this plain, but long account, and who is, Sir, your obedient servant,

CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 1, 1784.

BE so good as to communicate to your readers, for explanation, a seal found at Evesham Abbey (*see fig.* 12); and an ancient cast in plaster of some grotesque figures (*fig.* 13.)

You receive a token of Morat (*see p.* 27.), who kept the Coffee-houses in Exchange Alley, (*fig.* 14), and your readers are desired to compare what is said in your last, on Coffee-houses in general, and which had been before said in vol. XLIX, p. 237. Yours, &c.

BOB SHORT.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

PERMIT me, in the name of a grateful public, to return my thanks to your correspondent in the Magazine for

Novem.

November last, p. 811, who signs himself 'A Country Rector,' for the care and attention he bestows upon his parish registers, and the accuracy he recommends to be observed in keeping them. Surely, Mr. Urban, there is not a more truly respectable character, I would hope in many instances not a happier being, than a parish priest, who resides among his people, and employs himself in faithfully and diligently attending to the various important duties of his station: were this more generally the case, were there fewer instances of pluralities and non-residence, I am well persuaded that our Churches would be better filled, the number of dissenters would be much smaller, and we should not hear of so many adventurers mounting the rostrum, whose principal recommendations are a moderate stock of assurance, a sonorous voice, and a copious flow of words: there is a very pleasing picture of such a parish priest as I refer to, delineated by the late Mr. Scott, in his descriptive Poem of Amwell, in the character he gives of the Rev. Thomas Hassal, vicar of that parish during the first 57 years of the last century.

With respect to what your correspondent asserts, as to the inattention of the clergy to the registers at the time of the Usurpation, I can confirm it in one instance from my own knowledge. The rector of the parish in which I live was sequestered in 1644; in looking over some extracts that I made some years ago from the registers, I find him characterized as "a very accurate, fair, and delicate writer, who made every entry "from the beginning (of his incumbency) with his own hand:" the manor and advowson, being prebendal property, were sequestered also, and the lessee of the manor, who was a colonel in the rebel army, purchased the whole, and presented a reverend doctor to the living, who held it about 12 years, and then resigned it for a better; when another rector was presented by similar authority, who held it till the Restoration, and was then obliged to surrender it to the sequestered rector, who was still living: as to the first of these two usurpers, he kept the register of baptisms till Dec. 1646, that of marriages till July 1646, and entered three burials in August and September of the same year; from this time forward, I believe, he never vouchsafed to make a single entry, except of one marriage in 1652: and as to his successor, he has not left in the register the faintest vestige

of his having ever possessed the living; nor indeed have I any evidence that he did possess it, except that he is inserted in Calamy's Account of the Ejected Ministers, as having been ejected from it, that is, obliged to resign a living, to which he was not legally presented, to the legal incumbent; and his christian name not appearing in that account, I was never able to discover it: it is necessary, however, in justice to these two reverend gentlemen, to add that, though they neglected the registers, they were kept, probably by the clerk, as, in one or two instances, where a child of the first of them was baptized, it stands recorded as the child of "my Mr."

In support of your worthy correspondent's endeavours to promote the accuracy of parish registers, I have taken the pains to transcribe the following injunction, to which he refers, and which stands by way of introduction to our registers, not knowing whether it is inserted in all parish registers, and imagining that, if it is not, you may perhaps think it worthy of a place in your valuable miscellany, as it will shew the high ideas our predecessors had of the value and importance of them. Yours, &c.
E.

"A true copie of a certeine Provinciall Constitution, extracted out of the Booke of Ecclesiasticall Canons, made by the Arch-bishoppe, Bishoppes, and the rest of the Clergie of the Province of Canterburie, in a Synode begunne at London the xviijth day of the moneth October, in the yere of our Lord 1557, and afterward approued and confirmed by the auctoritie of the Queene's Majestie, under the great seale of England, to be published, and observed in both Provinces of Canterburie and Yorke. In which Constitution it was ordeyned how, and in what sort, the Register Bookes in all Churches must be preserved and faultly kept, whereby the memorie of such thinges as are recorded therein may successively descend in all ages into the knowledge of the posteritie to come.

The words in Latine follow thus.

Et quia Registra in Ecclesiis (quorum permagnus usus est) fideliter volumus custodiri: primum statuendum putamus, ut in singulis Visitationibus admoneantur Ministri et Oeconomii Ecclesiarum de injunctionibus Regiis ea in re diligentius observandis. Deinde ut Libri ad hunc usum destinati, quod tutius reservari et ad posteritatis memoriam propagari possint, ex pergamento sumptibus parochianorum in posterum conficiantur: Iisque non modo ex veteribus libris cartaceis transumpta nomina eorum, qui regnante serenissima Domina nostra Elizabetha, aut baptismatibus aqua

sua solari, aut matrimonio copulati, aut ecclesiasticæ sepulture beneficio affecti sint, suo ordine sumptibus parochianorum inscribantur; sed eorum etiam, qui in posterum baptizati, vel matrimonio coniuncti, aut sepulti fuerint. Ac nequid vel dolo commissum, vel omissum negligenter redarguatur, quæ per singulas hebdomadas in hisce libris inscripta nomina fuerint, ea singulis diebus dominicis post preces matutinas aut vespertinas finitas, aperte ac distinctè per ministrum legantur, die ac mense quibus singula gesta sunt sigillatim adiectis. Postquam autem paginam aliquam integram multorum nominum inscriptocompleverit, tum ministri, tum Gardianorum, ipsius parochiæ subscriptionibus volumus eam communiri. Idemque in transumptis ex veteribus libris cartaceis, paginis singulis fieri, sed diligenti ac fideli prius habita collatione. Neque vero in huius cuiusque custodia librum illum, sed in cista publica, eaque trifariam obsecrata reservandum putamus, ita ut neque sine Ministro Gardiani, nec sine utrisque Gardianis Minister quicquam possit innovare. Postremum est, ut exemplar quotannis cuiusque anni auctæ nominum inscriptionis ad Episcopi Diocesis registrum per Gardianos infra mensem post festum Paschalis transmittatur, et sine fredo ulli recipiatur, atque in Archivis Episcopi fideliter custodiatur. Quicumque vero id præmissis, eorumve aliquo deliquerit, is, ut delicti qualitas jusque postulaverit, puniatur. Finit.

MR. URBAN,

I WAS much entertained with the genuine specimens of Highland poetry, which some time since appeared in your valuable miscellany; and trust the ingenious gentleman, to whom you and your readers are so greatly obliged, is yet far from having relinquished the subject; being apt to persuade myself considerable information still remains to be given upon it, and which no person seems better qualified than your correspondent, to obtain or communicate. His sole defect seems to be an insufficient acquaintance with the Gaelic language; but even for this, it must be acknowledged, his laudable and uncommon assiduity makes ample amends. There is one object, which, though it does not seem to have called forth the attention of any of the numerous partisans of Ossian, would not, in my humble opinion, have been unworthy of it: I mean the testimonies of ancient Scottish or Irish authors. This idea occurred to me on reading the following passage in an old neglected Scottish Poet, or rhiming historian of the XIVth century.

When that the Lord of Lorne saw
His men stand of him sik aw,

That they durst not follow the chase,
Right angry in his heart he was,
And fair wondered that he should sa
Stoney thum alone but mae.
Hee said, we thinke *Macmorris* for me,
Right as *Gowmakorne* was wome,
So have from *Fyngull* his men yie,
Right so from as all his he,
He set example thus him like, &c.

The Booke of K. Robert Bruce, by John
Barbour Archdeacon of Aberdeen.

He goes on with an allusion to the Romance of Alexander, which, with similar references to other compositions of that nature in different parts of the work, leads me to conclude that there once existed an epic poem, or romance, on the story of Fingale, of some length. Whether this extract can be elucidated by the poems of Ossian, as published by Mr. Macpherson, not having the book by me, I am unable to say. Of this nature, likewise, is the following passage from an old Scottish Poem, printed by Sir David Dalrymple, intituled, "Anc Littill Interlude of the Droichers [Dwarfs] part of the Play."

My soir grandsyr, hecht *Fyn Mackeroll*,
That dang the devill and gant him yowll.

And this:

My fader, mekle *Gow Macmorne*,
Out of his moder his wame was thorne.

But I must submit the consideration and further pursuit of this idea to such of your readers as have better opportunities of enquiring into it.

I cannot, however, conclude without expressing my hopes that Mr. Hill, before he dismisses the subject, will cause the pieces which have appeared in your Magazine, with whatever other authentic remains of the like kind he or his friends may have been fortunate enough to obtain, to be printed in a distinct volume*: since every thing else which has been published under the title of Gaelic Poetry merits little but reprobation or contempt. Yours, &c. DEIRENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

I N a letter from Dr. Samuel Knight, Prebendary of Ely, to Dr. Zachary Grey, written in May 1742, and published in Bibl. Topog. Brit. N° II, part ii. p. 191, it is mentioned, that Dr. Maddox Bp. of St. Asaph was the first Bp. that preached at the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy. The Dr.

* A few copies have been so printed by Mr. Hill, to distribute among his friends. EDIT.

was, however, greatly misinformed, as may be seen by attending to the following list.

Mr. Gough, in *Brit. Topog.* v. I. p. 766; has noticed an 8vo pamphlet, published in 1733, in which, among other articles relating to the corporation of the sons of the clergy, were inserted the names of all the preachers, &c. to that time. As that pamphlet must be very scarce, there may be many of your readers to whom the following list, imperfect as it is, may not be unacceptable. And, should you allow it a place, such of your correspondents as have it in their power will, I am inclined to hope, rectify mistakes, and supply omissions. By this mode of communication, the names of those who deserved to be recorded as benefactors to that excellent institution, will be perpetuated: it may also be a means of enabling collectors to procure copies of the sermons they want; and from the dedications, prefaces, and supplements to them, some historical facts may be discovered that are not generally known. [A few queries and hints of this kind you receive inclosed, and I wish to see answers to the former, and additions of greater importance to the latter, by those who have better opportunities of acquiring intelligence than myself.] Possibly from notes thus occasionally repolished in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a regular circumstantial detail of the transactions of this charitable establishment may be at length compiled. Dr. Kennet, who preached in 1702, then suggested the expediency of proposing a reward to some industrious scholar for drawing up "an historical account of the first erecting of this society, of the several benefactions given to it, and of the manifold good services done by it;" and the corporation having now subsisted above a century, is it not become more requisite that such a work should be carried into execution?

Though a list of the preachers, since the year 1720, is inserted in the Appendix to the last sermons which have been published, I am apt to imagine, that Mr. Urban's reprinting it may not be deemed superfluous, as well because your usefully miscellany has a more extensive circulation, as that it must be convenient to have all the names collected in one publication; nor ought I to pass unnoticed its being in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, that, by the favour of the Rev. Mr. Conant of Sandwich, the first public information was given, to whom the wi-

dows and children of the clergy are principally indebted for the Charters of Incorporation. (See vol. LII. p. 386.) The original letters of that gentleman's great grandfather Mr. Edward Wake shew him to have been (to use his own words) "the first starter of the plan," and to have, with unremitting diligence, successfully pursued his darling project; a labour of love for which he ought to be had in lasting remembrance.

A List of Preachers at the Anniversary meetings of the Sons of the Clergy.

Note. Those marked thus * are D. D., Those thus † S. S. To avoid repetitions, the words printed and text are omitted.

- 1678 * Sprat, Tho. Chap. in Ord. to his Majesty. Afterwards bp. of Rochester. Published in 4to. 1678, † and reprinted in a vol. of sermons [A] on several occasions, 8vo. 1710. p. 91. text Galat. vi. 10.
- 1681 * Bury, Arthur, R. of Ex. coll. Oxon, and preb. of Exeter, 8vo. 1682, † Rom. c. x. v. 15.
- 1682 * Rast, George, bp. of Dromore, Ireland, 4to. 1683 † Sign coll. libr, 1 Pet. iii. v. 15.
- 1684 * Turner, Francis, bp. of Ely, 4to. 1685, † Gen. xviii. v. 19.
- 1685 * Dove, Henry, Chap. in Ord. and minister of St. Bride's, London, 4to. 1686, † Jude v. 3.
- 1691 * Tenison, Thomas, bp. elect of Lincoln, aft. abp. of Cant. [a] 4to. 1691, † 1 Tim. v. 21. last part.
- 1692 * Fowler, Edward, bp. of Gloucester, [c] 4to. 1692, † John xiii. v. 34.
- 1693 * Luke, Edward, archd. of Exeter, and R. of St. Mary Hill, London, 4to. 1693, † Hebr. xiii. v. 7.
- 1695 * Whincop, Thomas, R. of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Lawrence Pountney, 4to. 1695, † Tit. iii. v. 8. Sign coll. libr.
- 1696 * Isham, Zachary, preb. of Canterbury, 4to. 1696, † Luke x. v. 37.
- 1697 * Stanhope, George, dean of Canterbury, [d] 4to. 1698, † Tit. i. v. 6.
- 1699 * Atheton, Wm. R. of Beckenham, Kent, [E] 8vo. 1700, † Eccles. ix. v. 10.
- 1700 * West, Rd. archd. Berks, preb. Winchester, 4to. 1700, † Psalm cxxix v. 8. 9.
- 1702 * Kennett, White, archd. Huntingdon, afterwards bp. of Peterb. [f] 4to. 1703, † Prov. xvii. v. 6.
- 1704 * Butler, Lilly, minist. Aldersham, 4to. 1704, † James i. v. 27.
- 1705 Sprat, Thomas, M. A. archd. Roch. [g] 4to. 1705, † 2 Pet. i. v. 7.
- 1706 * Altham, Roger, R. of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, afterwards archd. of Middlesex, 4to. 1706, † Gal. vi. v. 10.

- 1707 * Trimmell, Charles, R. of St. James's Westminster. bp. Winch. [H] 4to. and 8vo. 1707, † 2. Ks. iv. v. 1, 2.
- 1708 * Bisse, Philip, bp. Hereford, 4to. and 8vo. 1708, † Nehem. xiii. v. 13, 14.
- 1709 * Atterbury, Francis, pr. of Rolls, &c. aft. bp. Roch. 8vo. 1709, † re-printed 8vo. vol. ii. p. 253. Rom. xi. v. 16.
- 1710 * Sherlock, Thomas, master of Temple, bp. of Lond. 8vo. and 4to. 1710, † Matt. x. v. 41, 42.
- 1711 Marshall, Nath. L. L. D. R. of Finchley, chapl. in ord. 4to. 1711, † Gal. vi. v. 10.
- 1712 Bell, Geo. M. A. chapl. to bp. of Lon. [1] 4to. 1713, † Rom. i. v. 16.
- 1713 * Sacheverell, Henry, R. of St. And. Holb. 4to. 1713, † 1. Tim. v. v. 8.
- 1714 Ghistull, Edm. B. D. Fell. of C. C. C. Oxon. 4to. 1714, † 2. Ks. iv. v. 1, 2.
- 1715 * Savage, Wm. Master of Emau. Coll. Camb. 4to. 1715, † 1 Cor. ix. v. 13, 14. Sion coll. libr.
- 1716 * Bisse, Tho. chanc. of Heref. 8vo. 1716, † Isai. xli. v. 1, 2. Sion coll. libr.
- 1720 Trapp, Joseph, M. A. aft. 8vo. 1721, † 2 Ks. iv. v. 1, 2.
- 1721 * Waterland, Daniel, Mast. Mag. coll. Camb. &c. 8vo. 1722, † Matt. v. v. 16.
- 1722 * St. John Paulet of Yelden, Bedf. (14) serm. 8vo. 1737, p. 209. Psal. cxvii. v. 8, 9.
- 1723 * Delaune, Wm. presid. of St. John's coll. Oxf. (12) serm. 8vo. 1728, p. 268. Psalm xxxiii. v. 12.
- 1724 Edgley, Sam. M. A. vicar of Wandsworth, Surry, 4to. 1724, † Psalm cxvii. v. 6.
- 1725 Roper, Joseph, B. D. Rect. St. Nich. Coleabby, &c. Lond. [L] 4to. 1725, † 1 Cor. ix. v. 11.
- 1726 * Dolben, Sir John, Bart. and preb. of Durham, 4to. 1726, † Heb. xii. v. 1.
- 1727-8 * Hutchinson, Mich. Minist. Hammer-Smith, 4to. 1727, † Math. xiv. v. 6, 7.
- 1728-9 Kilborn, Rt. L. L. D. preb. St. Paul's &c. Lond. [M] 4to. 1729, † 1 Cor. ix. v. 5.
- 1729-30 Bridesake, Ralph, B. D. archd. Winton. 4to. 1730, † 2 Ks. iv. v. 7.
- 1730-1 Spateman, Thomas, M. A. preb. St. Paul's, &c. Lond. [N] 4to. 1731, † Heb. xiii. v. 7.
- 1731-2 * Warren, Rt. R. St. Mary Stratf. Bow, Midx. 4to. 1732, † 1 Pet. ii. v. 12.
- 1732-3 * Stebbing, Henry, chapl. in ord. and preach. of Gray's Inn, [O] 4to. 1733, † 2 Cor. iii. v. 9.
- 1733-4 * Mangey, Thom. preb. of Durh. 4to. 1734, † Malac. ii. v. 7.
- 1734-5 Lavington, Geo. L. L. D. resid. St. Paul's, aft. bp. Exeter, 4to. 1735, † 1 Thess. v. 13.
- 1735-6 Barton, Phil. L. L. D. Can. of Ch. C. Oxford, &c. 4to. 1736, † 1 Cor. xiii. v. 13.
- 1737 * Berriman, Wm. Fell. Eton coll. &c. 4to. 1737, † Deut. xiv. v. 29.
- 1738 Martin, Edm. L. L. D. dean Worcest. [P] 4to. 1738, † Heb. x. v. 24, 25.
- 1739 * Banyer, Edw. aftern. pr. Gray's-Inn, 4to. 1739, † Numb. xi. v. 29.
- 1740 * Bateman, Edm. archd. of Lewes, chap. to abp. Cant. 4to. 1740, † 2 Kings iv. v. 1, 2.
- 1741 Yardley, Ed. B. D. archd. of Cardigan, 4to. 1741, † Job. xxxi. v. 16, 17, 18.
- 1742 * Maddox, Isaac, bp. of St. Asaph, 4to. 1742, † Ruth. ii. v. 20.
- 1743 * Cobden, Edw. archd. Lond. and chap. in ord. 4to. 1743, † vol. poems and sermon, 4to. 1757, p. 53. Matt. v. v. 7.
- 1744 * Trebeck, And. R. St. George's Han. Sq. Mid. 4to. 1744, † Gal. vi. v. 10.
- 1745 Aston, Hon. Henry Hervey, M. A. R. Shotley and Sprouton, Suff. 4to. 1745, † Heb. x. v. 16.
- 1746 Nicolls, Sam. L. L. D. afterw. mast. Temp. 8vo. 1746, † John xix. v. 26, 27.
- 1747 * Aylcough [R] Francis, aft. dean of Bristol. O
- 1748 * Hayter, Tho. archd. York, after. bp. of Lond. O
- 1749 (Q.) Williams, Sir Gilb. Bart. M. A. Vic. of Ilington, Midx. and Sarraf, Herts, [S] O
- 1750 Stebbing, Henry, M. A. Fell. of Cat. Hall Camb. now D. D. and preach. of Gray's Inn. Gal. vi. v. 10. O
- 1751 King, Arnold, L. L. B. Rect. St. Mich. Cornh. Lond. 4to. 1751, † 2 Ks. iv. v. 1.
- 1752 Townley, James, M. A. Rect. St. Bennet, Gracech. St. 4to. 1752, † 2 Ks. iv. v. 13.
- 1753 * Ashton, Tho. fell. Et. coll. &c. (21) sermons 8vo. 1770, p. 27. Hebr. vi. v. 10.
- 1754 Butler, John, L. L. D. chap. to pr. dowag. Wales, now bp. Oxon. 4to. 1754, † 1 Cor. ix. v. 11.
- 1755 * Salter, Sam. mast. of Cha. house, 4to. 1755, † Ezek. xxxvii. v. 3.
- 1756 * Church, Tho. V. Battersea, preb. St. Paul's.
- 1757 Ridley, Gloucester, L. L. B. Poplar, Midx. aft. D. D. and preb. of Sarum, Eccles. xi. v. 1.
- 1758 * Ibbetson, James, archd. of St. Alban's, 4to. 1758, † Gal. vi. v. 10.
- 1759 Abdy, Stotherd, M. A. Rect. of Theydon Garnon, Essex, aft. archd. of Essex, 4to. 1759, † Lam. iv. v. 5.
- 1760 * Dodwell, Wm. archd. Berks, 4to. 1760, † Jerem. xlix. v. 2.
- 1761 * Burton, John, Fellow of Eton, 8vo. 1766, vol. ii. p. 97. Psalm xxii. v. 8, 9.
- 1762 * Horne, Geo. fellow (now president) of Mag. coll. Oxon. and dean of Cant. 4to. 1762, † Lam. v. v. 3.

- 1763 Franklin, Thomas, M. A. M. D. of Q. street chap. &c. 4to. 1763, † Jerem. xlix. v. 11.
- 1764 * Hinde, Rd. Rect. of Sheering, Essex, 4to. 1764, † Rom. xiv. v. 16.
- 1765 * Hallifax, James, V. of Ewell, Surrey, 4to. 1765, † Gen. xlvii. v. 22.
- 1766 * Barton, Cuth, dean of Bristol, O John xiii. v. 34.
- 1767 * Eyre, Rd. F. R. and A. S. S. and R. Bright Walton, Berks, 4to. 1767, † Josh. xiii. v. 33.
- 1768 * Finch, Robert Pool, R. St. Mich. Corah. Lond. now preb. of Westm. 4to. 1768, † Acts iv. v. 34.
- 1769 * Percy, Tho. dean of Carlisle, and now bp. of Dromore, in Ireland, 4to. 1769, † John xiii. v. 35.
- 1770 Whalley, Peter, L.L.B. Rect. St. Gabr. Fench, and St. Marg. Patt. Lond. 4to. 1770, † 1 Cor. ix. v. 14.
- 1771 * Parker, Wm. R. St. James's, chap. in ord. 4to. 1771, † 2 Cor. viii. v. 3.
- 1772 * Morell, Tho. R. Buckland, Heris, 4to. 1772, † Ruth ii. v. 20.
- 1773 * Glasse, Sam. chap. in ord. and R. of Hanwell, Midd. 4to. 1773, † Hosea xiv. v. 3.
- 1774 * Tusker, Josiah, dean of Glost. Gal. vi. v. 9.
- 1775 Burnaby, Andr. M. A. now D. D. Vic. of Greenwich; vol. of sermons, 8vo. 1777, p. 99. 1 Cor. ix. v. 13, 14.
- 1776 * Porteus, Beilby, R. of Lambeth, &c. bp. of Chester, 4to. 1776, † 2 Ki. iv. v. 1.
- 1777 Cornwallis, Hon. James, L.L.D. dean of Cant., bp. of L. and C. 4to. 1777, † 1 Tim. vi. v. 18.
- 1778 * Warren, John, preb. of Ely, bp. Bang. 4to. 1778, † James i. v. 27.
- 1779 * Richardson, Rt. Rect. of St. Anne's, West. prebendary of Linc. 4to. 1779, † Psalm cxxii. v. 8, 9.
- 1780 * Law, John, archd. Roch. &c. 4to. 1780, † Psalm lxxviii. v. 5.
- 1781 * Markham, Rt. chap. in ord. and R. of St. Mary, White-chapel, 4to. 1781, Jerem. xlix. v. 11.
- 1782 Jones, Wm. M. A. F. R. S. Rect. Pafston, Northants. 4to. 1782, † Acts xx. v. 35.
- 1783 * Carr, Samuel, R. St. Andrew Underhaft, Lond. &c. not printed, though much requested, 2 John iii. v. 17.

[A] Dr. Sprat's sermon was delivered at the first anniversary meeting after the grant of the charter of incorporation, which bears date July 1, 1678: there are in it many references to former meetings, and in the beginning of it their being by the blessing of God several years *renewed*. [It does not, however, appear, that any of the sermons before preached were published]. The expression *renewed* implies that there was a charitable institution of this kind before the civil war. Do any accounts of it remain? The Dr. professes himself very much in all things unequal to those who had gone before him; and says, that he was over-ruled to *much out of his own order*, to preach by reason of the sickness of the Rev. Prelate, who had undertaken the employment. By *out of his own order*, did he mean as to age, or rank and station in the Church? He was then Prebendary of Westminster, though not so styled in the title-page. The sermon is dedicated to the president, and the rest of the governors of the corporation. Dr. John Dolben, at that time B. of Rochester, and Lord Almoner (alt. abp. of York) was president. By the charter the president, as well as all other officers of the corporation, are to be elected yearly. Q. The names of the presidents and vice-presidents?

[B] In his dedication to the stewards, he observes, that 512l. had in that year been given towards the support of widows of poor ministers, and their children, besides the sums collected at the meeting for putting forth apprentices. Of the fourteen stewards, the first on the list is Ad. Henry Killigrew. Q. The son of Dr. Henry Killigrew, Prebendary of Westminster, and master of the Savoy; and the brother of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, termed, by A. Wood, "a grace for beauty, and a muse for wit?"

[C] Sir Salathiel Lovel, Recorder of London, was one of the fifteen stewards in 1692. Q. Where was his father preferred? Towards the conclusion of the Bp's discourse is a paragraph as pertinent now as it was at that time.—"Though the bounty, which worthy persons have from time to time deposited in our treasurer's hands, be very considerable, yet it is grievous to see how *little* falls to the share of particular supplicants, by reason of their excessive number; nor is the *Parade*, which makes such a noble show *on these days* in our streets any objection against what I have sadly observed to you; since it would be very strange if so many thousands of ministers, as our Church consists of, should not always produce a very great number, whose natural parts, and liberal education, have enabled them to improve the advantages, put into their hands by the good providence of God, to the *giving at very plentiful fortunes*. And, upon a just computation, I doubt not but it will be found, that there are extremely few of the sons of the clergy, whose large circumstances in the world are owing to their *patrimony*, in comparison of *those* who are enriched by the blessing of God upon their own industry."

[D] To this sermon is annexed [and, as it may be inferred from the dedication, for the first time] a faithful account of the sums distributed for fourteen years last past, viz. from 1684 inclusive. All the former sermons were preached in Bow Church; but in 1693 the meeting was removed to St. Paul's cathedral, where it has been ever since held.

[a] Sir Nathan Wrighte was one of the stewards to whom Dr. Asheton dedicated his sermon. He was at that time King's Serjeant, and in May 1700 appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. His father was rector of Thurcaston, co. Leicester. The sons of the clergy can boast of the present Lord Chancellor's being also of their lineage. And reason have they to think themselves much obliged to Lord Thurlow, for not only being their steward in 1779, but for his since encouraging these anniversary meetings, by his presence, and by his generous contributions.

[r] In the appendix to this sermon is the account of the money distributed for 19 years. The lowest sum 228l. in 1685; the highest 644l. in 1696. Dr. Kenner, at p. 19, offered a hint [whether it might not be advisable] to "encourage some industrious young men, to write the lives, &c. of the sons of the English clergy; men famous in their generation, a tribe worthy to be numbered by themselves," [in some distinct memorials of them]. And, in a note, he instances 26 in the highest order of the Church [without going further back than to the memories of himself, and of his contemporaries], besides five worthy prelates then living. But, said Bp. Sprat, p. 33, "it is an evident observation, that no other one race, nor the sons of any one other profession, nor perhaps all together, are so much scattered amongst all professions, all ways of life, as the sons of clergy-men alone." He mentions, among the stewards for the succeeding year, the son of an Abp. the sons of Bps. and of other dignified clergy. Qu. Who were the stewards of the next year's meeting? And an *upright Alderman of London, above the chair*, being mentioned. Qu. Who he was? The stewards in 1702 are commended in the dedication for their prudent way of chusing out stewards worthy to succeed them. Qu. What was the method, and is it still followed?

[c] In his dedication he congratulates the good fortune of the year, that amongst their number there were two who had the honour to bear flags in his Majesty's navy. Qu. The names of these Admirals?

[h] Jos. Addison, Esq. was one of the stewards in 1707; as was also Fr. Atterbury, Esq. Qu. How related to Bp. Atterbury?

[i] The number of widows and children relieved, in 1712, was 424, of which twenty-six of the widows received 5l. each; two 4l. two 3l. 10s. sixty-two 3l. forty 2l. 10s. one hundred and forty-eight 2l. eighty-five 1l. 10s. and thirty-nine 1l. The whole sum distributed amounted to 969l. 10s.

[k] The Appendix consists of two parts; in the first, is a list of the officers, with an account of the sum distributed at the last yearly court, amounting to 1143l. and applied to the relief of 472 widows and children. The second part contains an abstract of the will of Dr. Thomas Turner, prebendary of Ely, &c. who bequeathed the residue of his estate to this corporation, a large benefaction.

[l] From the appendix it appears that, in 1724, there was living one widow of a sequestered clergyman, to whom was allowed an annuity of 7l. She must therefore have been very far advanced in life, probably not less than 100 years of age. Qu. What was her name? Seven hundred and eight widows, were then upon the list at 5l. per. annum each; thirteen other widows who by particular benefactions received 65l. and ten who had 50l. being the benefaction of Dr. Gatsford. Col. Windham, R. Millar, Esq. the Executors of Mr. Gillingham, and the Rev. Mr. Hill, are mentioned as benefactors, for sums given to put children out apprentices.

[m] Dr. Kilborn, in a note to page 18 of his Sermon, observes, that the pensioners of the corporation were then upwards of 800, but that the revenue, together with casual benefactions, would not afford more than 5l. a year to each widow.

[n] In this sermon, p. 25, is this sentence: "No doubt of it, there are some elevated seats of honour and profit in the patrimony of the Church, *but what are they among so many?*" And Mr. Trapp, at p. 45 of his discourse, remarks, "that, were their revenues to be equally divided, each of them, one with another, would have no more, than is commonly the annual acquiescence of a very ordinary mechanical tradesman; half of them have actually no more, and hundreds of them not a quarter so much." The impolicy of the equalizing, levelling plan, and its insufficiency to answer the specious ends proposed to result from it, were likewise noticed by Bishop Maddox in his anniversary sermon, p. 10.

[o] "It is," says Dr. Stebbing, p. 20. "worthy of your observation, that though the amount of our yearly pensions exceeds the revenues of our estates by near fifteen hundred pounds, the corporation has never yet found it necessary to shorten her hand, the good providence of God having perpetually supplied that defect by casual benefactions!"

[p] Of the collection made at the meeting in 1738, 50l. was given by the Prince of Wales, for which a deputation of the Stewards waited upon his Royal Highness, with an address of thanks.

[q] To the 6th page of the sermon, preached by the present Bp. of Chester in 1776, is subjoined the following note.

"But it may not perhaps be generally known, that there are three distinct societies formed for the benefit of the indigent widows and children of the clergy, and all closely connected with each other."

"The

"The first and principal is, *The Corporation for the relief of the poor widows and children of clergymen*, established by charter. The funds of this charity are employed chiefly in giving pensions to the widows of the clergy.

"The second, which arose not long after, is *The society of the feast of the sons of the clergy*, consisting of the company annually assembled under that name, at St. Paul's Church, and Merchant Taylors Hall. The money collected at these two places is wholly expended in apprenticing out the children of necessitous clergymen. The expences of the music and the feast are generously defrayed by the stewards of that society.

"The third is, *The society of Stewards and Subscribers for maintaining and educating the poor orphans of the clergy till of age to be put apprentices*.

"This society was formed in 1749. It is composed of those who have been stewards of the former society, and any others who chose to become members of it. It is supported by annual subscriptions of one guinea each, and maintains two schools, one for boys, and the other for girls."

Though the third society was so lately instituted, it appears to have been a part of the original plan of the charter, because Mr. Wake, in his letter of the 27th of June 1678, thus expresses himself, "the design promises well, and if men that have opened their mouths will not shut their purses, we shall grow rich, and have an house for 80 boys, and their master lodged." The number of children now maintained are no more than thirty-two boys, and twenty-six girls; nor has the increase of the fund latterly been so great as could be wished, or the nature of the charity seems to demand.

[2] Prince George, our present most gracious Sovereign, and his brother Prince Edward, were at the Rehearsal in 1747, and their Royal Highnesses on the following day contributed 100l. to the collection. Upon this occasion the stewards presented an address of thanks to the Prince of Wales. The Address, as also that presented in 1738, with the answers to both, are printed in the periodical publications of the respective years.

It must have been from the want of a proper application, that the society has not been honoured with a similar mark of kindness and condescension from the royal grandson, the tenderness and liberality of whose disposition are unquestionable.

[3] See some shrewd remarks on the intolerant principles in this sermon, in our vol. for 1770, p. 361. But Qu. whether it was printed? EDIT.

[4] This sermon was very remarkable, and much criticised at the time, but underwent some corrections before it was printed. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

IN your catalogue of an evening club established by Dr. Johnson at a public-house in Essex-street, you have distinguished such members as attended the funeral of this truly great man; observing likewise, that other gentlemen of the same society, "by mistake," were not invited. On enquiry, however, I find that your information was erroneous. All who were designed by the Doctor's executors to be present at his interment were summoned by cards of special invitation. In your Magazine for December you have told the public (and truly), that one of the number, then mentioned by you, had no other introduction than that of Dr. Brockleby.

To compensate so trivial a correction in your valuable Miscellany, I enclose you a list of as many of Dr. Johnson's associates as originally met at the Turk's Head in Gerard-street, Soho; were from thence transplanted to Prince's in Sackville-street, Piccadilly; and now dine at Baxter's in Dover-street, on almost every Tuesday during the session of parliament. Their names are set down according to the order in which they appear on their books, a circumstance supposed to have been regulated

by their seniority in the club. The three first are the only survivors among the original members by whom the rest were chosen. Since Mr. Garrick's funeral this association has been called (what I am told it has never called itself) THE LITERARY CLUB.

- * Sir Joshua Reynolds,
- * Mr. Burke,
- * Mr. Langton,
- Earl of Charlemont,
- Bishop of Dromore [Dr. Percy],
- * Sir Charles Bunbury,
- Doctor Fordyce,
- * Mr. Colman,
- Sir William Jones,
- Mr. Boswell,
- Sir Robert Chambers,
- * Mr. Steevens,
- Right Hon. Charles James Fox,
- Earl of Ossory,
- Mr. Gibbon,
- Mr. Adam Smith,
- Mr. Vesey,
- Bishop of Killaloe [Dr. Barnard],
- Mr. Sheridan, Jun.
- * Sir Joseph Banks,
- * Mr. Windham,
- Dean of Ferns [Dr. Marlay],
- Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton,
- Earl Spencer,

* Dr.

- * Dr. Scott,
Bishop of St. Asaph [Dr. Shipley],
Lord Eliot,
Rev. Thomas Warton,
Lord Lucan,
- * Mr. Malone,
- * Mr. Burke, Jun.
Sir William Hamilton,
Visc. Palmerston,
- Dr. Burney,
Dr. Warren.

WITHDRAWN.

Sir John Hawkins.

DEAD.

Samuel Dyer,
Christopher Nugent,
Oliver Goldsmith,
Antony Chamier,
Hon. Topham Beauclerk,
David Garrick,
Lord Ashburton,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

This club, consisting of thirty-five Members, is said to be full. Those marked with an asterisk attended the remains of Dr. Johnson to Westminster Abbey. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant, &c.

MR. URBAN,

THE rules of the Club established by Dr. Johnson at the Essex Head (see p. 8.), in imitation of the "perpetual Club" of the Spectator, were these:

"The Club shall consist of four and twenty.

The meetings shall be on the Monday, Thursday, and Saturday of every week; but in the week before Easter there shall be no meeting.

Every Member is at liberty to introduce a Friend once a week, but not oftener.

Two Members shall oblige themselves to attend in their turn every night from 8 to 10, or to procure two to attend in their room.

Every Member present at the Club shall spend at least 6d. and every man who stays away shall forfeit 3d.

The master of the house shall keep an account of the absent members; and deliver to the President of the night a list of the forfeits incurred.

When any Member returns after absence, he shall immediately lay down his forfeits; which if he omits to do, the President shall require.

There shall be no general reckoning, but every man shall adjust his own expences.

The night of indispensable attendance will come to every member once a month. Whoever shall for 3 months together omit to attend himself, or by substitution, nor shall make any apology in the fourth month, shall be considered as having abdicated the Club.

When a vacancy is to be filled, the name of the Candidate, and of the Member recommending him, shall stand in the Club-room 3 nights. On the fourth he may be chosen by ballot; six Members, at least, being present; and two thirds of the ballot being in his favour; or the majority, should the numbers not be divisible by three.

The master of the house shall give notice, six days before, to each of those Members whose turn of necessary attendance is come.

The notice may be in these words:

"Sir,

"On the of will
"be your turn of presiding at the Essex Head. Your company is therefore earnestly requested."

One penny shall be left by each Member for the waiter."

The Club was first projected in the winter of 1783; and began to assemble regularly at the beginning of 1784, when the above regulations were agreed on, and prefaced by the following motto:

"To-day deep thoughts with me resolve
"to drench
"In mirth, which after no repenting
"draws."
MILTON.

The names you have already printed are those who were members at the time of Dr. Johnson's death, in the order in which they were entered in the book. The three last were introduced in the room of Dr. Scott, who was named, but never attended; of Mr. Tyres, who abdicated the club, Feb. 1, 1784; and of Mr. Strahan, who followed his example on the 26th of June.

ALDEBARAN.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

SINCE my last, another letter of Dr. Johnson to Mr. Cave, in 1738, has been recovered; which I now send you for insertion.

"SIR, Monday, No 6, Castle-street.

I AM to return you thanks for the present you were so kind as to send by me, and to intreat that you will be pleased to inform me by the penny-post, whether you resolve to print the Poem *. If

* London, no doubt.

you

you please to send it me by the post, with a note to Doddsley, I will go and read the lines to him, that we may have his consent to put his name in the title-page. As to the printing, if it can be set immediately about, I will be so much the author's friend, as not to content myself with meer solicitations in his favour. I propose, if my calculation be near the truth, to engage for the reimbursement of all that you shall lose by an impression of 500, provided, as you very generously propose, that the profit, if any, be set aside for the author's use, excepting the present you made, which, if he be a gainer, it is fit he should repay. I beg that you will let one of your servants write an exact account of the expence of such an impression, and send it with the poem, that I may know what I engage for. I am very sensible, from your generosity on this occasion, of your regard to learning, even in its unhappiest state, and cannot but think such a temper deserving of the gratitude of those who suffer so often from a contrary disposition. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON."

The following particulars of Johnson's early life have been communicated by the friend to whom you owe the copy of the epitaph in p. 9.

"Mrs. Johnson committed her young Goliath to the care of a poor woman, soon after his birth; and with the milk of his *nursing* mother he imbibed a scrophulous disorder, the effects of which were visible through life (see p. 123). Mrs. Johnson was persuaded to try the *regal-touch*; and (though not a superstitious woman) said, that the hand of her gracious Mitreels cured her infant. I do not know whether the piece of gold, that was given him by her Majesty, was thought worthy of being preserved by its master."

"When about 3 years old, he was master of a brood of eleven ducks, one of which he had the misfortune to destroy. Immediately after the accident, he came to his mother, and desired she would *write*. "Write, *what* am I to write?" "Write upon poor Duck." "Well then, Sam, tell me what to say." The great infant, after shaking his head for a few minutes, thus began "in numbers, for the numbers came:"

Here lies good master Duck,

Whom Samuel Johnson trod on,

If't had liv'd it had been good luck:

For then there'd been an *odd line*

"Dr. Swinfen, a physician of eminence, lodged with Michael Johnson, and was Sam's godfather.—When the Dr. came to us last summer, he asked me if I remembered a small stone in the body of the cathedral, with this inscription:

Here lies the body of

Mrs. ELIZABETH BLANEY, a stranger.

She departed this life

2d of September, 1694.

and asked in what *condition* the stone was? I said, "I knew it well, but that it was broken in two by the feet of passengers; and added, that, though I had frequently made enquiry, no person could give me the least account of the said Mrs. Blaney." The Doctor said, "In the first place, put down a new and a substantial block of marble, with the same inscription as the old one had; and I will repay you whatever it may cost. Elizabeth Blaney lived at Leek, where my father was an apprentice, and fell in love with him. Upon his removal to Lichfield, she followed him, and took lodgings opposite to his house. Her passion was not unknown, but he had no inclination to return it. It, however, overcame her health; and, when my father was told that she was in danger, he went to her, and offered her his hand. She saw death approaching, and declined it. She soon after died, and my father placed the stone I enquired after over her body. Of what family she was, I never could learn.

"Some false accounts of the meanness of Michael Johnson's situation in trade have appeared in the public papers. You know that the situation of the house* rendered a stall in *Lichfield* market unnecessary; and to have weekly standings in the neighbouring towns was far from disreputable, considering that booksellers were at that time established only in *principal* places. Mr. Johnson said, they had the business of all the adjoining places, and were in excellent circumstances, till they undertook to make parchment in a building (now destroyed) near *the great willow*†. In this new undertaking nothing prospered; they had no sooner bought a large stock of skins, than a heavy duty was laid upon that article, and from Michael's absence by his many avocations as a bookseller, the parchment business was committed to a faithless servant, and thence they gradually declined into strait circumstances. My grandfather Hunter received as much

* I have seen it, since the Doctor's death, in the hands of Sir John Hawkins. J. N.

* This we shall shew next month. EDIT.

† Which we shall also shew soon. EDIT.

3. The house in which the late Dr. Sam. Johnson was born.
1. Part of the market place. 2. Dr. Hays' school. 3. Part of the town hall.

for the education of Johnson as was paid for the children of other tradesmen.

"The Norton mentioned at the close of the epitaph in p. 9. is beyond the least doubt in Worcestershire. *Vigorniensis* should be substituted for *Parvicensis*."

The "loose piece by Floyer," which is noticed in Johnson's first letter to Cave, may be seen in Gent. Mag. 1734, p. 127. It was probably sent by Johnson himself, who not many months ago strongly pressed the communicator of the foregoing anecdotes, to give to the publick some account of the life and works of Sir John Floyer, whose learning and piety deserve recording, and concerning whom any authentic materials would be acceptable. An original portrait of him is preserved at Lichfield, and very probably will be published by subscription.

Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS.

MR. URBAN,

A Few particulars concerning Mr. Levett, on whose memory Dr. Johnson has bestowed an elegiac copy of verses*, may not be unacceptable to your readers †.

Mr. Levett, though an Englishman by birth ‡, became early in life a waiter at a coffee-house in Paris. The surgeons who frequented it, finding him of an inquisitive turn, and attentive to their conversation, made a purse for him, and gave him some instructions in their art. They afterwards furnished him with the means of other knowledge, by procuring him free admission to such lectures in pharmacy and anatomy as were read by the ablest professors of that period. Hence his introduction to a business, which afforded him a continual though slender maintenance. Where the middle part of his life was spent, is uncertain. He resided, however, above twenty years under the roof of Johnson, who never wished him to be regarded as an inferior, or treated him like a dependent §. He breakfasted with the Doctor every morning, and perhaps was seen no more by him till midnight. Much of the day was

employed in attendance on his patients, who were chiefly of the lowest rank of tradesmen. The remainder of his hours he dedicated to Hunter's lectures, and to as many different opportunities of improvement as he could meet with on the same gratuitous conditions. "All his medical knowledge (said Johnson), and it is not inconsiderable*, was obtained through the ear. Though he buys books, he seldom looks into them, or discovers any power by which he can be supposed to judge of an author's merit."

Before he became a constant inmate of the Doctor's house, he married, when he was near sixty, a woman of the town, who had persuaded him (notwithstanding their place of congress was a small coalshed in Fetter-lane), that she was nearly related to a man of fortune, but was injuriously kept by him out of large possessions. It is almost needless to add that both parties were disappointed in their views.—If Levett took her for an heiress, who in time might be rich, she regarded him as a physician already in considerable practice.—Compared with the marvels of this transaction (as Johnson himself declared when relating them), the tales in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments seem familiar occurrences. Never was infant more completely duped than our hero. He had not been married four months, before a writ was taken out against him, for debts incurred by his wife.—He was secreted; and his friend then procured him a protection from a foreign minister. In a short time afterward, she ran away from him, and was tried (providentially in his opinion) for picking pockets at the Old Bailey. Her husband was with difficulty prevented from attending the court, in the hope she would be hanged. She pleaded her own cause, and was acquitted; a separation between this ill-starred couple took place; and Dr. Johnson then took Levett home, where he continued till his death, which happened suddenly, without pain, Jan. 17, 1782. His vanity in supposing that a young woman of family and fortune should be enamoured of him, Dr. Johnson thought, deserved some check.—As no relations of his were known to Dr. Johnson, he advertised for them. In the course of a few weeks an

* See it in vol. LIV. p. 695.

† This letter originally appeared in the St. James's Chronicle, but with some mistakes which are here corrected; and an original letter of Dr. Johnson's is also added.

‡ He was born at Hull, in Yorkshire.

§ Dr. Johnson has frequently observed, that Levett was indebted to him for nothing more than house-room, his share in a penny loaf at breakfast, and now and then a dinner on a Sunday.

* He had acted for many years in the capacity of surgeon and apothecary to Johnson, under the direction of the good and learned Dr. Lawrence; when he retired to Canterbury, Dr. Heberden was called in to him.

heir at law appeared, and ascertained his title to what effects the deceased had left behind him.

Levett's character was rendered valuable by repeated proof of honesty, tenderness, and gratitude to his benefactor, as well as by an unwearied diligence in his profession.—His single failing was an occasional departure from sobriety. Johnson would observe, he was perhaps the only man who ever became intoxicated through motives of prudence. He reflected, that, if he refused the gin or brandy offered him by some of his patients, he could have been no gainer by their cure, as they might have had nothing else to bestow on him. This habit of taking a fee, in whatever shape it was exhibited, could not be put off by advice or admonition of any kind. He would swallow what he did not like, nay what he knew would injure him, rather than go home with an idea that his skill had been exerted without recompence. "Had, said Johnson, all his patients maliciously combined to reward him with meat and strong liquors, instead of money, he would either have burst, like the dragon in the Apocrypha, through repletion, or have been scorched up, like Portia, by swallowing fire."—But let not from hence an imputation of rapaciousness be fixed upon him. Though he took all that was offered him, he demanded nothing from the poor, nor was known, in any instance, to have enforced the payment of even what was justly his due.

His person was middle-sized and thin; his visage swarthy, adust, and corrugated. His conversation—except on professional subjects—barren. When in dishabille, he might have been mistaken for an alchemist, whose complexion had been hurt by the fumes of the crucible, and whose clothes had suffered from the sparks of the furnace.

Such was Levett, whose whimsical frailty, if weighed against his good and useful qualities, was—

"A floating atom, dust that falls unheeded
"Into the adverse scale, nor shakes the balance."

IRENE.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant, &c.

Just after Mr. Levett's death, Dr. Johnson sent Dr. Lawrence the following account of it:

"SIR,

Jan. 17, 1782.

OUR old friend Mr. Levett, who was last night eminently cheerful, died this morning. The man who lay in the same

room hearing an uncommon noise got up, and tried to make him speak, but without effect. He then called Mr. Holder the apothecary, who, though when he came he thought him dead, opened a vein, but could draw no blood. So has ended the long life of a very useful and very blameless man.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

MR. URBAN,

AS your publication is universally acknowledged to be the best repository of the kind, for whatever is useful or interesting in literature, I make no apology for sending you a few remarks upon a book, which is at present very little read or known. I mean of the tragedies of Seneca, from the perusal of which I have been long deterred by the slight manner in which I have heard them mentioned by those to whose opinions I have been accustomed to pay deference.—I have lately, however, had occasion to consult a passage in Seneca's Medea; and I confess, Mr. Urban, I was much surprised to find great spirit where I was taught to expect insipidity, much warmth where I thought every thing was cold, and characters well supported and strongly marked, which I had conceived to be weak and uninteresting. I am a young man, and of course do not expect the greatest submission to my judgement; but I declare that, after reading Apollonius Rhodius, Valerius Flaccus, and Euripides, my mind has been more forcibly impressed by the character of Medea, as portrayed in Seneca, than by any of the above-mentioned authors.—I could point out a variety of passages of superior force and beauty, as to language, sentiment, and expression; but I fear I should exceed the limits of your plan and my own leisure; I wish, however, to take the liberty of appealing to one or two, in defence of my assertions.

In the dialogue between Medea and her attendant, after the former has declared her general resolve of some mighty revenge, though without having decided on the particular scheme or mode of it; the attendant reminds her of her deserted and helpless situation telling her, her friends were gone from her, her husband had proved faithless, and that nothing remains by which she can be assisted in the execution of her purposes.

Ahiere Colchi—Conjugis nulla est fides,
Nilique superest opibus et tantis tibi.

The

The emotion of the first part of Medea's answer I consider as one of the finest breaks I have ever seen in any ancient or modern tragedy, and indeed the whole is well worth transcribing.

*Medea superest, hic mare et terras vides,
Ferrumque et ignes, et deos et fulmina.*

I know no passage more energetic, or more expressive of the confidence which a lofty mind, labouring under the sense of injuries, and conscious of its vigour and vast resources, may be imagined to repose in itself.

The whole of this scene is beautiful, and many parts of it sublime. I remember no one in the corresponding play of Euripides which may justly be placed in competition with it. The heroine's character is strongly imagined, and consistently supported throughout; and at the conclusion of the conference, when she exclaims,

Fortuna opes auferre non animum potest,

the reader must feel his affections wonderfully softened towards her, and in some manner inclined, through his admiration of her masculine spirit and pity for her situation, to palliate the vast vengeance to which he must conceive her adequate, and indeed hastening to accomplish. I cannot quit my subject without noticing one passage more: it is in the conference between Jason and Medea. After having found all her attempts to soften the indignation of Creon, and to frustrate the intended marriage of Jason with Creusa, ineffectual, Medea appears fixed in her determination of revenge at all events, and to the most extreme extent; and seems only to deliberate about the means which might make her vengeance most oppressive to Jason individually, and most extensive in its general operation. She plays upon his sensibility with exquisite address, and torments him with all the varied acuteness of which he may imagine a haughty, incensed, jealous, and disappointed woman susceptible;—at last she mentions their common children, and finding that Jason could not for a moment support the idea of parting with them, and that his affection for them was of the warmest and most lively nature, in a moment she determines that her revenge shall be directed to this his most vulnerable part, and, forgetful of every consideration but the predominant one of passion, she immediately resolves to make them the sacrifice, and to punish Jason in the most exquisite manner through the sufferings and death of his children. I beg leave

first to transcribe Jason's affectionate language respecting his children, as the classical reader will be better enabled to judge of the force and excellence of Medea's reply, which I think almost without a parallel. When she solicits to have the children entrusted to her care, Jason says.

*Parere precibus cupere me, fateor, tuis
Pietas vetat: namque istud haud possum pati,
Non si ipse memet cogat & rex & focer.
Hæc causa vitæ est, hoc perusti pectoris
Curis levamen, spiritu, citius quam
Carere, membris, luce.*

Medea says aside, and we may conceive with what spirited abruptness,

— — Sic gnatos amat?
Bene est, tenetur: vulneri patuit locus.

In this particular part and moment she assumes the colour of Iago's character in Othello, and of Zanga's in the Revenge; but I do not think it possible to point out a passage, in either of the above justly celebrated performances, equal to that which I have cited from Seneca. In short, the dignity of Medea's character is supported throughout in a very masterly manner. In the last scene, at the time of her final parting with Jason, when we are to conceive her rising with her chariot into the air, with all the majesty of a divinity, who without the most sensible emotion can read her animated acclamation,—

Sic fugere soles.

Happy should I be, Mr. Urban, to know myself the instrument of rescuing (I may almost say) from obscurity a book, which is in my opinion distinguished by elegant language, and sublime and elevated sentiments. I sincerely regret that it did not come sooner under my inspection, and I think myself justified in assuring the classical reader, that the perusal of Seneca's Tragedies will reward his industry, and abundantly gratify his curiosity.

I remain your humble servant,

A. B.

MR. URBAN,

I saw in the Ducal library at Parma an old map with this inscription—

..... Bedrazius civis Januæ,
composuit hanc anno Domini
millesimo ccccxxvi. — die Julii.

In this map, beyond the Fortunate Islands, others are delineated and inscribed, "insulæ de novo repertæ." The date is 56 years earlier than the voyage of Columbus; and the librarian told me, that some pre-

pretend that this is the old map from which the envious contemporaries of Columbus charged him with deriving the information which caused his discovery. This account, for innumerable reasons, cannot be admitted: and it is probable, that, after the discovery of the Antilles, the insertion was made in an older map. However, as I have not met with any mention of this singular map in any description of Italy, I think it worth communication. I transcribed from the library catalogue the following character of the map: *post insulas fortunatas aliæ conspiciuntur insulæ rudi tamen & indoctâ circumscriptiōe redditæ. Major longum terræ tractum formâ penè rectangulâ repræsentat; cui inscribitur "Antillia."* Altera, non brevi intervallo distans, ejusdem penè figuræ, sic annotatur "*Saravagio.*" Huic proxima adjacet insula minor falcata cum lemmate "*Tanmor.*" Tandem pone Antilliam postrema est quadratæ quasi formæ, sed latere uno paululum convoco, quæ obscuro hîc nomine donatur "*Royllo.*" Infra vero scriptum legitur "*Insulæ de novo repetæ.*"

RAPOTENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

SUFFER even an individual to state an inconvenience from the new mode of conveying mails.—I live at Wargrave; and, as the letters are not dropped nigher to me than Maidenhead*, we have a person who walks daily to that place, and returns with the London letters, which I now do not receive so early by two, three, four, and five hours as I used to do by the old mails; and I never can answer a letter by return of post, unless I send to Maidenhead on purpose, a distance of seven miles. I have also letters from a nephew at Reading, which letters always go to Maidenhead, and return by the same person above employed, which costs me each letter 2d. postage, and 2d. the man bringing home; formerly they cost me only 2d. Surely, as an obscure individual, I have cause to complain. I know people of more consequence than myself have made it a subject of complaint, but we have had no redress; the answer from the post-office being, that we must submit to a fair trial of the scheme, as in times of distress, when so great a saving to government is made by having their mails carried for half the cost of the old mode, we ought to submit to many inconveniences. But that

* Surely our correspondent might have his letters much nearer from Twyford. EDIT.

saving should not arise from injustice to the individual. I am sure, myself and many of my neighbours, feeling the deprivation of a daily correspondence, send four letters out of six by packets, and as such should think the revenue will not be increased. No doubt the commercial cities of Bristol and London may reap some benefit; but my trade of making, &c. requires equal attention from government with that of the first merchant in the metropolis.

C. D.

MR. URBAN,

IT is remarkable that, of the noble family of Percy Earls of Northumberland, six earls out of eight in seven successive generations (besides some collateral branches) came to untimely deaths. Henry, the first earl, was killed in the battle of Bramham-Moor in Yorkshire, in 1408, 8 Hen. IV.

His brother, Thomas Earl of Worcester, was beheaded at Shrewsbury in 1403, 4 Hen. IV.

Henry Lord Percy, commonly called Hotspur (son to the 1st earl), was killed in the battle of Shrewsbury, the same year.

His son Henry (the 2d earl) was killed in the battle of St. Albans in 1455, 33 Hen. VI.

Three of the sons of the earl also fell in battle, viz. Henry, the 3d earl, in the battle of Towton, 1461, 1 Edw. IV. Thomas Lord Egremont, in the battle of Northampton, 1460, 38 Hen. VI. and Sir Ralph Percy, in the battle of Hegley moor, 1464, 4 Edw. IV.

Henry, 4th earl, son of the 3d earl, was killed by a tumultuous rabble in Yorkshire in 1489, 4 Hen. VII.

His grandson, Sir Thomas Percy, was executed at Tyburn for Aske's conspiracy in 1537, 29 Hen. VIII.

And the two sons of this Sir Thomas came also to untimely ends; as Thomas, the 7th earl, was beheaded at York for high treason in 1572, 14 Eliz.; and Henry, the 8th earl, shot himself in the Tower in 1581, 27 Eliz.

After this, it is but justice to add, that all the descendants of this noble house from that time to the present, being six generations, have died natural deaths, viz. Henry, the 9th earl; Algernon, the 10th; Joscelyn, the 11th and last earl; Elizabeth, Baroness Percy, and Duchess of Somerset; Algernon Lord Percy, and Duke of Somerset; George Viscount Beauchamp, and his sister, the late Duchess of Northumberland, Baroness Percy.

CRITO.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR antiquarian readers may not be displeased to be told, that the sword of the Marquis Spinola, general of the Spanish army in the Netherlands, was purchased at Paris by Mr. Martin, of King-street, Covent-garden, at the sale of the Prince of Conti's effects, and may probably still remain in his collection. And it may be deemed no improper supplement to the account of the Armoury at Brussels, given by Mr. Nichols from the museum of the Spalding Society, (Bibl. Top. Brit. N^o XX. p. 75.) to add this description.

The mounting is entirely of steel, and is richly ornamented with curious embossments in pretty high relief, exhibiting in several compartments various Scripture historical passages and emblematical figures disposed round the pommel, bow, cross bars, and shell of the sword; each compartment has its proper inscription in Latin. The principal compartment on the outer side of the pommel represents Samuel anointing David; under it, Esau hunting; and above it, Esau selling his birth-right. On the opposite side, Saul possessed with an evil spirit, and David playing before him on the harp. Above is Abraham preparing the altar for sacrificing his son, and beneath it the servant keeping the asses. Between these two chief compartments, and serving to divide them, are two capital figures at full length in oval frames; the one Venus with Cupid; the other Juno with her peacock, holding in her hand a rod with a twisted snake descending. Within other of the larger compartments on the bow, cross bar, shell, &c. are represented David by the advice of Michal making his escape from Saul through a window; the judgement of Solomon between the two harlots; the Queen of Sheba visiting Solomon; Absalom slain by Joab as he hung on the tree; Elijah fed with bread and water in the wilderness by an Angel; Saul consulting with the Witch at Endor; Ammon killed by his brother Absalom at a banquet. In the smaller compartments are represented, the rape of Tamar by her brother Ammon; Elijah fed by a raven in the wilderness; David consulting with Jonathan for his safety; Jonathan and David renewing their friendship; a single Justice with her sword and scales; David seizing the lion; David cutting off Saul's skirt;

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David slaying Goliath; David feeding his father's sheep; the emblematical figure of Faith, a term; David and Jonathan, and David and Absalom, with emblems of Charity and other devices: and on the end of the scabbard is represented Joab slaying Abner. On the inside of the bow is engraved Ambr * Spinola * Exerc * Imper. The blade is of that sort which is usually denominated a flaming sword, and shews the sword to be of an excellent temper.

Some of your readers who are F.F.A.S., may recollect the exhibition of a cross-bow found in Flodden field by a farmer's servant ploughing there about 10 years ago: the string broke on the slightest touch, but the bow was as elastic as when first left at the celebrated battle fought there 250 years ago.

REMARKABLE ANECDOTE.

IN November last, the Rev. Dr. Seabury, a D. D. of Oxford, formerly a persecuted American missionary, after having applied in vain to the English Bench of Bishops, with the most honourable credentials, was consecrated *Bishop of Connecticut in partibus infidelium*, by the Episcopal College at Aberdeen, or, in other words, the Five Nonjuring Scotch Prelates, who have regularly kept up and continued their succession in that kingdom ever since Episcopacy was abolished. This event, productive as it must be of important consequences, (strange to say!) has never been mentioned in any of our papers*. Whether this first American prelate will apply, or not, and with what success, for the large sums bequeathed by Archbishops Tenison and Secker, and Bp. Benson, towards the establishment and support of Episcopacy on that continent, time must shew.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

I Cannot help having a concern for my fellow Christians, when they venture out of their native element, and especially for some respectable Aeronauts, who have lately been in great danger of falling from the sky into the sea. I beg leave, therefore, by your means, to recommend to them, upon their entrance into their balloons, a pious ejaculation taken from Milton:

— upled by thee,
Urania, into Heaven I have presum'd,

* Not when we received this. We have seen it slightly mentioned since. EDIT.

As

An earthly guest, and drawn empyreal air,
Thy tempering; with like safety guided
down

Return me to my native element;
Left from this flying steed unrein'd (as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,)
Dismounted, on th' Aleian field I fall,
Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn.

But, if their attempt be to cross the
British Channel, they may, after chang-
ing "Aleian field" into "British sea,"
read the last line thus :

Too vent'rous—there to sink, for ever lost.

By the way, it would please me much
if any of your correspondents would help
me to clear the lofty bard from the
charge of tautology in the words "wan-
der erroneous."—When successful,
but illiterate, candidates return in print
their *grateful*, that is, their *thankful*,
thanks to their electors, one may more
easily excuse such a phrase in them, than
one can in the great Milton, on account
of the authority and weight of his ex-
ample. W. S.

MR. URBAN,
THE mention of Solomon's Song by
a late correspondent reminds me of
Dr. Jortin's character of that book, which
I here send you.

"As to his song, many commentaries
and discourses have been written upon it
by the ancient fathers, and by modern
divines, which have not made it one jot
clearer than it was before. Their alle-
gorical, mystical, and spiritual interpre-
tations are arbitrary, unsupported, and
the mere effusions of a fertile imagina-
tion. It is a short and elegant poem, in
which the name of God is not once men-
tioned, in which not one religious or
moral duty is recommended, and which
is never cited by our Saviour, or by any
writer of the New Testament."

I beg leave here also to add Mr.
Knox's character of Dr. Jortin's Ser-
mons, to which I alluded in my last.

"Posthumous publications, it has been
remarked, are usually inferior in merit
to those which were published in an au-
thor's life-time. And indeed the opi-
nion seems plausible, as it may be pre-
sumed, that an author's reason for not
publishing his works, is a consciousness
of their inferiority. The sermons of Dr.
Jortin were however designed, by their
author, as a legacy to mankind. To
enlarge on their value, would only be to
echo back the public voice. Good sense
and sound morality appear in them, not

indeed dressed out in the meretricious
ornaments of a florid style, but in all the
manly force, and simple graces, of na-
tural eloquence. The same caprice,
which raises to reputation those trifling
discourses which have nothing to re-
commend them but a prettiness of fancy,
will again consign them to oblivion : but
the sermons of Dr. Jortin will continue
to be read with pleasure and edification,
as long as human nature shall continue
to be endowed with the faculties of rea-
son and discernment *."

To which may be added his laconic
answer, on being asked why he did not
publish his sermons : "They shall
sleep," he replied, "till I sleep †."

JORTINOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 4, 1784.

THE mention you have made of Dr.
Wm. Oldys in p. 329 of your last
volume, induces me to send you an ac-
count of his father Dr. W. Oldys, who,
according to Wood, vol. I. p. 31, took
the degree of D. D. Jan. 16, 1642, and
was vicar of Adderbury, in Oxfordshire.
A man, from the private accounts I have
received, of unfulled character, and who
was cruelly murdered by the parliament
soldiers without any provocation. Dr.
Oldys was returning home in his chariot
from Oxford, and this happened between
the garrison of Oxford and his own home.
The Dr. married Margaret, the daughter
of Ambrose Sacheverell Clesh, by whom
he had eleven children. The third son
was William, of whom you have given
us an account. Mrs. Cecilia Goad, the
last surviving child, erected a monument
to his memory in the chancel of the
church at Adderbury immediately over
the place of his interment, with the epi-
taph inclosed, having collected it some
years ago on a search after matters of
antiquity in that church, and about which
time I sent for your publication that cu-
rious epitaph on Dr. Pelling (see vol.
XL. p. 512) taken from Bath Abbey.
Some others, which I thought worthy of
every attention, shall be forwarded for
your publication hereafter, with such
biographical accounts as I may deem
worth your notice.

F. P.

P. M. S.

Gal. Oldys, S. T. P.

* It is surprising that a late learned and
elegant dissertator [Mr. Mainwaring] should
not have noticed and applauded the Sermons
of Dr. Jortin, as well as those of Bishops
Secker and Hurd, and Dr. Powell.

† Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 582.

Knjus

Hujus Ecclesie Vicarii,
 Qui, flagrante Bello plusquam Civili,
 Laicæ et Religionis, & Majestatis causa
 Fidelis et strenuus Assertor;
 Perdecillium Militibus prope hanc villam,
 Anno Salut. 1645, ætat. 55.
 Vulneratus occubuit:
 Uxorem duxit Margaretam
 Ambr. Sacheverell, Cler. filiam,
 Ex quâ genuit undecim Liberos.
 Quorum primogenitus Johannes,
 Postquam Academiâ Oxon. Philosophiæ,
 Et Hospitio Lincolnienſi Legum municipalium,
 Studio,
 Fœcundas Natura dotes feliciter ornavit,
 Brevem finivit ætatem.
 Mater tamen rem familiarem,
 Et Liberos educationem,
 Sedulo et prospere curans,
 Hanc vitam, usque ad nonagesimum primum
 Annum alacritate piâ prosectam,
 26 Die April. A. D. 1705.
 Pro meliori commutavit.
 Cecilia Goad, vidua, Liberos nunc sola
 superstes,
 Pietatis in parentes et amoris in fratrem
 Memor,
 Hoc monumentum poni curavit.

MR. URBAN. *Mortlake, Jan. 1.*
IN the church-yard of this parish lies
 buried the famous Doctor Partridge,
 under whose name an Almanack is still
 published. The following inscription is
 engraved on a flat black marble stone
 raised about four feet from the ground:
 Johannes Partridge, Astrologus,
 et Medicinæ Doctor,
 natus est apud East-Sheen
 in comitatu Surrey,
 18 Januarii 1641,
 & mortuus est Londini 24 Junii 1715.
 Medicinam fecit duobus Regibus unæque
 Reginæ,
 Carolo scilicet Secundo, Willielmo tertio,
 Reginæque Mariæ.
 Creatus est Medicinæ Doctor,
 Lugduni Batavorum.

I have searched the register of this parish, of which East-Sheen makes a part, but do not find his name. Indeed, there are but two baptisms registered in the year 1644, tho' in the year before there are 20; in 1645, and 1646, there was only one in each year, in 1647, there are 4, and in the year following more. So that during the height of the great rebellion, the register seems to have been very irregularly kept*. It appears that Partridge was physician to Charles the Second, and I have a translation by him of the *Theſaurus Medico-Chymicus* of Myſſicht, printed for Awnſham Churchill in 1682,

in the title-page of which he styles himself physician to his Majesty. It is dedicated to Madam Frances Jermyn of St. Albans, and introduced by two commendatory poems by William Hyde and John Gibbon, Blue mantle-herald at arms. The latter mentions an improvement of Lilly's book of Astrology. Why he was not made physician to James the Second, may be imputed to his political principles, because it appears that he was retained by William and Mary in that capacity. In 1708, when Partridge was 64 years of age, Swift published, under the name of Isaac Bickerstaffe, Esq; predictions for that year, intending to ridicule the Almanack-makers and pretenders to Astrology, levelling his satire particularly at Dr. P. whose death he foretold would happen on the 29th of March in that year. This was followed by the "Account of the first of Mr. Bickerstaffe's predictions, being an account of the death of Mr. P. the almanack-maker, upon the 29th instant, in a letter to a person of honour." Herein he makes him declare himself a Cobler and a Non-conformist, and say, "I wish I may not have done more mischief by my physic than my astrology, though I had some good receipts from my grandmother, and my own compositions were such as I thought could at least do no hurt." Partridge, in his Almanack for 1709, asserts (if Swift has not misquoted) that "he is not only now alive, but was likewise alive upon that very 29th of March when Bickerstaffe had foretold he should die." Swift takes advantage of this tautology (for it hardly can be called by a worse name), pays him off very wittily in his "Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaffe, Esq;" and charges him with beating the poor boy, who happened to pass by him in the street, crying, "A full and true account of Dr. Partridge's death, &c." From which circumstance, whether the beating was imaginary, or not, we may collect the manner in which these papers were originally published. In his *Grub-street Elegy on the supposed death of Partridge, the Almanack-maker*, written in 1708; after telling us in a note that he was "a Cobler," he with much humour shews—

— what analogy

There is 'twixt cobbling and astrology,
 How Partridge made his opticks rise
 From a shoe-sole to reach the skies.

If any of your correspondents will be kind enough to furnish other particulars relative

* This, we believe, was generally the case. EDIT.

relative to Dr. Partridge's Life *, such information will no doubt be agreeable to many of your readers.

P. S. It is remarkable that in this parish lived Dr. Dee, a famous mathematician and reputed conjurer, whose memory must have been fresh with people living when P. was young, and not improbably might lead him to the study of astrology.

D. P.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 9.

PERMIT a private person, through your Magazine, to point out to the minister a proper subject for a new tax.

That the wants of government must be supplied, is very certain: it is equally so, that the means of supplying these wants should be as little burdensome as possible: but, more than that, a wise legislator should make them subservient to the promotion of morality; which he can easily do, by laying the necessary taxes on objects and instruments that are employed in such amusements as tend to corrupt the manners of the people. Gambling is a vice in itself, and leads to the commission of various other species of wickedness; every kind of it should therefore be checked; more especially any one that is in its own particular nature barbarous, groveling, and inhuman; and under such a description does the unnatural practice of Cocking come; a practice as mean as it is cruel; inasmuch that one never could have thought our nobility and gentry would have fallen into it; and yet they have. They have adopted a custom, that is more suitable to the ferocious manners of savages, than to those of a polished and enlightened nation; though, I believe, it is a custom that does not exist in any other country besides our own. And shall England lie under the singular odium, arising from an amusement so disgraceful and brutal? Sorry am I to observe, that it is even carried on under the auspices of r—y. It would be well, if this hateful practice could be abolished entirely; but, as that would be difficult to effect, I would have it be made of some service to the government and to the people, by substituting a tax on game-cocks, in the lieu of one of those that I presume the minister has in contemplation; which would be the means of preventing one additional burden

from lighting on the shoulders of the honest and industrious part of the nation. To make this tax answer, it should be heavy. Let every proprietor of fighting-cocks pay annually 10l. 10s. for every bird he brings out to battle. Let the cocks be registered in the books of the distributors of stamps; and if any man set his cock to fight without having previously registered him; let him for each offence upon conviction incur a penalty of 100l. without the magistrate having liberty of mitigation: half the money to go to the crown; and half to the informer. Horses, cards, dice, &c. are taxed; and why should game-cocks kept for fighting be exempted?—However, as I only meant to suggest the idea of such a tax, I shall here leave the particular adjustment of the plan to some person whose abilities are superior to those of

AMADEUS.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

SOME person, either grossly deceived, or not a well-wisher to truth, has in your October Magazine, p. 790, informed the public through your conveyance, that a reputable draper of Dublin was taken by a mob to a place called the Tenter-fields, and there not only tarred and feathered, but so cruelly whipped at a post, that he then fainted, and afterwards remained in danger of his life; and this he chuses to represent as having happened so lately, that the then last mail (plainly implying in October) had communicated the fact as having happened but in the preceding week.

Persons inclined to misrepresentation readily can exaggerate facts, and mingle truths with falsehood, so as to deceive the cursory reader; and if your correspondent be exempt from this charge, his only excuse must arise from his being ignorant of the real state of facts; had he possessed sufficient intelligence, he might have informed you, that in last August a person, who acted as a draper and tailor, did, at a very early hour of the morning, receive the abominable and unjustifiable treatment of tarring and feathering from a set of the lowest miscreants; and by an injudicious attempt at resistance, suffered under some strokes of a cudgel, but not any stripes of a scourge. This indignity, however indecent, was inflicted upon him for a supposed violation of an agreement, solemnly entered into by him and those of his fraternity, to make up only the manufactures of his own country.

Your

* Some particulars also of Francis Moore, Physician, another early Almanack-maker, who resided at Lambeth, would be agreeable.

Your correspondent should, in justice to the magistracy of Dublin, have informed you, that a person (by name Garret Dignam) who was convicted of such unjustifiable acts, received a most merited and severe whipping, upon the 23d of August last, through six or seven of the most public streets, and in that very part of the city where the offence had been committed; since which time the villainous and inhuman practice of tarring and feathering has totally ceased in Dublin.

Not improbably, some such correspondents as above mentioned may attempt to impose upon you, and through you upon the publick, by a variety of representations of the cruel charge of maiming soldiers in Dublin; accompanied with variety of very captivating strictures upon the barbarity of the practice, which certainly is as execrable as any one could wish to paint it; however, allow me to mention, that many of the military have long been most justly suspected of committing this outrage upon themselves; and within these two months one has been convicted by a court-martial of the crime, sentenced to receive 800 lashes, and actually has received 500 of them; the motives for these acts, before the present year, were supposed to be a dislike to the service, and the expectation of being supported for life by the bounty of government: for the latter offences the public benevolence may perhaps be a sufficient temptation; as you are to know, that, by way of preventing the maiming of soldiers, some of our military senators (not unknown in England) procured an act of Parliament in the last session, which allows a soldier maimed by what is called houghing (or cutting the sinews of the leg or thigh) 20l. yearly; if the offender be not discovered; to be paid by the innocent proprietors, in the parish where the offence is committed; and the examination of the soldier himself, concerning the commission of the fact, is to be conclusive evidence.—I shall not say much as to the justice of this law, as the good effects of it may be collected from the above instance of its operation; how many more the military fortitude and ingenuity may conceal, I shall not pretend to enquire; but am, Sir,
Yours, &c. PETER NIPPLE.

Mr. URBAN,
WHEN you have room in your valuable collection, please to insert

these remarks on English Oak; a tree of so much dignity and importance to this country should have met with an abler pen; but perhaps these hints may incite some of your readers to do it justice.
T. H. W.

REMARKS ON OAKS:

a. *Quercus Robur* of Linnæus. The common oak:

β. *Quercus Mas* of old Botanists. The Bay-oak:

In Swedish Ek; in Danish Eg; in Saxon Ac, whence Akernell, and Acorn.

"The monarch oak, the patriarch of
"trees;

"Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow
"degrees;

"Three centuries he grows, and three he
"lays,

"Supreme in state, and in three more
"decays."

How far the Poet is justified in fixing these æras we are not able to ascertain; but it is probable that there are oaks coeval with our oldest records; this we can assert from our own knowledge, that an oak planted fifty years ago, has at this time so young an appearance that it does not seem to have acquired a tenth perhaps not a twentieth, part of its growth, or age.

The two sorts of oaks indigenous to this kingdom were not distinguished with the accuracy that the noblest of our trees deserves, till Mr. Ruggles gave an account of them, in your Magazine, (vol. LIII. p. 677), where the reader may also see some hints of our own, on the same subject (p. 653). . . That kind of oak which the old Botanists call *Quercus Mas*, Ray says, he found distinguished, by the name of the Bay-oak, from the superior verdure of its foliage; and it were to be wished, that, out of respect to that great man, this name might be retained.

Transplanted oaks scarce ever make thriving-trees, the tap-root which is destroyed in moving seems to be necessary toward enlarging and extending the plant to its fullest size; but whoever chooses to transplant these trees would do well to set some acorns among them: posterity will thank him for it. Oaks grow largest on a sandy loam, where the soils of sand and clay meet; on sand only, or among rocks, they are apt to be shaky; in stiff clay, or on the tops of hills, the growth is slow, but the timber is excellent. This tree, as well as most other plants, flourishes best in a situation

tion sloping to the south-east; but its spreading roots and branches are injurious to cultivation, and lopping is peculiarly destructive; therefore it is highly necessary to encourage the growth of bushes in forests and wastes, as bushes are the great preservers and defenders of young timber, from the browsing of cattle, which is fatal to it. We have been informed, by good judges, that if the bushes were preserved in the forests near Portsmouth, they would produce oaks, more than sufficient, to supply ship-timber for that arsenal *.

It has been enacted, to encourage the business of the tanners, that no oak should be felled without barking, which cannot be done except when the sap is rising; but timber which is cut in winter, is much more durable; and it is earnestly recommended that a trial might be made, by building two ships at the same time, one of timber cut in November or December, and the other with trees which were felled at the usual time, with the sap in them; it is highly probable, that the ship *winter-cut* would be *tight and rare*, many years after the ship *summer-cut*, had been consigned to the fire, and forgotten. If this be the case, the nation at present pays at least twenty pounds for every penny saved to the tanner in bark. We have heard it asserted, that the Americans are so careful, in respect to the quality of the timber they build their ships with, that their contracts specify not only what kinds of timber, but also that it should be such as hath grown in hedges, because that which grows in woods is much more porous, and less durable.

The first opening of the leaves of oaks affords a pleasing variety of colours, which did not escape the observation of Chaucer, who finished from nature, though he generally took his outlines from Italian masters.

... "A pleasant grove ...

"In which were Oaks grete freight as a
"line,

"Undir the which the gras so freshe of
"hew

"Was newly sprong, and in sight fore,
"or nine,

* Owners of this tree should remember, that crooked timber is of much more value for shipbuilding than straight.

"Every tre well fro his fellow grew,
"With braunchis brode, ladin with levis
"new,
"That sprongin out agen the sonne
"shene,
"Some very rede; and some a glad lighte
"grene." *The Floure and the Lease,*

If painters would observe the various tints which different trees shew, in the first expansion of their foliage, they would find little occasion to have recourse to the gloomy and melancholy fadings of Autumn to diversify their landscapes, especially when they would represent a cheerful scene.

Lucretius gives a picturesque view of the glaucous Olives, intermixed with trees of a different verdure, and we beg leave to insert his beautiful description of the progress of cultivation, as the sense of it has been mistaken by our translators.

"Inde aliam atque aliam culturam: dulcin
"agelli

"Tentabant, fructusque seros mansuescere
"terra

"Cernebant indulgendo, blandique co-
"lendo.

"Inque dies magis in montem succedere
"sylvas

"Congebant, infraque locum concedere
"culti;

"Prata, lacus, ritos, segetes, vinetaque
"lata

"Collibus, et campis ut haberent, atque
"olearum

"Cœcula distinguens inter plaga, curvare
"posset

"Per tumulos, et convalleis camposque
"profusa." *Lib. V. 1366.*

Evelyn in his account of the oak has given an erroneous translation of a part of this passage; misled by the words *cœcula plaga*, he brings in the *azure sky*, instead of the glaucous rows of olive trees.

"Betwixt

"Whose rows the *azure sky* is seen immix'd
"With hillocks, vales, and fields."

Creech has totally omitted the striking appearance of the olive; and a prose translator, not knowing the true colour of the olive, renders *cœcula green*. We do not mention this from any disrespect to Evelyn, whose memory every lover of science must venerate, but to apologize for the frequency of our quotations from authors in the original.

* See his own edition of the *Silva*.

since

since a person of Evelyn's knowledge and abilities has been so much mistaken in his translation.

About the latter end of the seventh century, the great and good king Ina thought acorns, and other kinds of mast, of so much consequence, that among the few laws which he imagined would be sufficient to regulate the simple economy of our Saxon ancestors, he gave particular directions relating to the fattening swine in woods, since his time called *pawnage*, or *pannage*, and enacted, that whosoever shall have kept his hogs in another person's woods, the owner of the woods should be intitled to the following shares; if the fat was three fingers thick, he was to have every third hog, if two fingers thick the fourth, and if of the thickness of the thumb, the fifth.

"*Lif mon nime æferne on ypinum.*
"*æt ðrýfingnum þ ðriddæ. æt*
"*trýfingnum þ feorþ þ ðýme-*
"*lum þ fýfte.*"

There was thought to be, at that time, such a close connection between trees and swine, that the size of a tree was determined by the number of hogs that could stand under it. (Leg. Inæ.)

In a succeeding century, Elfhelmus, after giving away his lands at Bricandon, reserves the pawning of two hundred hogs for his lady, in part of her dowry. The improved cultivation of modern times has rendered pawning of so little value that what was then of consequence to a lady of the first rank, is now chiefly left to the labouring poor.

About the year 880, Duke Alfred bequeaths to his wife and daughter some estates, with a particular legacy of two thousand hogs; he afterwards gives four legacies of an hundred hogs each, and the remainder to religious houses, (Lye's and Manning's Dict.)

Mast is particularly mentioned, about the middle of the eleventh century, in a donation of Edward the Confessor.
"*Mid lande. 7 mid loxe, mid pude.*
"*7 mid pelde, mid mede. 7 mid*
"*lare, mid mæste. 7 mid æue ran.*
"*7 mid eallum ðingum*". (Hickes's Thesaurus.)

It appears from Domesday-Book, that in William the Conqueror's time, timber trees were still of no farther consequence than from the food they afforded to swine; for the value of the woods, in several counties, is ascertained by the number of hogs they would fatten;

some were of such extent as to support two thousand. The survey was taken so accurately, that in some places woods are mentioned of one hog. "*Silva de uno porco.*"

Swine fed in the woods furnished so considerable a part of the food of former ages, that a scarcity of mast was one of the causes of the frequent famines that then happened. The unknown annalist, who wrote the *Chronicon Saxonum*, after describing the extraordinary famine and mortality of the year 1116, records particularly the failure of mast in that year; "*gærn on mæstene* *."

When the Abbey of Croyland was burnt, in the same century, the friendly contributions to the Monks shew how much they depended for their subsistence on the flesh of this animal, "*Dedit etiam Haco de Milton tunc nobis duo decem quartaria frumenti, & viginti pingues bacones; dedit et Elsidus de Pinchbeck centum solidos argenti, et decem bacones; dedit et Ardnatus de Spalding duo carcassia bovina, et duo decem bacones.*" (Historia Ingulfi.)

Our Norman tyrants, in their rage for extending forests, took away the right of pawning from those on whose lands they had encroached: this was one of the grievances that John was compelled to redress, (Chartade Forest.)

The importance of swine in these times reminds us of the herds of Ulysses, who, after his stock of hogs had been plundered by the voracious suitors of Penelope, had still a large number remaining at home; beside twelve herds, that were sent to feed in an adjacent country,

"Within the space were rear'd
"Twelve ample cells, the lodgement of
"his herd.
"Full fifty pregnant females each con-
"tain'd;
"The males without (a smaller race †)
"remain'd;
"Doom'd to supply the suitors wasteful
"feast,
"A stock by daily luxury decreas'd;
"Now scarce four hundred left."

Pope's *Odyssey*, xiv.

* Bishop Gibson, in his edition of the *Chronicon Saxonum*, ingenuously acknowledges, that he does not know the meaning of this expression.

† "A smaller race," meaning, a smaller number, "*αγλαον παλιρρον*."

When

When Moses prohibited the Israelites swines flesh, he no doubt had good reasons for it, but it must have deprived them of a considerable source of subsistence, as Samaria, a district of the holy land, furnished very numerous herds. (Mark, chap. v.) Mahomet imitated Moses, in this prohibition, to entice the Jews to follow him.

We find, from a passage in the *Edda*, that the fondness which our Gothic ancestors entertained for swines flesh was of a very early date; for in the first institution of their pagan superstition the enjoyments of their coarse Elysium, in the hall of Woden, consisted in their being continually feasted with ale, and the fat of the inexhaustible boar *Srimner*, dressed by the cook *Andrimner**. Hence it may be inferred, that our ancestors did not originally come into Saxony, from a place north of that country, as swine are tender animals, and can scarce live through the winter, in a wild state, in that latitude. In Sweden they are supported with difficulty, even in houses. Swines flesh could not have been thought a delicacy but by those who had been used to it. In Strabo's time, Rome was chiefly supplied with hogs, which were fattened on masts in the woods of Gaul. That author also says, that in the mountainous parts of Spain, the inhabitants ground their acorns into meal. Pliny, who describes very minutely the different effects of the various sorts of acorns in the fattening of swine, asserts, that in his time acorns were brought to table, in Spain, as a desert (*secundis mensis*): it is probable, that they still continue to be eaten by the common people of that country, for they are produced after the repast of the goatherds of Cervantes, and Teresa sends the dutchess a present of the choicest she could collect.

Though it can hardly be supposed, that men, in early ages, lived on acorns, and wild fruits only, in the wretched state the poet describes, (Lucretius, Lib. V.) yet it is certain that they depended much for their vegetable food on the natural produce of trees; after the introduction of corn, mast was in a great measure given up to swine, but where there was no care taken to collect it,

* Mahomet, in his paradise, feeds his followers with "the *Ox Balam*, and the fish *Nim*, the lobes of whose livers would suffice seventy thousand men."

Sale's Koran.

and feed them gradually, in a few weeks the supply failed, and it was necessary to kill, and preserve in store, such as were fat. This salted food, assisted by the great quantity of salted fish, which the superstition of the times compelled our ancestors to eat, laid the foundation of the leprosy, and other cutaneous diseases, which were formerly so common, that the forest laws direct, that if a deer is found dead, it should be sent to the next *Lazar house*, or *Spital house*; but these distempers are now happily eradicated, by the constant supply of fresh meat and vegetables, which the improvements of modern cultivation in our fields, and gardens, regularly furnish.

T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

DR. Priestley, in a letter to the Critical Reviewers, of the last month, announces a continuation of the *Theological Repository*, and solicits correspondence: adding, that "it will be open to any queries or difficulty relating to religion; and it is wished, that the writers should conceal their names."

Is this the conduct of free ingenuous enquiry, or is it the art of jesuitism, and the insidious shyness of present Presbyterianism? Will Dr. Priestley set his own name to every sentiment he holds forth in print? and will he invite assassins to stab religion in the dark? Let him blush to see his hand set to this unworthy challenge, and if he wants seconds in the combat, let them not be ashamed to enter their names at the barrier, and come forth, as all the honest enemies of Christianity have hitherto done, with fair declarations who they are, however unfairly they handle their weapons. Let Dr. Priestley reflect how he can answer, not to his Saviour, for he has disavowed him, but to his God and Judge, for this insidious conduct.

P. Q. R.

P. S. The above is not thrown out with any view to make your valuable miscellany a channel for polemical controversy, but to awaken some of the professors of our pure and holy religion to enter the lists in defence of the "faith once delivered to the Saints," and without regard to establishments, creeds, or confessions, tell the undecided, or deluded multitude, whether THE TRUTH is in Priestley or Jesus.

P. 19. col. 2. l. "Nabob of Oude."

Lord

LORD MONBODDO'S ACCOUNT OF PETER THE WILD BOY, formerly brought from the Woods of Germany*.

"IT was in the beginning of June, 1782, that I saw him in a farm-house, called Broadway, within about a mile of Berkhamsted, kept there upon a pension which the King pays. He is but low of stature; not exceeding five feet three inches; and, although he must now be about seventy years of age, has a fresh healthy look. He wears his beard. His face is not at all ugly or disagreeable; and he has a look that may be called sensible and sagacious for a savage. About twenty years ago he was in use to elope, and to be missing for several days; and once, I was told, he wandered as far as Norfolk; but of late he has been quite tame, and either keeps in the house, or saunters about the farm. He has been the thirteen last years where he lives at present; and before that, he was twelve years with another farmer, whom I saw and conversed with. This farmer told me, that he had been put to school somewhere in Hertfordshire, but had only learned to articulate his own name Peter, and the name of King George, both which I heard him pronounce very distinctly. But the woman of the house where he now is (for the man happened not to be at home) told me, that he understood every thing that was said to him concerning the common affairs of life; and I saw that he readily understood several things that she said to him while I was present. Among other things, she desired him to sing *Nancy Dawson*; which he did, and another tune which she named. He never was mischievous, but had always that gentleness of nature which I hold to be characteristic of our nature, at least till we became carnivorous, and hunters or warriors. He feeds at present as the farmer and his wife do; but, as I was told by an old woman (one Mrs. Collop, living at a village in the neighbourhood, called Hempstead †, who remem-

bered to have seen him when he first came to Hertfordshire, which she computed to be fifty-five years before the time I saw her,) he then fed very much upon leaves, and particularly upon the leaves of cabbage, which he eat raw. He was then, as she thought, about fifteen years of age, walked upright, but could climb trees like a squirrel.— At present he not only eats flesh, but has also got the taste of beer, and even of spirits, of which he inclines to drink more than he can get. And the old farmer above-mentioned, with whom he lived twelve years before he came to this last farmer, told me, that he had acquired that taste before he came to him, which is about twenty-five years ago. He has also become very fond of fire, but has not yet acquired a liking for money; for though he takes it, he does not keep it, but gives it to his landlord or landlady, which, I suppose, is a lesson that they have taught him. He retains so much of his natural instinct, that he has a fore-feeling of bad weather, growling and howling, and shewing great disorder, before it comes.

"These are the particulars concerning him which I observed myself, or could learn by information from the neighbourhood." From all these facts put together, his Lordship makes the following observations:

"1st, Whatever doubts there may be concerning the humanity of the Oran Outan, it was never made a question but that Peter was a man.

"2dly, That he was, as the Dean [Swift] says, of a father and mother like one of us. This, as I have said, was the case of two savages found in the dismal swamps in Virginia, of the one found in the island of Diego Garcia; and of him that was discovered by M. le Roy in the Pyrenæes, and in general of all the savages that have been found in Europe within these last 300 years; for I do not believe that, for these 2000 years past, there has been a race of such savages in Europe.

"3dly, I think there can be no reason to doubt of what was written from Hanover, and published in the newspapers, that he was found going upon all four, as well as other solitary savages that have been found in Europe. It is true that others have been found erect; which was the case of the two found in the dismal swamp of Virginia; likewise of the man of the Pyrenæes, and of him in the island of Diego Garcia.

But

* Lord Monboddo, in support of his hypothesis, that man, in a state of nature, is a mere animal, without clothes, houses, the use of fire, or even speech, adduces the Oran Outan, or Man in the Woods, and this Peter the Wild Man, and others, as examples. He denies the want of the organs of speech as an objection, and insists, they only want the artificial use of them.

† Hemet Hempstead (here meant) has a considerable market for corn. EDIT.

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But these, I suppose, were not exposed till they had learned to walk upright; whereas Peter appears to have been abandoned by his parents before he had learned that lesson, but walked as we know children do at first.

"4thly, I think it is evident that he is not an idiot, not only from his appearance, as I have described it, and from his actions, but from all the accounts that we have of him, both those printed and those attested by persons yet living; for as to the printed accounts, there is not the least information of that kind in any of them, except in one, viz. Wye's Letter, No 8; wherein it is said, that some imputed his not learning to speak to want of understanding; which, I should think, shewed rather want of understanding in those who thought so; when it is considered that at this time he had not been a year out of the woods, and, I suppose, but a month or two under the care of Dr. Arbuthnot, who had taken the charge of his education. The Dean, indeed, tells us, that he suspected he was a pretender, and no genuine wild man; but not a word of his being an idiot. And as to the persons living, not one with whom I have conversed appeared to have the least suspicion of that kind; though it is natural that men, who were not philosophers, and knew nothing of the progress of man from the mere animal to the intellectual creature, nor of the improvement of our understanding by social intercourse and the arts of life, but believed that man, when he came to a certain age, has from Nature all the faculties which we see him exert, and particularly the faculty of speech, I should think him an idiot, and wanting even the capacity of acquiring understanding. I knew an officer of dragoons, a man of very good sense, who was quartered where Peter then lived for some months, and saw him almost every day, and who assured me that he was not an idiot, but shewed common understanding, which was all that could be expected from one no better educated than he.

"Lastly, those who have considered what I have said * of the difficulty of articulation will not be surprised that a

* Lord Monboddo, far from thinking speech or articulation natural to man, rather wonders how he can, by any teaching or imitation, attain to the ready performance of such various and complicated operations. Add to this, when the organs are completely formed to one language, how hard it is to model them to any other,

man, who had lived a savage for the first fourteen or fifteen years of his life, should have made so little progress in that art. I cannot, however, have the least doubt that, if he had been under the care of Mr. Braidwood of Edinburgh, he would have learned to speak, though with much more difficulty than a man who had been brought up tame among people who had the use of speech, and who consequently must know the advantage of it. And I can have as little doubt that Mr. Braidwood could have taught the Oran Outan in Sir Ashton Lever's collection, who learned to articulate a few words, so as to speak plainly enough."

ABSTRACT of the PORTSCRIPT to
Gov. HASTINGS's late Letter, May 14,
1784. (See our last, p. 20.)

ON the 11th of April [1784], the Prince Jewan Bukht, eldest son of King Shih Allum, aged about 36, who has long held the principal share in the little that remained of the administration of his father's affairs, fled from the capital [Delhi], attended only by his mother's brother and one other person; and rapidly passing the bounds of his father's dominions, escaped far beyond the reach of pursuit before his absence was discovered. The King sent circular orders to every quarter, that he might be apprehended and sent back. The Nabob and Governor received letters to that effect; who, as soon as they had learned that the course of the Prince's route lay towards Lucknow, sent, separately, to inform him of the commands they had received, and the mortification it would be to them to withhold from him, in consequence of those commands, the duties of respect due to his rank, should he still persist in coming that way; and therefore intreating him not to come. Answers were at the same time written, to acquaint the King with the part they had taken, and the utmost they could take, in obedience to his orders. The Prince, in reply, pleaded the interest of the King his father as the sole motive of his flight, and declared his resolution to proceed at all events, trusting his fortune to the sincerity of his intentions, which, he was sure, would bear the strictest test. At the same time the Governor received letters from Major Browne, the Company's resident at Delhi, expressing his Majesty's pleasure that his son had chosen Lucknow for the place of his retreat, as he there would be safe from the

the consequences which might have been apprehended had he thrown himself into other hands. This, the Major said, he had written by the King's express command. In consequence of this information, it was resolved to receive the Prince, according to the custom of Hindostan, with the same honours as are paid to the King. In conformity to this plan, the Nabob-Vizier and Governor repaired, on the 7th instant, to the Prince's encampment, about eighteen miles from Lucknow, and paid him the customary forms of obeisance. On the 9th he entered Lucknow, preceded by the Nabob-Vizier, and followed by the Governor, who, for reasons of policy, did not chuse to appear as a principal on the occasion, though, at the instance of the Prince, he could not refuse to accompany him as an attendant. For the same obvious reasons, the Prince having desired to be accommodated with a house, the Governor had made an offer of his, and had himself taken possession of one that had originally been prepared for his reception within the palace, and adjoining to that in which the Nabob-Vizier lived. He was thus minutely particular, he said, because the meanest circumstance would be circulated to ever, Durbar in Hindostan, and construed the prognostic of future events, and in that inspection may give birth to them. He thought it his duty, therefore, to avoid every appearance which might be represented as a symptom of encouragement; and by so doing he had the satisfaction to find he had done right. The Nabob accompanied him to his house, and the Governor paid his respects to him on the 20th, and had the honour of a long conversation, in which he explained all the motives of his visit, and painted the wretched condition of his father in such glowing colours as exceeded, he said, his [the Governor's] powers of language to do them justice in the recital.

The sum was, that his father was a mere passive instrument in the hands of others, and that he [the Prince] had undertaken a journey at the peril of his head, as the only chance of affording relief to the King, and a restoration of the dominions of his house; that if he could effect this, he wished for nothing for himself but the credit of having served his father with duty, zeal, and fidelity. He observed that, distressed as the royal family was, he lived in splendor, had his jagheer, his horses, his elephants, and, comparatively, every

comfort of domestic ease and pleasure; all which he had willingly sacrificed, and exposed his life to danger, and his person to fatigue, for the sake of procuring for his father that ease and tranquillity of mind which he himself had relinquished, in which if he failed, he would either return on his Majesty's command, which he trembled to think of, or would go to Calcutta, and there solicit a passage for England, which, he understood, was not more than five months; and he could accommodate himself to any situation, and bear whatever others could bear, in the well-grounded hope of obtaining the wished-for relief. He said, the Governor was not to expect letters from his father of any other complexion than such as were consonant to the wishes of those who were about him; but he knew his real sentiments were what he had imparted to Major Browne. The Governor might be sure that his conduct could not be displeasing to his Majesty, when he assured him that the whole revenue of his empire, for the support of his domestic establishment, did not exceed a lack and 50,000 rupces.—It was natural, he said, for those, by whose power the Sullanut was supported, to endeavour to raise themselves to the independent possession of it, and so that he would submit; but it was the condition of vassalage and humiliation to which the servants of the King had degraded him, that he regretted, and which his sense of duty could not suffer him to see with forbearance. Such was the tenor of his grievances.—In reply, the Governor told him, that the Company's government had just emerged from a state of universal warfare, and required a term of repose; that his nation was weary of war, and dreaded the renewal of it; that it would be equally alarmed at any movement which might eventually tend to create new hostilities; that he came there with a limited authority, and could not engage in a business so full of danger without the concurrence of his colleagues, who, he was sure, would be averse to it; that the country of Oude was in a disordered state, and the Nabob *incapable of joining immediately in such a plan*; and that to assist the Nabob with the power and influence of the English government to retrieve his affairs, and enable him to perform the duties of loyalty to his sovereign, was the sole business of the Governor at Lucknow. In the mean

time, the Prince's residence there, though still and inactive, might be of use as a check upon the people at Delhi, who would not dare to proceed to farther extremities while there was a possibility of his cause being espoused from that quarter; that he [the Governor] would represent his situation to the joint members of his own government, and wait their determination; and in the mean time he might make what advances he thought proper to Madajee Scindia, as he was at the head of the Mahratta state, and was a sworn friend to the English government. This was all that materially passed at this interview. No person was present; nor any communication has yet been made of it, except in secret, to the other members of the board. In the mean time, Major Browne has since arrived here, on the express errand of re-conducting the Prince to court, and to give him assurance of pardon for his past transgressions. What may be the final issue, or even the progressive events, of this visit, the Governor does not pretend so much as to conjecture. He only can promise to have a watchful eye that it may not tend to any consequences which may interfere with his present economical plan, or disturb the tranquillity of the Company's possessions.

One trait of the young Prince's character the Governor reports of his own knowledge: that when he arrived at the place where the first honours were paid him, he was without money, and destitute of every necessary of life, having scarce a change of raiment; yet to his own distresses he seemed insensible, but privately hinted to the gentleman who was appointed to attend him, that the King his father was in such a state of wretchedness, that any supply of money, however small, would be an acceptable gift; and this was further confirmed by the Governor's interpreter, who being sent by the Vizier with a supply of 15,000 rupees for his private use, received the same with many expressions of thanks; but declared that, while his father wanted necessities, he could by no means indulge himself in superfluities, and therefore requested the Governor and Nabob-Vizier to remit the money for the use of his father; and that as, by the attention of the English and others, he had at present more than sufficient for himself, he should take the first opportunity of returning the overplus to his father.

* * * From the foregoing account of the mysterious journey of the young Prince Buke, it evidently appears that his errand was, to solicit success to commence a war; that if he did not succeed at the Court of Lucknow, he was to be recalled, which he actually was, in order to apply elsewhere; and that, this being no mystery to Gov. Hastings, he advised him to make advances to Madajee Scindia.

MR. URBAN, *Jamaica, Aug. 1784*
CARTE, in his History of England, folio, vol. II. p. 420, anno 1335, asserts, that "Edward Baliol was now the only survivor left of the line of Margaret the eldest daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon; and, having no issue, the crown would descend of course, after his death, to David Bruce, the undoubted heir of Isabel, her second sister. Some, indeed, are apt to imagine, that a sister of King John Baliol had been married either to John Comyn the father, E. of Buchan, or to John Comyn the son, Lord of Badenogh. But this is said without any just foundation; and, if it had been really so in fact, the lines of both these John Comyns had been extinct above eight years before. This appears by Rymer, IV. 251, 252, that the two nieces of the elder John Comyn, late Earl of Buchan, were his next and true heirs."

Did not the Earl of Douglas, in his claim of the crown of Scotland in 1369, derive his title from the Comyns?

Our general Histories of England seem silent respecting the lives and dates of the deaths of Philippa of Clarence, and Philippa of Lancaster*, grand-daughters of Edward the Third; of Blanche and Philippa, daughters of Henry the Fourth; and of Ann Mortimer, grandmother of Edward the Fourth. Can any of your numerous literary correspondents favour me with anecdotes respecting them? Moreri, Art. "Aumale and Ferdinand the Third of Castile," assigns to Eleanor, the Queen of Edward the First, an uterine brother, Ferdinand Count of Aumale, who left descendants†. Is Moreri supported in that assertion? and if he is, by what right were the Plantagenets Counts of Ponthieu? HORTENSIVS.

* This lady, married to John I. King of Portugal, died in 1741. See Mod. Hist. vol. VIII, p. 428. EDIT.

† The same author, however, in the article "Ponthieu", styles Queen Eleanor "Countess," and her son Edward II. "Count, of Ponthieu," which they could not have been, if she had had a brother. EDIT.

13. *New Edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities*, by Mr. Herbert. Vol. I.

AT length appears the first volume of this valuable and elaborate work, which was first announced to the public near ten years ago.

The reasons of this delay, as well as the many and great improvements in this new edition, as set forth by the editor in his advertisement prefixed, are the copiousness of the materials which he has been all this time collecting, the enlargement on the accounts given by Mr. Ames, the innumerable extracts from the Stationers' registers of books licensed by them, whereby the work has been enriched with several memoirs concerning the printers, and books printed with licence, distinguished from those printed without, &c. This, with the introduction of a number of books of which before we had no account, will, it is hoped, make ample compensation for the delay. Under these circumstances, and with the addition of many intelligences liberally communicated from other quarters, it being out of the Editor's power to comprise his design as at first planned and promised in two volumes, and the present volume having obtained the approbation of such of his subscribers as had seen it, who wished him to deliver it without waiting for the remaining, he offers it to the public with the addition of 10 sheets above the proposed quota, and every prudential recommendation of it in the press-work, modestly submitting to their candour the reasonableness of departing from the original plan.

On a review of the great improvements here made on what in Mr. Ames was thought a hardy undertaking (though we do not justify the close adherence to the cut of Mr. A's types), we cannot withhold our share of commendation from Mr. Herbert, wishing him health and life to continue his well-digested plan with all its improvements, and to enjoy the satisfaction of having added to the store of literary knowledge a great number of compositions in every department, as well as of authors, translators, and printers.

* * The 2d volume is in the press, and printing with all convenient speed; but, as great care has been and will be taken in retaining entirely the original orthography (a circumstance greatly neglected by Mr. Ames's original printer) it cannot proceed with so much expedition as Mr. Herbert could wish.

14. *An Explanatory Appeal to the Society in general, and his Friends in particular. With an Appendix.* By William Matthews. 12mo.

IN this "unbrotherly controversy" between the author and a part of the Monthly Meeting [of Friends] for the North Division of the County of Somerset, who, in consequence, have disowned him, "both as a minister and "a member of society," the public at large are so little interested, that we shall only add, that his objections to their established discipline (as stated by himself) lay principally against their deeming it necessary to fix judgement upon, and disown*, as unfit for their communion, all such as contract marriage out of the pale of their society, and against the censuring and disowning of such as shall *not* refuse to pay tithes, and other demands imposed by act of parliament, for the establishment of a national church. Respecting all which, he conceived, they had now arrant from scripture, example, or precept, to impose such prohibition or censure. It is needless to add, that we think William Matthews right, and the Monthly Meeting wrong. But how, with such liberal principles, he can continue to be a Quaker, we are yet to learn.

15. *Canons of Criticism, extracted from the Beauties of Maty's Review, and the Oratorical Powers of Dr. Horsley.* 8vo.

THIS writer, being one of the majority who, during the late dissensions in a certain learned body, supported the president in the chair, has here taken occasion to vent his spleen against the two principal leaders of the opposition, by throwing some critical squibs at Mr. Maty's Review and Dr. Horsley's Speeches. And in these, it must be owned, he has too well succeeded. But we will not join in the invidious task of exposing these *motes in our brother's eye*, conscious of *the beam in our own*.

16. *Kingsweston Hill. A Poem.* 4to.

PLEASINGLY descriptive of this beautiful seat of Lord Clifford, near Bristol, and the adjacent country, with an interesting episode interwoven.

17. *Italian Letters; or, The History of Count St. Julian.* 2 Vols. 8vo.

Common incidents, love, perfidy, and a tragical catastrophe, related with no uncommon force or pathos.

* * See Yearly Meeting Minute of 1719.

18. *An Account of the ancient Division of the English Nation into Hundreds and Tithings; the happy Effects of that Institution, &c.* By Granville Sharp, Esq. 8vo.

(Reviewed by a Correspondent).

THE diligent and patriotic author of this work, pursuing, as he is always wont, the most extensive method of information, carries his enquiries back to the earliest periods of our constitution, and shews how excellent the institution was for the preservation of public peace and harmony, by an exact division of the people into decennaries, tithings, or ten households, who held a court, of which the headborough was judge; whereby every little community could answer for all its members, and could instantly find an interloper who had fled from the hand of Justice, or who had committed any crime against his neighbours; for he says, "that all the old historians agree that an entire stop to all robbery and violence was immediately effected by this regulation, and that bracelets of gold were hung up in the highways, and no one durst steal them away." The revival of it, at this melancholy period and degeneracy of our police, would be, if practicable, a very acceptable measure; but we fear our evils have too far increased! The decision of the tithingman's or headborough's court was referable, in matters of high import, to the centenarii, that is, the hundred court, and the juries were summoned from among the vicinage; the same that we now call the hundred or high constable's court. The learned author, after very elaborately clearing away all misconceptions of the several terms, and displaying great skill in our ancient law relative to the several tenures by which the people formerly held their rights, takes occasion to say, (p. 42,) "If the right of voting were fully restored, throughout the kingdom, to all householders or masters of families, who principally support the burdens of the state, even if the franchise should descend no lower (which he inclines to think it does), it would be amply sufficient. I trust, to destroy the present deplorable corruption in the representation, or rather the misrepresentation, of the commons, and to restore the ancient dignity and freedom of parliament; especially if all the said householders were duly incorporated as deciners, or freeborns; in their respective neighbourhoods." He presses this argument warmly, and urges that all the deciners (or householders) have "in justice and

"constitutional right," a right to vote—and he goes on to propose that two such divisions, of a thousand deciners each, would be a proper number, throughout the kingdom, to send one deputy to parliament, according to the present population of the kingdom, so as rather to diminish the present number of representatives. And as the voters would be confined to householders in each division, it would obviate the expence of sending for them from a distance, and the order in each would obviate much of the tumult and debaucheries used at elections. By this mode, he may perhaps overthrow the objections which have been made by many to his scheme, proposed long ago, and in which he still perseveres, of reviving annual elections—and we should be inclined to favour his opinion, on the score of regularity, on which he grounds the whole, being preserved in each of these small divisions; but we recollect that mankind are now immersed in luxury, and though the government were to alter, yet they would remain the same, and we might expect to see nearly the same licentiousness prevail in a division of ten decennaries, as now in a whole county—for the fear of corrupting men to vote would not be strong enough to hinder the temptation by the candidates, nor the fear of the high constable's staff deter the voters from taking the bribe: wards and parishes are often not less corrupt at their elections, than boroughs in a borough, or freeholders in a county. In speaking of the ancient congregational courts, held by the sheriffs twice in every year, for the judgement of causes ecclesiastical, criminal, and civil, he mentions the encroachment of episcopal authority, which assumed a self-erected power to judge of all these matters alone, according to foreign canons and decretals unknown to the people, for which purpose a fictitious charter was set up and enrolled in the time of Richard II. said to have been granted by William the Conqueror, but never known till then, which was 300 years after the demise of that prince. Here our author gives a loose to loud and honest denunciations against the church of Antichrist; but we spare to follow him through the digression. He laments that this forgery has caused the jealousy which now subsists between the ecclesiastical and the common law, and which has effectually prevented the bishop of the diocese from sitting in the county court, and pronouncing censure and punishment

nishment for vice and immorality; whereby, he alleges, "these evils have increased, and men have lost a due recollection and distinction between right and wrong." We wish it were from no other cause; but political corruption has spread wide the evils of which he complains, and the law of the land is open to all such flagrant offenders; which obviates the author's lamentation on the absence of the bishop.

But here we must stop, to reprove our author for an unjust deduction in a note (p. 85), where, justly bewailing the extent of our Statute Book, he says, that "Men are prompted, by the difficulty of obtaining justice, to revenge their *own* quarrels with their *own* hands. And hence duelling, bloodshed, and murder!" This is unbecoming an English subject of these days, when the laws are so constantly and diligently administered in all parts of the kingdom, and every magistrate's daily court of enquiry is thronged with prayers for redress of grievances, and where the execution of the laws is duly enforced with solemnity and christian compassion. That this affords but little warning, is the fault of the people, not of the laws, or the administration of them. But if the Church hath once assumed an inordinate power in our courts, as the author states, we should be inclined to differ from him in his recommendation of the ecclesiastical communicants in every diocese electing a bishop to preside, as heretofore, over all causes ecclesiastical. It is surely more consistent that episcopacy, so much the favourite of the author, should take the Christian charge of instructing its communicants in the way to salvation, and leave the punishment of offences to the laws of the land, and, finally, to God. As to the people's right of electing bishops to serve in parliament, or to instruct them in religion, here we must certainly concur, and hope that if the proposed scheme of sending a bishop to Nova Scotia be resumed, it will be without compulsion, so that the people may chuse out of such clergymen as shall be sent, and not be compelled to have one forced upon them. The diligent author has so accurately developed all the ancient forms of our first establishment, that we would recommend his work to the perusal of all those whose capacious minds dream of settling new colonies, and to those able statesmen who are contriving the plan of a national re-

formation in England. In short, the sanguine author offers this little tract, or rather the plan proposed in it, of reviving the ancient division of the kingdom, as a general specific, or universal panacea, for all the evils with which the nation now groans. He has, in this work, taken occasion very effectually to answer a late flimsy pamphlet, intituled, *Thoughts on a Parliamentary Reform*. But, after all, how much inclined soever we may be to join with the learned enquirer in urging a reform, still we know, not how, in such times of overflowing population as the present, to concur in the wish to re-establish a due regard to things throughout the kingdom; as the multiplicity of small jurisdictions, which this would create, would be an evil as great as all those of which he complains. Besides, if we were to examine into all the counties throughout the kingdom, and all their hundreds, we should find that the ancient mode of division still subsisted, though we have, in some degree, forgotten the wise regulations and observances of order in each of them.—Upon the whole, the author's present, like all his former works, breathes his usual spirit of perseverance in the cause of truth and the public good; and we wish that the people would listen attentively, and amend the evils of which he so justly complains.

19. *A System of Surgery.* By Benjamin Bell, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, one of the Surgeons to the Royal Infirmary, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Illustrated with Copper Plates. Vol. II. 8vo.

PROCEEDING on the plan announced in our account of the former volume* of this work, our author begins his present publication with an account "Of the Stone," and the several diseases thence arising, which are extended through nine different sections, in which the several operations of lithotomy are fully considered, and the preference given to the lateral operation, with the improvements of modern lithotomists. The two last sections of this chapter treat "Of Nephrotomy," and "Of Stones in the Urethra." The next chapter, which is the XIIth, contains an account "Of Incontinence of Urine," with the several methods of relieving it. This disease our author

* See vol. LIV. p. 192.

supposes generally to depend upon one of these three causes, viz. 1. From "a constant irritation about the neck of the bladder, produced by the friction of stones contained in it;" 2. From "paralytic affections," in which "the sphincter of the bladder now and then loses its contractile power, while the natural tone of its body, or of the muscle termed *Detrusor Urinae*, remains entire;" or, lastly, from "laceration produced in the operation of lithotomy in male subjects, and in the same operation, and by violence done to the parts in delivery, in females."—Our author next treats "Of a Suppression of Urine," in which he recommends the early use of the catheter; blood-letting, both general and topical, "in considerable quantity;" opiates, in large doses;" mild injections, "thrown up by the *rectum*;" and immersion of the whole body "in the warm bath." And, these means failing, nothing (he observes) "is to be depended on but puncturing the bladder, in order to discharge the urine collected in it." And here he gives "the preference, in perhaps every instance of suppression of urine," to "the mode of puncturing the bladder from the *perinaeum*," because "it is done with great ease," and "the urine contained in the bladder is more readily evacuated than by puncturing above the pubes; and it is less liable to escape into the neighbouring parts." But surely our ingenious author, in the present instance, has somewhat exceeded the limits of general experience, in thus pronouncing the puncturing the bladder *per perinaeum* to be an operation that may be "done with great ease." Has he not seen the controversy that was carried on in our Magazine, respecting this operation, in the years 1777 and 1778? It was there shewn to be an operation of very difficult performance, and which, when performed, has in some instances been known to fail, "the operator not getting into the bladder." The method "of perforating the bladder by means of a curved trocar entered from the *rectum*," indeed, is mentioned; but Mr. Bell does not so much as condescend to describe it, remarking, that "it scarcely

deserves to be noticed, as no advantages can possibly occur from it that may not, with more certainty, be obtained from perforating in the *perinaeum*; and it is attended with this very material inconvenience, that, by passing the instrument in at the back part of the bladder, much risk must be incurred of wounding either the ureters *vasa deferentia*, or *vesiculae seminales*." Without further consideration, therefore, we can with freedom venture to say, that this method of operating "ought never to be employed." But, before we thus condemn an operation, the happy effects of which have been often experienced, we think it right to observe, that the accidents, to which Mr. Bell thinks the operation liable, have not appeared even in those instances in which the patients did not recover, as has been proved by dissection of the bodies after death, And the puncture *per anum* has this very material circumstance to recommend it, that it has never been known to fail the operator in evacuating the urine. But we must apologise for entering, however briefly, into medical controversy, and proceed to the more immediate business of the present article. Chap. XIV. treats of "Obstructions in the Urethra," the most common cause of which our author has found to be "a particular kind of swelling, or enlargement, of the *corpus spongiosum urethrae*." He has treated the subject at full length, and his modes of treatment, varying according to the different causes upon which the obstruction is supposed to depend, are such as have been long approved by very large experience.—"Of the Fistula in Perinaeo" is the title of the XVth chapter. In the treatment of this disease our author recommends opening the different sinuses, but condemns the use of the catheter, and of bougies; observing, that, instead of forwarding the cicatrization of such sores, they uniformly tend to retard it, by frequently tearing open such adhesions as Nature, if left to herself, would have made altogether complete.—Chap. XVI. "Of the Hemorrhoids, or Piles." In this very painful and troublesome disease Mr. B. extols the use of "an ointment composed of equal parts of oak-galls, very finely powdered, and hogs-lard, or butter;" or "a strong infusion of galls," to be used in the form of injection. Balsam Copaiba, in the dose of

• On this subject see "An Enquiry into the Merits of the Operations used in obviating Suppressions of Urine. By Alexander Reid, 1778," 8vo.

of from 30 to 80 drops, twice a day, is also recommended, as found useful in relieving pain, and obviating costiveness. When, however, the tumors of piles become very large, they are recommended to be removed, either by ligature or excision.—Chap. XVII. “*Of condylomatous Excrescences, and similar Affections of the Anus.*” Different escharotics, with the use of the scalpel, or caustics, are the remedies advised in these affections.—Chap. XVIII. “*Of a Prolapsus Ani.*” A truss, of a particular construction, is recommended for the cure of this disease.—Chap. XIX. “*Of an Imperforated Anus.*” Two cases of this kind have fallen under our author’s care, and the method he practised for their relief is accurately described.—Chap. XX. “*Of the Fistula in Ano.*” The method of treatment recommended is similar to that used by Mr. Pott; and, we believe, by almost every rational practitioner of the present day.—Chap. XXI. “*Of the Paracentesis of the Abdomen.*” A canula, of a flat form, is recommended in performing this operation, with an equal pressure of the abdomen by a bandage, which is delineated in a copper-plate, and was invented by the late Dr. Monro.—Chap. XXII. “*Of the Paracentesis of the Thorax.*” The method of performing this operation is well described, and recommended as being “equally proper for the discharge of any other fluid, as for collections of water, or of purulent matter.” This chapter is divided into sections, which treat of the different collections of serum, blood, pus, and air, in the thorax.—Chap. XXIII. “*Of Bronchotomy.*” The causes (mentioned by our author) which may induce a necessity for performing this operation are, 1. “Any spasmodic affection of the muscles of the larynx, when it arrives at such a height as to endanger suffocation;” 2. “A piece of bone, flesh, or any other firm substance, being lodged in the pharynx, or in the upper part of the œsophagus, and being too large to pass down to the stomach, may, by its bulk, press so much upon the posterior and membranaceous part of the trachea, as to produce a total obstruction to the passage of the air into the lungs;” 3. “Polypous excrescences in the nose falling so far into the pharynx as to endanger suffocation;” 4. “Tumors

GENT. MAG. February, 1785.

“of a firm nature, particularly those of the schirrhous and fleshy kinds, even when situated externally, have been known to compress the trachea so much as to obstruct respiration almost entirely;” 5. “An inflammation of the tongue, arriving at such an height as to obstruct the passage to the fauces entirely;” 6. “Swellings of the amygdalæ, and contiguous parts, that do not terminate speedily in suppuration;” 7. “Obstructed respiration from drowning.” The operation is next very fully and judiciously described; but for this we must refer to the work itself.—Chap. XXIV. “*Of Oesophagotomy.*” This operation is directed to be performed in those cases where the instrument termed a probang will not succeed. For an account of it we must also refer to the work.—Chap. XXV. “*Of the Amputation of Cancerous Mamma.*” Our author appears a strong advocate for the early performance of this operation, which he directs to be done by a process in which the cure will commonly be obtained by what surgeons in general have termed “the first intention;” that is, “without the formation of matter, merely by the adhesion of the teguments to the subjacent muscles.”

Two other volumes of this work, we understand, are in the press.

20. *The London Medical Journal, for October, November, and December, 1784. 8vo.*

BESIDES the account of books, and medical and philosophical news, (of which last we have given some extracts p. 61,) this number contains the following Essays and Observations: “Case of a Stone in the Bladder. By Benjamin Chandler, M. D. of Canterbury,” &c. [Of this also an extract has been given in our last, p. 61.]—“An Account of a remarkable Spasmodic Affection. By Mr. William Hulke, of Deal in Kent.”—“Case of a Fistula in Ano, cured by Means of a Caustic; by Mr. P. Dillon, late Surgeon of the 105th Regiment of Foot.”—“Case of an extra-uterine Fœtus. By Mr. Cammel, Surgeon at Bungay in Suffolk.”—“Three Cases of Women inoculated during Pregnancy.” [These all recovered, and only one of the children had the distemper, and was born dead. The other two had no appearance of it.]—“By Mr. B. Roberts, Surgeon, of Salisbury.”

"liberty."—"Case of Obstruction of the Bowels; with Remarks." By Robert Willan, M. D." &c. [This patient, who had no evacuation by stool for upwards of thirty days, took, without effect, six ounces of quicksilver, in doses of two drachms, and died in consequence of a tumor in the rectum, unattended by heat, fever, or any of the common inflammatory symptoms.]—"Case of a Luxation of the Thigh Bone." By Mr. William Cribb, Surgeon, at Bishop Stortford." [As Wiseman and other eminent surgeons have wholly denied the possibility of a luxation of the femur from the acetabulum, a relation of cases, which tend to overturn this erroneous hypothesis, becomes the more necessary. The subject of this accident was a boy about nine years old; and the luxation was complete.]

21. *First Lines of the Practice of Physic*. By William Cullen, M. D. Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, First Physician to His Majesty for Scotland, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, of the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, &c. &c. &c. A Fourth Edition*, corrected and enlarged. 4 Vols. 8vo.

THIS system of the doctrines and rules of the practice of physic, the result of "more than 40 years experience," the author informs us in his Preface, was, at its first publication, intended chiefly as a kind of Text-book for those who attended his lectures, and in every subsequent edition it has been "rendered more full and comprehensive." His system, he declares, is in many respects new, and therefore he explains on what grounds, and from what considerations, it has been attempted; which he does by briefly considering the state of the science of physic, from Galen to the present times; by remarking "on the principal systems of medicine which have of late prevailed in Europe, and taking notice of the present state of physic as it is influenced by these." In particular, he animadverts at large on the three different systems of STAHL, HOFFMAN, and BOERHAAVE. Of the first "the chief and leading principle is, that the rational soul of man governs the whole œconomy of his body;" a fan-

giful hypothesis, which has been confuted by Hoffman, and on which Dr. Cullen has here added some strictures of his own: 2. Hoffman has received into his system a great deal of the mechanical, Cartesian, and chemical doctrines of the former systems, with many important facts, and principally a due consideration of "the state and affections of the primary moving powers" in the animal œconomy, unnoticed by his predecessors. But in this too our author discovers some imperfection and incorrectness. And, 3, after "touching upon the great lines" of the Boerhaavean system, he undertakes "to point out" in that also many "imperfections and deficiencies, in order to shew the propriety and necessity of attempting a new one."—Both in "the diseases of the simple solid," and "with respect to the state and various condition of the animal fluids," considering also "the almost total neglect of the state of the moving powers of the animal body, and the prevalence of an hypothetical humoral pathology, so conspicuous in every part of Dr. Boerhaave's system," our professor contends, that "it is not only deficient and incomplete, but fallacious, and apt to mislead."

In conclusion, insisting that not only "a collection of facts," but "some system of principles, by a proper induction and generalization of facts," is essential towards forming a safe and useful treatise of physic, as, in opposition to this opinion, the late M. Lieutaud has given a collection of "facts, without any reasoning concerning their causes," Dr. Cullen offers some remarks "on the promising *Synopsis Universæ Medicinæ*," in which he discovers such a "total want of method, arrangement, system, or [and] decision," as renders it, he thinks, "of little use," and may much perplex the learner. Into the detail we will not enter, and will only add, that our professor, in his own work (he says), has not only collected facts, but endeavoured "to apply them to the investigation of proximate causes, and upon these to establish a more scientific and decided method of cure," avoiding "hypothesis and theories," establishing "many general doctrines, both physiological and pathological," and suggesting "that which appeared to be the method approved of by experience, as much as it was the consequence of system."

Such

* See vol. LIV. p. 926.

Such is the outline of this new system of physic, which comprehends, the author presumes, the whole of the facts relating to the science; collects and arranges them, he hopes, in better order than has been done before; and points out, in particular, those which are still wanting to establish general principles. Having been so copious in our account of it, we shall not descend to particular subjects, but only give the heads into which this important work is divided, and of which the professed intention is, "to give instruction for discerning, distinguishing, preventing, and curing diseases."

Febrile Diseases, including Fevers and Inflammations of the Eye, Lungs, Stomach, Intestines, Liver, and Kidneys, Phrensy, and various Kinds of Quinsy, with their respective Phenomena, Proximate and Remote Causes, and Cure. Rheumatism, Tooth-Ach, Gout, Eruptive Fevers, Small-Pox, Chicken-Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Plague, Erysipelas, Miliary Fever, &c. Hæmorrhages, Consumption of the Lungs, Hæmorrhoidal Swelling and Flux, Symptomatic Hæmorrhages, Profluvia, Catarrh, Dysentery, Nervous Diseases, Comata, Adynamia, or Diseases consisting in a Loss of Motion in either the Vital or Natural Functions, Fainting, Indigestion, Hypochondriasis, Spasmodic Affections without Fever, Ditto of the Vital Functions, Palpitation of the Heart, Difficult Breathing, Asthma, Croup, Spasmodic Affections in the Natural Functions, Disorders of the Intellectual Functions, Emaciations, Adipose, Flatulence, and Watery Swellings, Rickets, King's-Evil, Venereal Disease, Scurvy and Jaundice.—One general remark we cannot help making, that what is advanced on several diseases inclines us to say, with the Client in Terence, *Multo incertior sum quam dudum*. As an instance, we will only quote a paragraph relating to the Diabetes. "In all the instances of this disease, which I myself have seen, and in several others of which I have been informed, no cure of it has ever been made in Scotland, though many instances of it have occurred, and in most of them the remedies recommended by authors have been diligently employed. I cannot therefore, with any advantage, enter into a detail of these remedies," &c. And in one or two instances the Professor's theory seems to militate with his own general system.

22. *A Treatise on Struma, or Scrofula, commonly called The King's Evil; in which the Impropriety of considering it as an Hereditary Disease is pointed out; more rational Causes are assigned; and a successful Method of Treatment is recommended.* By Thomas White, Surgeon to the London Dispensary. 8vo. 1783.

AS this pamphlet relates to a very interesting subject, and appears to be written by a gentleman of skill in his profession, we have selected the following extracts:

"Struma, by all who have wrote upon it hitherto, has been considered as an hereditary disease; but I shall endeavour to assign other, and I hope more rational causes, and prove that opinion not to be justly founded. That it is a disease more general in this country than many others, must be readily admitted; and the opinion of an eminent Italian writer, Zaviani, corroborates this idea, for he calls it the English distemper....

"Persons of red or light-coloured hair are said to be peculiarly subject to this disease; but that this complaint is not confined to the colour of the hair, or the complexion, is evident from the numbers of people that have dark hair and similar * complexions being very frequently strumous....

"We have frequent examples of one child's being strumous, and the rest of the family perfectly free; but if the disease was truly hereditary, none could be expected to escape....

"There are many who suppose this disease to be communicated by nurses†; but this I cannot admit. The instances are sufficiently common where children thrive very well, while the mother or nurse may labour under a variety of complaints; but, on the other hand, where nurses have acute diseases, in most cases the children suffer very materially; and in situations of this kind no one will hesitate to say their milk must be improper for the nutriment of a child; but we are supposed to be speaking of nurses to all appearance in perfect health, and I consider it as of little consequence to the infant, whatever may be the probable disease or diseases of her habit of body. Every one will naturally make choice of those women who come the nearest to the standard of perfection in point of form, if there are otherwise no material objections; but we shall often find, as to women who are of a thin delicate skin, well-proportioned in every respect, and who make the best nurses, that their own children, having the mother's delicacy, and

* "The children of the poorer Jews are almost invariably strumous; and I have had several black people under my care with the same complaint."

† This was the case with Dr. Johnson, See p. 106, *ELT*.

from

from thence a great degree of susceptibility, have frequent enlargements and affections of the lymphatic glands. I do not, however, conceive that the milk of the nurse, when in perfect health, can possibly create a disposition in the child to the probable diseases of her habit of body....

"Children who have become strumous after inoculation, have been supposed to have had the disease conveyed to their habit with the variolous matter; but I consider this supposition to be equally ill-founded; as I have tried, in many different instances, if struma was a communicable disease, and am firmly of opinion that it is not."

We have selected the two last paragraphs, from a conviction that it must afford real satisfaction to many parents whose children may be supposed to labour under this complaint from either of the preceding causes. We should be glad to give a longer extract from so useful a performance, but the limits of our work will not admit of more than the following addition:

"Prevention of disease has long been considered of so much importance as to become a proverbial phrase; and in no instance can the application of it be more proper, or deserve more serious attention, than in the disease under our present consideration.

"In very young children the prevention of a complaint so general, and so alarming in its consequences, will principally depend upon a proper attention to air, cleanliness, exercise, and diet; and when more advanced, the form, age, and constitution of the patient will be the best guide what kind of regimen, and what other means, may be best suited to this important object."

23. *The Art of Painting of Charles Alphonso du Fresnoy. Translated into English Verse. By William Malon, M. A. With Annotations by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt. President of the Royal Academy. 4to. 1783.*
(Continued from p. 52.)

MR. MASON has prefaced his translation with the following "Epistle to Sir Joshua Reynolds," his friend and commentator:

"When DRYDEN, worn with sickness,
bow'd with years,
Was doom'd, (my friend, let pity warm
thy tears!)
The galling pang of penury to feel,
For ill-plac'd loyalty and courtly zeal,
To see that laurel, which his brows o'er-
spread,
Transplanted droop on Shadwell's barren
head,
The bard oppress'd, yet not subdu'd by fate,
For very bread descended to translate:

And he, whose fancy, copious as his phrase,
Could light at will Expression's brightest
blaze,

On FRESNOY's lay employ'd his studious
hour;

But niggard there of that melodious power,
His pen in haste the hiring task to close,
Transform'd the studied strain to careless
prose,

Which, fondly lending faith to French
pretence,

Mistook its meaning, or obscur'd its sense.

"Yet still he pleas'd, for DRYDEN still
must please,

Whether with artless elegance and ease

He glides in prose, or from its tinkling
chime,

By varied pauses purifies his rhyme,

And mounts on MARO's plumes, and
soars his heights sublime.

"This artless elegance, this native fire,
Provok'd his tuneful heir * to strike the
lyre.

Who, proud his numbers with that prose to
join,

Wove an illustrious wreath for Friendship's
shrine.

"How oft, on that fair shrine when poets
bind

The flowers of song, does partial passion
blind

Their judgment's eye! How oft does Truth
disclaim

The deed, and scorn to call it genuine fame!
How did she here, when JERVAS was the
theme,

Wast through the ivory gate the poet's
dream?

How view, indignant, Error's base altar

The sterling lustre of his praise destroy,

Which now, if praise like his my Muse
could coin,

Current through ages, she would stamp for
thine.

"Let Friendship, as she caus'd, excuse the
deed;

With thee, and such as thee, she must succeed.

"But what, if Fashion tempted POPE
astray?

The witch has spells, and JERVAS knew a
day

When mode-struck belles and beaux were
proud to come

And buy of him a thousand years of bloom†.

* "Mr. Pope, in his Epistle to Jervas,
has these lines:

Read these instructive leaves, in which
conspire

Fresnoy's close art with Dryden's native
fire."

† "Alluding to another couplet in the
same Epistle:

Beauty, frail flower, that every season
fears,

Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years."

"Ev'n

"Ev'n then I deem it but a venial crime :
Perish alone that selfish sordid rhyme,
Which flatters lawless sway, or tinsel pride;
Let black Oblivion plunge it in her tide.

"From fate like this my truth-supported
lays,
Ev'n if aspiring to thy pencil's praise,
Would flow secure; but humbler aims are
mine;

Know, when to thee I consecrate the line,
'Tis but to thank thy genius for the ray
Which pours on FRESNOY's rules a fuller
day :

Those candid strictures; those reflections
new,

Refin'd by taste, yet still as nature true,
Which, blended here with his instructive
strains,

Shall bid thy art inherit new domains;
Give her in Albion, as in Greece, to rule,
And guide (what thou hast form'd) a British
school.

"And O, if aught thy poet can pretend
Beyond his fav'rite wish to call thee friend,
Be it that here his tuneful toil has dress'd
The Muse of FRESNOY in a modern vest;
And, with what skill his fancy could bestow,
Taught the close folds to take an easier flow;
Be it, that here thy partial smile approv'd
The pains he lavish'd on the art he lov'd.

OG. 10, 1782.

W. MASON."

This version, we are told in the Preface, was a very youthful attempt, and to Sir Joshua Reynolds's offer of illustrating it with notes we owe the publication, revised in a maturer age, and corrected by Mr. Gray. Besides the prose of Dryden, there has also been a blank and bald version by Mr. Wills, a painter and a clergyman.—*The Art of Painting*, however, now appears *comme il faut*, and is not only as pleasing as such a didactic poem can be, but, by the notes and illustrations of such a master as Sir Joshua, the English has all the grace of an original, and will descend with lustre to future ages.

As a specimen both of the translation and the notes, we will add the directions given on the following subject :

"XXXIII. There must not be two
equal lights in the picture."

"Permit not two conspicuous lights to
shine

With rival radiance in the same design;
But yield to one alone the power to blaze
And spread th' extensive vigor of its rays,*
These where the noblest figures are display'd;
Thence gild the distant parts and lessening
fade :

As fade the beams which Phœbus from the
East

Flings vivid forth to light the distant West,
Gradual those vivid beams forget to shine,
So gradual let thy pictur'd lights decline.

"The sculptur'd forms, which some proud
Circus grace,

In Parian marble or Corinthian brass,
Illumin'd thus, give to the gazing eye
Th' expressive head in radiant majesty;
While to each lower limb the fainter ray
Lends only light to mark, but not display:
So let this pencil fling its beams around;
Nor e'er with darker shades their force con-
found,

For shades too dark differ'd shapes will give,
And sink the parts their softness would re-
lieve;

Then only well reliev'd, when like a veil
Round the full lights the wand'ring shadows
steal;

Then only justly spread, when to the sight
A breadth of shade pursues a breadth of light.
This charm to give, great Titian wisely made
The cluster'd grapes his rule of light and
shade."

On the lines thus marked *, after remarking on the management of the Dutch and Venetian painters, part of Sir Joshua's observations are as follows :

"I shall here set down the result of the observations which I have made on the works of those artists who appear to have best understood the management of light and shade, and who may be considered as examples in this branch of the art.

"Titian, Paul Veronese, and Tintoret were among the first painters who reduced to a system what was before practised without any fixed principle, and consequently neglected occasionally. From the Venetian painters Rubens extracted his scheme of composition, which was soon understood and adopted by his countrymen, and extended even to the minor painters of familiar life in the Dutch school.

"When I was at Venice, the method I took to avail myself of their principles was this: When I observed any extraordinary effect of light and shade in any picture, I took a leaf of my pocket-book, and darkened every part of it in the same gradation of light and shade as the picture, leaving the white paper untouched, to represent light, and this without any attention to the subject, or to the drawing of the figures. A few trials of this kind will be sufficient to give the method of their conduct in the management of their lights. After a few trials I found the paper blotted nearly alike. Their general practice appeared to be, to allow not above a quarter of the picture for the light, including in this portion both the principal and secondary lights; another quarter to be as dark as possible, and the remaining half kept in mezzotinto, or half-shadow.

"Rubens appears to have admitted rather more light than a quarter, and Rembrandt much less, scarce an eighth; by this conduct Rembrandt's light is extremely brilliant; but it costs too much; the rest of the picture

is sacrificed to this one object; That light will certainly appear the brightest which is surrounded with the greatest quantity of shade, supposing equal skill in the artist.

"By this means you may likewise remark the various forms and shapes of those lights, as well as the objects on which they are flung, whether on a figure or the sky, on a white napkin, on animals, or utensils, often introduced for this purpose*. It may be observed, likewise, what portion is strongly relieved, and how much is united with its ground, for it is necessary that some part (though a small one is sufficient) should be sharp and cutting against its ground, whether it be light on a dark, or dark on a light ground, in order to give firmness and distinctness to the work; if, on the other hand, it is relieved on every side, it will appear as if inlaid on its ground. Such a blotted paper, held at a distance from the eye, will strike the spectator as something excellent for the disposition of light and shadow, though he does not distinguish whether it is a History, a Portrait, a Landscape, dead Game, or any thing else; for the same principles extend to every branch of the art.

"Whether I have given an exact account, or made a just decision of the quantity of light admitted into the works of those painters, is of no very great consequence; let every person examine and judge for himself; it will be sufficient if I have suggested the method of examining the picture in this way, one means at least of acquiring the principles on which they wrought."

None but a painter, it is evident, could have written these notes, or the poem which occasioned them; and, we may add, none but a painter could have translated it. But Mr. Mason is *lamp pictor quam poeta*.

24. *A Dialogue between the Earl of Chesterfield and Mr. Garrick, in the Elysian Shades.* 41.

MR. BUTT, one of his Majesty's chaplains, who attended the obsequies of Dr. Johnson, and is a native of the same city, is the acknowledged author of this elegium on his merits, of which the following may serve as a specimen.

"MILTON in his manly days Possess'd (as well he might) a manly soul.

* Of this the following instance is mentioned in another note: "In a whole length portrait by Vandyke, which is in the gallery of the Duke of Montagu, the dress would have an ungraceful effect; he has therefore, by means of a light back ground, opposed to the light of a figure, and by the help of a curtain that touches the light near the figure, made the effect of the whole together full and rich to the eye."

But JOHNSON, in our days emasculate,
Bulg'd from the fenny flames of his times,
And pour'd a meteor of such majesty
As MILTON's self shone in his active age.
If my great friend at MILTON's moral worth
Smote strong, and nearly shatter'd to the ground

His merits as a man, he left him still
Thron'd on Sublimity's sublimest heights,
And seem'd to me the only man whose mind
Found thoughts, found words, suiting the theme august,

Able to bring great MILTON's stretch of soul,

His noblest work, his holiest poetry,
Full in our view in seraph-glories dress'd.
This portrait JOHNSON was endow'd to draw;

And, when with SHAKESPEARE I the work survey'd,

We saw this great Archangel into view
Rising, but not with ruin'd majesty,
And at the mighty Painter's working bow'd,
Astonish'd at his awful truth of hand,
His vast capacity of mental fight.

Slaves to the whistle of a glorious name
Marvel, that JOHNSON dar'd from MILTON's brow

Rend a few ringlets—but the judging few
Know that he leaves his great original
Divinely awful, one that well may spare
The spoils that candid Wisdom calls her own."

25. *The Danger of violent Innovations in the State exemplified from the Reigns of the Two first Stuarts, in a Sermon preached at the Cathedral and Metropolitane Church of Christ, Canterbury, on Monday, Jan. 31, 1785, being the Day appointed to be kept as the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First. By George Berkeley, D. L. Vice Dean of Canterbury, and Chancellor of Brecknock.* 4to.

FROM Proverbs xxiv. 21, *My son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change.* After a short historical deduction of the leading causes that terminated in the fatal event of the day, and a just panegyric on our government and present king, the preacher thus introduces the important change, or reform, now meditated:

"That our constitution is *absolutely* perfect it would be ridiculous to assert. Perfection belongs not to laps'd humanity. That a better constitution may be conceived, we do not positively deny. For many theories may be clearly conceived, which, by the utmost human ingenuity, are not reducible to practice.

"It may, however, be confidently asserted, that so few and so unimportant are the defects,

fects, so many and so valuable the perfections of the nicely-balanced British Constitution, as to render it highly probable that any innovations in its system will be more likely to injure than to improve it.

"The people, it is alleged, are not fairly and equally represented. Granting the truth of this position, what benefit could they derive from a more equal representation, which they have not enjoyed, for almost a century, from the present one? During all that time our rights and liberties have been carefully preserved, and, in the name of common sense, what would we have more?"

"No plan of representation could possibly be devised in which the WHOLE NATION would agree. Why, then, should we hazard the consequences of an innovation, which it is barely possible might do some good; but which is much more likely to create discord, and to proceed to lengths which were never intended? Every rank of men, amongst us, both in church and state, may, doubtless, learn most important lessons from the mistakes, as well as from the crimes, of their predecessors.

"Many popular leaders, in the beginning of the reign of Charles, were wise men and true patriots. Now, if differences between such Senators and such a Sovereign produced, in the end, the horrid consequences which we this day lament, what dreadful confusion have we not just cause to expect from differences about the constitution, excited, as seems at present intended, among the people at large throughout the whole island, who have neither leisure nor abilities to comprehend the subject? Besides, although the spirit of superstition be now so fast asleep, that nothing like that which happened in the last century can be apprehended in the present, yet let us not forget, that very lately the President of the Protestant Association assembled twenty thousand followers in the cause of fanaticism.

"Should the legislature, however, in its wisdom, so far yield to the fashionable cry for a parliamentary reformation as to make any alteration in the House of Commons, it will, in that case, unquestionably be our duty, and the duty of every Briton, quietly to submit, although the alteration adopted should appear to us most undesirable."

The dangers here apprehended are placed indeed in a strong light, and the whole discourse is equally replete with historical knowledge and political sagacity.

26. *Of the Trial of the Pix. Written in the Year 1760. By the late Edward Wynne, Esq. (Not published.)*

AS this is one of the unpublished tracts mentioned p. 17, we will insert it at large.

"This being a proceeding, the very name of which is unknown to our books, I thought it not amiss to set down what I had an accidental opportunity of observing, as to its nature and form: though I drew up an account of it in a smaller compass, and with as little precision as an article in a Dictionary.

"After Trinity term 1760 was held a trial of the Pix (which had not been for twenty years *). This trial was held by virtue of a commission directed to the Privy Council, of whom the Lord Keeper [Healey]; Mr. Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Anson, Lord Falmouth, and Lord Cholmondeley, were present, and sat in a ground-room in the Exchequer. This is a proceeding between the King and his Master of the Mint, to try, by enquiry of twelve men, (chiefly goldsmiths,) whether the money that has been coined, with respect to its quantity and fineness, has been made in pursuance of the covenants of the indenture, to which the Master of the Mint is a party, at his entrance into his office. In every coinage certain specimens are put into an iron box, called The Pix; and it is from the assay of these specimens, in presence of the Jury, that this trial has its name. The form of the proceeding is by reading the commission and indentures, in presence of the Court and Jury; after which a charge is given by the Lord Keeper. The Jury then retire into a room to see the assay made, and have the rolls of the Mint produced before them; and when the assay has been made, they return their inquisition; in consequence of which the Master of the Mint has his discharge for the bullion he has received, or is farther proceeded against, in execution of the penalties established by law for defective coinage.

"According to Mr. Leake †, this trial was established about the 9th of Edward III.

"It is extremely well known, that many of our Kings, in former times, communicated the privilege of coining money to their subjects, particularly to cities and principal monasteries. It is even said ‡, that coins now extant shew there were very few considerable towns without a mint. But the best legal antiquarians, particularly Lord Hale and

* Qq. Has there been any trial since?

† Hist. of Engl. Money, 105.

‡ Ibid. 17.

Madox, prove undeniably from records, that assays were always made at the Exchequer of the money coined at the respective mints*; and that though the owners of the mints had the profit of the coinage, and the residence of coiners among them, yet they had not the power of instituting either the alloy, the denomination, or the stamp†.

27. *Observations on the Tea and Window Act, and on the Tea Trade.* By Richard Twining. 8vo.

MR. TWINING, in this sensible pamphlet, which certainly does him credit as a man, a writer, and a tea-dealer, considers, "1. what was the original cause and intent of the Tea Bill;" shews, "2. in what respects it has hitherto failed, and the causes of that failure;" and, "3. points out those methods which are most likely to correct this failure, to remove the principal objections that are made to this Act, and to render it productive of the good purposes for which it is framed."—The "evils of smuggling," painted in glowing colours, a practice which, he declares, "however sanctified by numbers," he has "uniformly condemned and avoided," is here assigned as the cause, and the suppression of this iniquitous traffic as the general intent, of the late Bill, "by reducing the duty on tea, and making good to the revenue the loss which this reduction would occasion, by a new duty, which should be, on the whole, more eligible than the old one." In what respects the Tea Bill has hitherto failed, and the causes of that failure, are next endeavoured to be shewn. "Smuggling" (it is here observed, and we rejoice at the intelligence) "has actually received a material check, scarcely any loose (or smuggled) tea (sold under the sanction of a legal permit) being to be purchased at this time in London." From a comparative view of the average prices which were held out before the sale, exclusive of duty, and the average prices at which each species of tea has actually sold since the

"sixteenth of September, exclusive of duty†," it appears, we are told, "that the average price of Bohea tea is less than that which was held out to the publick, and of Singlo but little more. Nor is the excess in the price of Hyson tea very considerable." As to the former "therefore there is no cause of complaint," and as to the latter, there cannot, it is hoped, be "much dissatisfaction," for reasons here given, especially as "the excess," it is trusted, "will be of short duration."—But in "the reduction of the prices of Congou and Souchong" there is a great failure indeed, and consequently there must be great and reasonable dissatisfaction.—"Nothing like the expected pecuniary compensation is made for the additional window tax;" better would it have been for the publick "to pay 10s. per lb. for their Souchong," as before; and, "if this high price should continue, smuggling must also continue." Of this failure the causes are next enumerated; and these, it is affirmed, are not the Minister, the E. I. Company, or the Tea-dealer, but the artifices of Smugglers, and the scarcity of tea throughout the kingdom, which, at the first tea sale (Sept. 16), occasioned immoderate prices to be given for some species of tea, and too much for others; an evil which the Directors who presided could not prevent.—Mr. Twining then undertakes a defence of the tea-dealers, a history into which we will not enter, farther than to say, that he ascribes the evil above-mentioned to the measure which had been proposed by the Directors in August, and adopted by the Tea-holders, of returning to the East India Company the tea then remaining uncleared in the Company's warehouses at prime-cost, as, "even with all their cunning, and all their wealth, the smugglers could not have raised the tea to those prices at which it has actually sold, had not the dealers been under the necessity of becoming purchasers." But this was not foreseen, and the writer blames himself "for want of foresight," at the

* Madox, Hist. Excheq. c. 9. p. 198.

† Average prices held out before the sale:

	s.	d.
Bohea	1	9
Congou	2	6
Souchong	3	4
Singlo	3	4
Hyson	5	8

† Hale, Hist. P. C. 191.

Prices at which each species has sold since:

	s.	d.
Bohea	1	7½
Congou	4	9½
Souchong	6	5½
Singlo	3	5
Hyson	6	8½

same

same time allowing that the East India Directors did their duty in endeavouring to keep down the price. By way of episode, "a fair account" is added "of those teas with which the publick have been supplied since the alteration of duty."—The charge of *mixing* chests of genuine teas, our author, in his own instance, admits and justifies, as an established and approved practice, intended not to impose on his customers, but to give them satisfaction. And this practice he believes to be general.—Bloom, in particular, "though, when properly mixed, it improves other teas, would, by itself, be almost universally disliked."—Of adulteration he also gives a detail, mentions two "methods of making *Smouch*, with ash-tree leaves, to mix with Black teas," with the several penalties enacted against this iniquitous trade; and adds, that such adulterated tea may be avoided "by buying tea of reputable tea-dealers." The only method to lower the prices, Mr. Twining maintains, is, for the Company to have "an ample quantity of tea in this kingdom." And this method they seem to have been pursuing, as we have heard that they have bought up all the teas in Europe, except the Dutch. Mr. T. also proposes that the lots of each tea put up to sale should be doubled, as, by this means, the smuggler will run a double risk. "This alteration would tend to shorten the sales; a very desirable object." He is also a strong advocate for the allowance of six and a half per cent. discount, as usual, which, since the Tea Bill, has been withdrawn.—And, lastly, it is his wish, "that a Bill be brought into parliament, to direct that a very considerable part of a sum (which may be called the Excess of a Sale) should be applied, not to enrich the East India Company, who have no equitable claim to it, but to the public service of the kingdom."

28. *An Account of the Musical Performances in Westminster-Abbey, and The Pantheon, May 26, 27, 29, and June 3 and 5, 1784. In Commemoration of Handel.* By Charles Burney, Mus. D. F. R. S. 4to.

"Strong in new arms, lo! Giant Handel
"stands,
"Like bold Briareus, with his hundred
"hands."

GENT. MAG. February, 1785.

"said Pope more than forty years ago;
"but," adds Dr. Burney, "if he had
"survived the late Commemoration,
"when the productions of Handel employed more than *five hundred* voices
"and instruments, he would perhaps
"have lost a pun, a simile, and a *bon mot*,
"for want of a classical allusion to lean
"on." In truth, this commemoration forms a kind of æra in musical history, and therefore well deserves to be celebrated and described by this musical historian. From "a chronological list of the most remarkable musical masters upon record" (given in the preface), it appears, "that the musicians assembled on that occasion exceeded in abilities, as well as number, those of every band that has been collected in modern times," *three hundred* being the most before known.—After giving Madame Mara, in particular, and Mr. Commissioner Bates, their due and uncommon share of praise, our author adds "A Sketch of the Life of Handel," in which he has considerably amplified the *Memoirs* of that great musician, published in 1760 (it is supposed) by Mr. Maynwaring, of which an abstract was given in our volume for that year. Some extracts of them shall be inserted in our next.—Of the two commemorations an historical detail is then given; and afterwards the particulars of every part of the five performances are historically related, and scientifically discussed, with a minuteness and taste that mark the master, and must give to those who were absent as adequate an idea of this amazing celebrity as words can convey. The following passage is particularly striking: "Dante, in his *Paradiso*,
"imagines nine circles, or choirs, of
"cherubs, seraphs, patriarchs, prophets,
"martyrs, saints, angels, and archangels, who with hand and voice are eternally praising and glorifying the Supreme Being, whom he places in the centre, taking the idea from *Te Deum laudamus*, where it is said, *To thee Cherubim and Seraphim continually do cry*, &c. Now, as the orchestra in Westminster Abbey seemed to ascend into the clouds, and to unite with the saints and martyrs represented on the painted glass in the West window, which had all the appearance of a continuation of the orchestra, I could hardly refrain, during the performance of the Allelujah, to imagine that this orchestra, so admirably

“mirably constructed, filled, and employed, was a point, or segment, of one of these celestial circles. And perhaps no band of mortal musicians ever exhibited a more respectable appearance to the eye, or afforded a more ecstatic and affecting sound to the ear, than this.

“So sung they, and the Empyræan rung
“With Allelojahs.”

The following anecdote is curious:

“At the first performance of the Messiah, his Majesty expressed a desire to the Earl of Sandwich of hearing that most truly sublime of all chorusses, *Allelujab!* for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, a second time; and this gracious wish was conveyed to the orchestra by the waving of his Lordship's wand. At the second performance of that matchless Oratorio, his Majesty was pleased to make the signal himself, with a gentle motion of his right hand, in which was the printed book of the words, not only for the repetition of this, but of the final chorus, in the last part, to the great gratification of all his happy subjects present; and perhaps the subjects of no sovereign prince on the globe were ever before so delighted with the effects of a royal mandate.”

Annexed is a letter from Count Benincasa, a Venetian nobleman, who, being then in London, was present at the performance, which, as he “is an excellent judge of music,” is very “flattering to the projectors and executors of this stupendous plan,” and is “written with a degree of feeling and intelligence that is equally honourable to himself and the arts.”

The whole of the receipts at the Abbey and the Pantheon amounted to 12,736l. 12s. 10d.; of which 6000l. was given to the Musical Fund, and 3000l. to the Westminster Hospital. The remainder was expended.

29. *An Enquiry into the Design of the Christian Sabbath, and the Manner in which it should be observed to answer its important Ends.* By J. Symon, B. D. 4to. 8vo.

AFTER a very serious and seasonable remonstrance on the neglect and abuse of the Lord's day, both in high and low, this writer desires his readers to consider, 1. “What the design of the institution was; 2. How it should be observed to answer this design; and,

3. Whether the religious employment of the leisure it affords be not so conducive, and in many respects so necessary, to their spiritual improvement, that it must have been their interest and their duty to make this use of it, though its design had not been what it is.” On these heads Mr. Symon argues, both from reason and scripture, in such a manner as we hope will answer the benevolent and Christian design of his publication, by reclaiming many from the error of their ways.

30. *Le Triomphe de la Raison; ou, Lettres de Deux jeunes Dames de Qualité. Dédiées, par Permission, à Madame la Duchesse Devonshire. Par Mademoiselle Caconak de la Mimardière.* 12mo.

THERE is nothing in this novel particularly striking, or uncommon, but the *déroulement*, which consists in two lovers exchanging their mistresses, to the mutual satisfaction of all the parties.

31. *Tales of the Castle; or, Stories of Instruction and Delight. Being Les Veillies du Chateau, written in French by Madame la Comtesse de Genlis, Author of the Theatre of Education, Adele and Theodore, &c. Translated into English by Thomas Holcroft.* 5 Vols. 8vo.

AN officer of rank in the army, the Marquis de Clemire, being obliged to join his regiment, his wife, and her mother, with their son and two daughters, ten, eight, and seven years old, retire to their seat, an old castle in Burgundy, where, to beguile the evenings, the Baroness and Marchioness relate *Tales for their recreation and instruction*. Such is the plan of the present work, which, like all the writings of Mad. de Genlis, is replete with sound sense and excellent precepts. Her imagination is certainly rapid, and her invention great; but, were we to suggest a fault, it would be putting into the mouths of her juvenile auditors questions and remarks much beyond their years. The whole, however, is gay and pleasing, and *tout à la Française*—Affectation and Vanity, Avarice and Ambition, fall prostrate before her; and, by attending to these admonitions, the wife may improve in wisdom, and the good in goodness—of course we cannot but wish them studied and digested by the young and heedless, for whom this female Mentor, or French Minerva, has written

ten and designed them.—Mr. Holcroft's translation is in general correct, and therefore we wish it were quite so, by his observing, in particular, the distinction between *learn* and *teach*, and the participle and the verb; *have began*, for instance, not being grammar. And, to return to the fair author, we are a little surprised at her allowing, in this work, her young pupils to hunt and catch butterflies, when in her *former* (her *Adele*) she made that young lady let loose a captive bird. Tenderness to animals and insects is uniform, and the sport here allowed is much more cruel than mere confinement. Some other remarks we could easily suggest, but shall now conclude with earnestly recommending these little *Tales* to all who wish to unite the *utile* and the *dulce*.

32. *The Conquests of the Heart. A Novel. By a young Lady. 3 Vols. sm. 8vo.*

URGED by the fame of Miss Burney, another young lady has here pursued the same pleasing path, and has made an interesting story the vehicle of much moral instruction. It is related in letters, which certainly do credit both to the head and heart of the writer.—But we will not anticipate the reader's pleasure.

33. *Letters to a young Nobleman, upon various Subjects, particularly on Government and Civil Liberty: Wherein Occasion is taken to remark on the Writings of some eminent Authors upon those Subjects; and, in the first Place, upon those of the Rev. Dr. Price. With some Thoughts on the English Constitution, and the Heads of a Parliamentary Reform. 8vo.*

THESE Letters, which appear to have been written in the year 1777, were intended, we are told in the Introduction, as an antidote to the poison infused into the mind of a young nobleman by some "specious and artful publications," especially those of Dr. Price on Civil Liberty. And, *en passant*, some pages are employed in detecting the fallacy of a certain "political touch" of the Bishop of Landaff, "awkwardly obtruded on his ecclesiastical arrangements," against the influence of the Crown.

In his two first letters this sensible and (it is supposed) noble writer fairly examines Dr. Price's definitions of liberty, under the general divisions of physical, moral, religious, and civil;

shews that absolute physical liberty in a material being is impossible; and that it is not to be detached in idea from the other divisions of it; that his arguments in favour of moral liberty destroy his general design; that more religious liberty is not possible with any established religion; and gives some familiar instances of the danger of perfect civil liberty.—In Letters III, IV, and V, Dr. Price is shewn to have argued on begged questions; his arguments are combated, his definitions of licentiousness are proved contradictory, his arguments against the doctrine of the omnipotence of government are shewn to be fallacious, and his manner of evading the question artful; the jumble of contradictions that result from his attributing omnipotence exclusively to the people is pointed out, and short heads are annexed of the different parts constituting the English government.—

In Letters VI. and VII. it is maintained, that "omnipotence must belong to every government as such." Dr. P's foregoing arguments, as applied to the manumission of America, are strongly opposed; and as Dr. Price, to prove that England has no right to govern her American Colonies, chuses to argue "upon his own general principles of civil liberty, and not by the practice of former times, by the charters granted to them, by statutes or precedents," the futility of such reasoning being self-evident, and his general principles confuted, his conclusion (it is affirmed) must fall to the ground.—Letter VIII. contains general observations upon government and obedience, resulting from the American dispute, and some general reflections introductory of a paper inclosed in this letter, intituled, *Thoughts concerning an Accommodation with America, 1777*—In Letters IX. and X. are some thoughts on the subject of the English constitution, presumed to be new.—Letters XI. and XII. give the true nature, with the use and abuse of parliamentary representation, illustrated by some examples drawn from experience.—And Letter XIII, after recapitulating the arguments used in the two preceding letters, gives the plan before-mentioned, on a leading feature of which, the increasing the number of representatives from the counties, we will only observe, that, had this plan taken place before the Revolution, King William and the House of Hanover would never have been seated on the

the throne, that measure being promoted more by the members for boroughs than by those for counties.

34. *Every Man his own Law-maker; or, The Englishman's Complete Guide to a Parliamentary Reform; wherein the Road to National Consensus is made plain and easy to the meanest Capacities.* 8vo.

" ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— For I

" As first was mine own King."

Caliban, in the Tempest, Act I.

Aut I—— aut Diabolus.—This facetious gentleman, who, *supra* more, or rather in humble imitation of Prior's *Corisca* and Lord N——, "what should be serious turns to farce," proposes to extend the election-franchise to vagrants, gypsies, felons and convicts, lunatics, females (especially those who are pregnant), &c. &c. seasoning the whole with a vein of sarcastic humour which cannot but be palatable to all the Anti-Reformers, the opponents of *The Man and Majesty of the People*.

35. *A Short View of the Christian Doctrine of Redemption. A Sermon. By a Presbyterian of the Church of Scotland.* 8vo.

THE cause and the effect of the sufferings of our blessed Saviour are the subjects of this discourse. The text is taken from Luke xxiv. 26: "Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory?" In it we can discover nothing particularly new or striking, though the preacher

dissents from some opinions that have much prevailed. In particular, he does not think, "that, had Adam abstained from the forbidden fruit, both he and all his descendants would have been for ever beyond the reach of vice;" disclaims the doctrine of imputed sin and imputed righteousness, as not warranted by scripture; thinks the natural immortality of the soul cannot be demonstrated by reason.

36. *Thoughts on the Freedom of Election. By John Burnaby, Author of an Historical Description of Canterbury Cathedral, and an Address to the Publick on the Increase of their Poor-Rates.* 8vo.

WHILE Lord Camden (to whom this publication is addressed) is "in administration," the author flatters himself "that the constitution of this country will receive no material injury." That it will receive no injury is not said. Whether this is "damning with faint praise," or not, let the reader judge. The pamphlet wholly turning on an election case at Canterbury (see our last volume, p. 973), is not only local, but, the petition having been withdrawn, so nugatory, that we shall say no more of it.

37. *The Calendar of Nature, designed for the Entertainment and Instruction of young Persons.* By J. Aikin, M. D. 12mo.

OF this small but elegant tract an account shall be given in our next.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- Feb. 1. *Confederacy*—Arthur and Emmeline.
2. *Macbeth*—The Guardian.
3. *The Natural Son*—The Caldron.
4. *Macbeth*—All the World's a Stage.
5. *Double Dealer*—The Caldron.
7. *Macbeth*—The Guardian.
8. *The Jealous Wife*—Liberty Hall.
10. *The Maid of Honour*—Liberty Hall.
11. *The Music in Commemoration of Handel.*
12. *Macbeth*—Who's the Dope?
14. *School for Scandal*—Liberty Hall.
15. *Macbeth*—High Life below Stairs.
16. *Messiah.*
17. *Natural Son*—Liberty Hall.
18. *Acis and Galatea*—Dryden's Ode.
19. *Macbeth*—Too Civil by Half.
21. *The Fox*—The Critic.
22. *Macbeth*—The Apprentice.
23. *L'Allegro Il Penseroso*—Coronat. Anth.
24. *Mourning Bride*—The Caldron.
25. *Alexander's Feast*—Handel's Music.
26. *Macbeth*—The Alchymist.
28. *Natural Son*—Liberty Hall.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Feb. 1. *The Follies of a Day*—Rosina.
2. *All in the Wrong*—The Maid of the Oaks.
3. *The Follies of a Day*—Poor Soldier.
4. *The Orphan*—The Magic Cavern.
5. *Follies of a Day*—Rosina.
7. *The Orphan*—The Blacksmith of Antwerp.
8. *The Careless Husband*—Duto.
10. *The Orphan*—The Magic Cavern.
12. *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife*—Sukran.
14. *Merchant of Venice*—Love a-la-Mode.
15. *Hamlet*—Rosina.
17. *Rule a Wife, &c.*—Barnaby Brittle.
19. *Fontainebleau*—The Magic Cavern.
21. *The Orphan*—The Critic.
22. *Follies of a Day*—Poor Soldier.
24. *Man of the World*—Rosina.
26. *The Careless Husband*—Poor Soldier.
28. *Siege of Damascus*—The Magic Cavern.

HAY-MARKET.

23. *Judas Maccabaeus.*

VERSES addressed to Miss Seward,
By the Rev. THO. SEDGWICK WHALLEY,
on reading
AN ILL-NATURED CRITICISM
in the LOUISA.

HER bosom burning with unwooled
fire,
Again the terming Muse attunes her lyre;
Beneath the name of Seward flies to earth;
And, lo! proclaims the sweet Louisa's
birth:—
To make her worthy of that high renown,
Which Seward long, as with a radiant
Crown;
By her enamour'd country had been grac'd,
The Muse, to deck her offspring, summons
Tide;
Energic Genius, with his ardent eyes;
Imagination, bright with changing dyes;
And Sensibility's magnetic power;
And prays them to adorn the natal hour
Of this her darling with each various grace—
Expressive of her high Parnassian race,
And sweet, without a fear, or blush, to
claim
The glorious patronage of Seward's name.
Glad they assent; and soon the lovely Maid,
Beneath their soft'ning care, each charm
display'd,
That prove, in concert join'd, their sovereign
art
To win the judgment, and enslave the
Within her eye the fires of Genius play,
Temper'd by Sensibility's soft ray,
Glow on her cheek, in every smile appear,
Give strange electric force to every tear;
Inform each step, each gait, and mingle
fair
The timid graces with her noble air;
Imagination the rich robe supplies,
That dazzles with a thousand lustrous dyes;
And every ornament is aptly plac'd,
To give the whole its full effect, by Taste.
Shewn to the world, thus form'd, and thus
array'd,
All eyes were fix'd upon the matchless
Her melting powers touch'd every generous
breast;
The Wise admir'd her, and the Good caress'd.
This Envy saw, and saw with sick'ning
heart,
As in her lurking-place she writh'd apart:
And shall it be, thou Arrogant! she said,
That undisputed laurels deck thy head?
Thy head alone from Envy's blastings free,
Nor one proud leaf untimely fall of me?
Then vainly are my lips with cankers hung,
And vain the baneful poisons of my tongue!
She said, and, saying, beckon'd to her side
Three friends in nature to herself allied:
Coward *Revenge*, who shuns a noble war,
And from his secret battery shoots afar,
Bast *Jealousy*, who loaths a rival's praise,
And, whilst he dreams his fame, defects his
lays;
With private *Revenge*, who pretends to be
From every taint of secret malice free.

But through a native dread of piercing light,
Wrapt up herself and them in veils of night;
And, heedless of a public censor's fame,
Borrow'd and borrowing, damn'd the sacred

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e,
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"She walks on stilts," dark *Jealousy* reply'd,
Which all her art would vainly strive to
hide.
Look, look too, how she labours to obtain
The long'd appliances of her gaping train."
"Oh, what forc'd action! oh, what torture
grace,"
Moves every limb, and grins upon her face!"
Cries private *Revenge*.—"See her tawdry
taste," [passe!]
How danc'd she is with tinsel, fringe, and
"But, midst her glittering threads," *Revenge*
replied,
Her native rags are easily espied;
And while she proudly boasts her race di-
vine,
And claims extraction from the sacred Nine,
How easy to detect her vulgar birth
From some poor, base, plebeian flock of
earth!"
More had they rais'd; but, with disdainful
eye,
Candid cut short the scurrilous reply:
And whilst her scornful band indignantly rose
The darkling veil whose skulking glooms they
wore,
And shew'd the monsters to the public gaze,
Each in its own deform'd and hated shape.
"Hence! hence, to hell!" she cry'd, detested
crew: [pursues]
There your base projects, your dark plots
There spend your venom where you took
your birth,
And cease to harass and pollute the earth;
Senseless as vile, in your attempts to black
The glorious sensibility and taste
Genius and radiant Fancy join to shed
With mingled lustre on Louisa's head.
Hence!"—At the word, *Truth's* brilliant
shield she rear'd,
In whose bright mirror at its length appear'd
Each bloated Sord to its own loathing
fight:
Banning they fled, and, in the shades of night
Hiding their foul deformity, left Worth
To enjoy a while unpoison'd praise on earth.

ON THE DEATH OF A BELOVED
MOTHER.

WHAT though no sculptor'd marble
marks the place
Where Death's cold arms a Mother's coffin
embraced;

What

What though no epitaph her lavish praise,
In turgid strain, and learned pomp, dis-
plays;

What though confin'd to an inglorious grave,
Where darksome yews their solemn branches
wave;

Yet shall Remembrance on her tablet keep
Her Virtues pictur'd, and, surveying, weep.
O when shall Piety and Goodness find
An empire equal to her heavenly mind!
Warm was her soul with pure Devotion's
flame;

She felt its power, regardless of the name.
The constant sacrifice of prayer and praise
Mark'd the long number of her chequer'd
days.

Nor care intrusive, nor alluring joy,
Stole the blest moments of this pure employ.
From hence deriv'd those gifts which God
bestows

To ease th' oppressive load of human woes;
Patience, whose balm can Pain's fierce stings
allay; [survey.

And Faith, whose eye can opening Heaven
No cold self-interest froze her liberal
heart,

In all distress she bore the amplest part.
Her bounty flow'd in one unruffled course,
When smiling Fortune fill'd the generous
source:

But when the clouds of dark Misfortune
spread

The night of indigence around her head,
Soft Pity ne'er deny'd for others' woe,
Her sigh to murmur, and her tear to flow.
To sympathise was still her honest pride,
And Nature gave what Poverty deny'd.

Above the dark disguise of fraudulent Art,
Her tongue display'd the purpose of her
heart.

Like the fam'd stream, whose crystal waters
show

The golden treasures of the soil below.
Her children bless'd her mild yet steady
sway;

Love, more than duty, taught them to obey:
That power magnetic drew, with pleasing
force, [course:

Their youthful footsteps to fair Virtue's
Her thorny paths without a sigh they tread,
For all was pleasant where their mother led.

But when, to fill the train of earth-born
cares,

Pale Sickness caught her in the vale of years,
Tir'd of a world, whose cold neglect and
pride

No comforts equal to her worth supply'd;
Her only wish to linger longer here,
To save awhile her children from despair,
Who felt, when once this gem was snatch'd
away,

No earthly riches could the loss repay.
At length, when Pain had various tortures
try'd,

And Patience long each torture had defy'd,
Death broke with ruffian hand the vital tie,
And her free soul regain'd its native sky.

O may that darling Hope, whose mild con-
troul

Can calm the tempests of the swelling soul,
Which lifts our eye to that Elysian shore
Where friends congenial join to part no
more!

O may that Hope on firm foundations rest,
And prove no fond delusion of the breast!
Which tells, in sweetest whispers, we shall
rise

To share th' unfading glories of the skies;
Shall rapt'rous meet at great JEMOAN's
throne,

And, while we crown her bliss, secure our own.
NORVICHIAN.

E L E G Y.

IN Burton's favourite groves (alas! how
chang'd

By Charlotte's death) oft let me devious
rove,

Indulging grief, where gladsome once I
rang'd,

In sweet society, with Peace and Love.

Oft, in the silent evening, all alone,

When solemn twilight shades the face of
day,

The plaintive Muse shall hither waft her
moan,

With tenderest passion here inspire my lay.

These hours, directed by the Muse's hand,

To latest time thy mem'ry shall endear;

While soft ideas rise at her command,

And in luxurious sorrow prompt the tear.

Recall, soft Queen of Gentleness and Love,

That calm which triumph'd o'er her part-
ing breath,

That blooming feature, by the Graces
wove:

—And are those eyes for ever set in
death?

Once more—and then—farewell; one lin-
gering view

Tore my fond soul from all it held so dear;
'Tis o'er—farewell, my Joys: sweet Hope,
adieu!

Adieu, my Love!—we part for ever here!

Yet, in the still of night, my restless thought
Pursues thy image through its change up-
known;

Steals oft unnotic'd to the dreary vault,

And in that vale of sorrow pours my own.

For, since the hour that clos'd our blooming
scene,

Ne'er has it wander'd from its darling
trust;

It hears thy voice, still animates thy mien,

And haunts thy slumbers in the sacred doft.

Each conscious walk of tenderness and joy

Thy faithful partner all alone shall tread,

Recount, while anguish heaves the frequent
sigh,

How bliss on bliss thy smiling influence
shed.

Thy

Thy smiles were mine—were oft and only
mine;
Nor yet forsook me in the face of death;
E'en now they live—still do thy beauties
shine,
For Fancy's magic can restore thy breath.
Though mine be many, many rolling years,
Ecstatic thought shall linger still on thee;
Time rolls in vain—Remembrance brings her
tears;
You that have lost an Angel—pity me!

E X T E M P O R E
in a C O Q U E T.

JESSE*, of the tabby kind
Least ferocious, most refin'd,
Careless sleeping on a mat—
Happiest she, thrice happy cat!

She frequents no rout nor ball;
Innocent her gambols all!
Wonder not, though she excell
Many a proud imperious belle.

STELLA, Beauty's darling child,
Oft beguiling, oft beguil'd,
Would'st thou with my kitten change?—
Think not the proposal strange.

Ease and peace are JESSE's share,
She is blest without a care;
She from Fashion, Queen of Apes,
Neither borrows airs nor shapes.

Coquetry's a mask so mean,
Ever hated soon as seen,
Throw aside its venom'd spell,
And she must and shall excell.

She is not Coquet, nor Prude;
Though sometimes a little rude—
Riddling, Madam, what of that?
You're a woman, she's a cat.

THE BIRTH OF TWADDLE †.
A PILLGARLICK ODE.

Ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος τῆς παραληρητικῆς Τωάδλης. HOM.

YE nymphs of Pindus' flowery mead,
Fly, catch the fiery-winged steed,
And mount, all Nine, astraddle;
Sput, whip, ride headlong. I implore
Your aid, to sing the death of Bore,
And sing the birth of Twaddle!

'Twas night! 'twas midnight's silent noon;
In silver rob'd, the waning moon
Hung like a falling saddle;
When whispers spoke, on Thames's shore,
The piteous death of favourite Bore,
And recent birth of Twaddle.

Fame swell'd the news, in Tuko's-street,
Where fair Firtilla's votaries meet,
How, by old age grown addle,

* A name given to the cat.

† It is almost superfluous to say that this
is now the fashionable word to express what
was formerly called "a Bore."

Deserted, on his clay-cold floor,
With his last breath expiring Bore
Had left his throne to Twaddle.

The Chieftain, ere the Senate met,
Nay ere he paid one J—b—l debt,
Or touch'd a die, or spaddle*,
Vow'd to the basis he'd explore
This rumour of the death of Bore,
And whisper'd birth of Twaddle.

He spake, he rose! the circling group,
A ghast'y, motley, juggling troop,
With equal steps 'gan waddle;
And, join'd by many a titled wh—,
Rush'd to condole the death of Bore,
And gratulate King Twaddle.

'Twas true! The birth, with easy pains,
Had issued from the opening brains
Of meek-ey'd, prudish Faddle.
Alas! forlorn, alas! lay Bore,
Whilst all with ardent vows adore
The rising sun, fair Twaddle.

O how ye hugg'd him, maids so prim,
And how ye haste each tender limb
In gentlest bands to swaddle!
And with all Europe might encore,
Since finish'd was the race of Bore,
The infant reign of Twaddle!

Says C—vo, "First let France and Spain
" (For wonders cannot long remain
" Betwixt their grave and cradle †)
" Receive this news quick wafted o'er,
" The doleful death of ancient Bore,
" And joyful birth of Twaddle."

'Tis done. See Blanchard through mid-air
Whole cargoes of the tidings bear,
With globe, canoe, and paddle!
Our Gallic friends responsive roar,
First dropping a soft tear for Bore,
" Encore long live King Twaddle!" F.

E P I T A P H

ON HANNAH Wife of the Rev. RICHARD
GEORGE ROBINSON of Lichfield.

ERE ten short months had run their swift
career,
Three lovely sisters press th' untimely bier!
Last of the fallen blossoms! griev'd I pay,
At thy pure shrine, this tributary lay.

If ever dwelt with mortal woman's mind
Angelic worth, from Sin's dark stains refin'd,
O! gentle Hannah! in thy beauteous frame,
From heaven to earth the soft perfection came.
Unhappy Husband! who art doom'd to
mourn

Thy lamp of joy extinguish'd in her urn,
May thy torn breast congenial meekness prove!
O! live to emulate thy fainted Love!

* Spaddle, Atticè pro Spadille.

† Cradle, Doricè pro Cradle. Musæ
enim semper a quibus ritè invocatz sunt, iis
opem illicò tulere. Sed quàm parùm illac,
quàm admodùm parùm, si quòd ad Dialectos
attinet excipias, vel Homero ipso profuere?

So shalt thou, passing a few patient years,
With pious Hope illumine thy falling tears;
And when thy clay this sacred dust shall join,
Be EVER HERS, who transiently was THINE.
Litchfield, Feb. 18. ANNA SEWARD.

*Her Brother's LYRE to Mrs. SHERIDAN.
Written by Mr. P R A T T.*

THIS said, a solemn silence breath'd
around,
Cecilia wept upon her Lycid's Lyre;
The pensive breeze then gave a sighing sound,
And the strings seem'd to tremble and expire.

One hollow murmur, like the dying moan,
Was heard to vibrate then with pauses slow
From the sad instrument, when thus the rope
Gave modulations of a softer woe.

"Cease, beauteous mourner! partner of my
"grief!

"Tuneful associate of my last despair!

"Thou, only thou, canst bring this breast
"relief,

"Thy sympathy alone can sooth my care.

"What though, ah stroke severe! our Ly-
"cid's dead,

"Nor more, alas, can ravish mortal ear!

"What though the soul of melody is fled,

"His best attendant to th' harmonious
"sphere;

"Struck by Cecilia's hand I yet may live,

"Her magic touch again can tune my
"frame;

"Her cherub voice my spirit yet revive,

"And sounds of heavenly sorrow grace my
"fame.

"But should not dulcet song, nor music's art,

"Nor social sighs, which mourn the youth
"we love,

"Have power to heal the sister's wounded
"heart,

"Nor to these chords forlorn a solace prove;

"Ah still together let our sorrows join,

"And this sad form still boast thy gentle
"aid;

"Lycid's companion sure should still be thine,

"Still shouldst thou kiss the strings where
"he has play'd."

IN ORATIAM AMPLIOREM CELEBR-
RIMO JOHNSONO MENDICATAM.

QUI Carolo, Virtuti qui tot munera vo-
vit,
Quam bene Georgius hunc odit amatque vi-
rum!

In plain English.

CHARLEY and Virtue deeply in his debt,
He sued to G—, but G— was in a pet,
And said, "Instead of coming thus to me,
Why don't you go to Charley o'er the sea?"

* See p. 55. in which verses, l. the last, for
"frame," r. "fame." Mr. P. it is observable, has
here transformed the "violin" into a "guitar."

E P I T A P H
ON DOCTOR JOHNSON.

JOHNSON, farewell! by Heaven's high
will design'd

To mend the heart, and humanise the mind,
Whose moral page all servile acts disowns,
Nor fears the courtier's, or the critic's
frowns!

Farewell, blest shade! to such great me-
rits true,

Angelic forms thy grave with laurels strew;
Fair Science there her constant vigils keeps,
And o'er her much-lov'd son in anguish
weeps.

Mr. URBAN,
THE following Epitaph is in the East
part of the church-yard at Cheshunt.

In memory of

Mr. EDMUND SOUTH*,
who departed this life
Jan. 11, 1784, aged 66.

When thoughts of guilt invade the troubled
breast,

The spirit's wounded, and farewell to rest;

But he his life of innocence so led,

That peace in sickness made an easy bed.

Art thou a husband?—to thy partner yield,

As he. Love's tribute, by Affection seal'd.

Art thou a parent?—to thy children show

A love like his, a debt which parents owe.

Art thou a Christian?—learn of him to
blend,

Sound faith, good deeds, and manners to the
end.

Also Mr. EDMUND SOUTH,

son of the above,

who departed this life

Jan. 21, 1779, aged 27 years.

E P I T A P H

IN BEAKSHORN CHURCH, KENT.

JUXTA LOS parietes

Reconduntur cineres MARIE uxoris

Reverendi PHILIPPI BRANDON, LL.B.

A perpetua tamquam de Mowbray's olim

Ducibus Norfolkensibus, &c.

Oriundi.

Sed genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco.

Marix defletæ et nunquam non descendæ

Es fides in Jesu crucifixo inera, eâ spe

Resurrectionem futuram anhelaverat,

Ut fluctus mundi in illo improbo jacentis

Tandem pertransivit

Ut quæ contuebatur idum qui est invisibilis,

In gremium Jesu tanquam in gremium fide-
lissimi Creatoris

Animam efflavit

4^o die Februarii, A. D. 1780, ætat. 47^o.

In cujus memoriam hoc monumentum mō-
rale

Construendum voluit

Mærens maritus.

* A celebrated dancing-master, as well as
his father.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. II.

Jan. 25.

THE speech from the throne being read, and an address moved for (see p. 73.); Lord *Surrey* rose, and declared his dissent, for these reasons :

1. The speech was so uncommonly concise, that nothing could be inferred from it. And so miserably deficient, that not a syllable was said of the measures with which parliament was most desirous of being made acquainted.

2. Ministers held parliament so cheap, as hardly to think it necessary to name to that house the ordinary supplies of the current year; and had left it doubtful, whether any would be wanted.

3. Not a word of parliamentary reform, so much the object of national expectation.

4. Nor of establishing the right of trial by jury, on a clear and permanent footing.

5. Nor of the reduction, or augmentation, of the military and naval establishments.

6. Nor of the state of our territorial dominions in the East; notwithstanding the general blame, that has of late prevailed, of their mal-administration, abroad and at home. These were the heads on which Lord *Surrey* enlarged with great force of elocution; which called up

Mr. *Pitt*, to obviate those objections, who

1. Allowed the speech to be concise; but insisted on its being comprehensive.

2. That it gave every necessary information respecting the supplies. His Majesty's words were these, "That he had ordered the estimates for the present year to be laid before the house."—For what purpose, if not to provide for the exigences of government?

3. His Majesty's "recommending economy in every department" surely must be understood to comprehend the military and naval departments. And

4. By his Majesty's express declaration "to secure to his people the true principles of the constitution," every thing is implied that it was necessary for a gracious king to promise, or a loyal people to expect.

5. That by the "suppression of smuggling," and "the improvement of the revenue," such a retrospect might be observed to the affairs of the East India Company, as might suffice till the effects of these regulations were more fully known. And

6. To have said more of the affairs of the East, before the late regulations could possibly be known to operate, would surely have been premature.

In the course of his speech, Mr. *P.* modestly glanced at other essential services, besides the "suppression of smuggling," which the state had derived from the acts of last session; and though he forbore to enumerate the services he had been the means of rendering his country, he had the

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heart-felt satisfaction to find that his endeavours had not been in vain.

He trusted, therefore, that these objections, which his lordship had been pleased to make, would leave no unfavourable impression upon the house, and that his lordship's would be the only dissenting voice to the present motion.

Lord *North* hoped the Right Honourable Gentleman, among the many services he had rendered the country, did not allude to that most oppressive, most ill founded, and injudicious of all injudicious acts, the Commutation act. He then adverted to the "system which will unite both kingdoms the most closely, on principles of reciprocal advantages," mentioned in the speech. His lordship played upon the word "reciprocal," as rather an unlucky word, and expressed his apprehensions, lest a similar fatality should attend the pretty word RECIPROCITY of the minister's, as did formerly in the American business. He next took occasion to declare his sense of the plan of reform, which, he was convinced, would give such a shock to the constitution, as would prove an eternal scourge to any rash speculator, who should venture to sport with so serious a subject. In conclusion, his lordship adverted to the Rev. Mr. Wyvill's Letter to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, in which he could perceive, he said, the complexion of the minister's language; but would decline saying any thing more on the subject of reform, as it was not a question now before the House.

Mr. *Burke*, to the other deficiencies already remarked in the speech, added, the establishment of a sinking fund, towards lightening the grand national burthen, as not unworthy to have been noticed. He heard there were, at that instant, dispatches in the hands of government, brought by Mr. Hastings's secretary, accompanied with some boxes of diamonds, laying open the distractions in India, and holding out war as the dernier resort; that the secretary dying in the passage, had ordered his papers to be destroyed, lest they should bear testimony to the ruinous state of the country; but pledged himself to produce such authentic information as could not be controverted. He concluded with moving an amendment to the address, expressing the deep concern of the house on account of Indian peculation, &c.

Mr. *Fox*, after adverting to the attack upon the constitution in Ireland (see p. 73); and enforcing Lord *Surrey*'s objections, remarked, poignantly, on the expressions in the Rev. Mr. Wyvill's letter, *bold and honest*, as a man, and as a minister, as being the expression of the minister, in private conversation; that they must imply some emphatical distinction, he did not doubt; but he was yet

yet to learn how they were to be separated. He avowed himself a friend to a reform in the representation, spoke in terms of pointed acrimony of that most infamous, unproductive, oppressive, and rash tax, commonly called the Commutation Tax, which, were it to be repealed to-morrow, would leave behind it the ruinous marks of the mischiefs it has occasioned. He wished to know, if, among the services the Right Hon. Gentleman had to boast, his East India Bill, which, instead of eradicating evils, had confirmed corruption and speculation in our Eastern dominions, was among the number?

Mr. Pitt, in reply to the remarks of opposition, did not wonder at Mr. Burke's exclaiming against the shortness of the speech; the whole house could bear testimony of his aversion to short speeches. As to the noble Lord's (Lord North) facetious observation on the word *reciprocity*, as applied to American affairs, he should have imagined, that, instead of affording his Lordship a subject for sport, it might have brought to his mind thoughts of most serious compunction. To the strictures of Mr. Wyvil's Letters, he did not hesitate to declare that the measure should have his support, without doors and within, as a man and as a minister, and in that, he thought, there was no mystery; that, with respect to the epithets with which the Commutation Tax had been distinguished, they were certainly misapplied, as he pledged himself to prove, to the satisfaction of the House; and he wished the words *speculation* and *corruption*, ascribed to the India Bill, might be remembered, as he should one day be able to bring that charge to issue. He forbore to say more, at present, as the sole business that engrossed his attention was the motion before the house.

Lord North replied to the Right Hon. Gentleman's ironical remarks; and, in a most humorous vein of raillery, kept the house in a roar, till

Mr. Martin rose, and put an end to the debate, by supposing, that every gentleman knew the plain sense of a plain word, and, for his part, he hated quibbling, as no man could think of the horrors of the American war, without lamenting the miseries occasioned by it.

The question put on Mr. Burke's amendment passed in the negative; and the address was carried, nem. con. and ordered to be presented in its original form.

Wednesday, 26.

The address was reported, and ordered to be presented by the whole house.

Mr. Eden moved, that the account of the net produce of the taxes, from Michaelmas 1783 to Michaelmas 1784, be laid before the house; and, likewise, a comparative estimate of the produce of the excise duties in the years 1782, and 1783, and 1784, distinguishing each year, with the drawbacks on the exportation; both motions were agreed to, and the house adjourned.

Friday 28.

The House met, to settle the balloting days for committees, to try petitions on contested elections, when there appeared to be full so presented, or expected to be presented in a limited time.

Mr. Eden rose, and moved for accounts of several imports and exports, there enumerated, to be laid upon the table, which were all agreed to, and will appear in the sequel. The House adjourned till

Tuesday Feb. 1.

Mr. Welbore Ellis moved, that the resolution of the House of June 8, 1784, might be read; which being complied with, he moved,

That the H. Bailiff of the city of Westminster do attend the House on Friday next: agreed to.

Mr. Fox then moved,

That Francis Hargrave, Esq; do likewise attend on Friday next. And also,

That Arthur Murphy, Esq; do likewise attend. Both motions agreed to.

Mr. Adam then rose, and requested the attention of the House to a subject which had caused a very serious alarm in a distant part of the kingdom. What he alluded to, he said, was an act of last session, relative to the distillery, in which there were the following clauses affecting Scotland, namely, That all persons convicted of distilling spirits from corn or other materials, or having in their custody any worm or still used in distilling corn spirits, shall forfeit 100l. for each offence, and the still; and, in case of non-payment of the penalty, the household furniture, implements, crop, and cattle, shall be taken in execution, and sold for the payment of the fine; and, in case no such effects be found, or not sufficient, &c. then the heritors of the parish where the offence has been committed shall be obliged to pay the whole, or make good the deficiency, as the case may happen. And, farther, that the board of excise in Scotland, or the prosecutor, may optionally sue any three of the said heritors they may think proper.—This clause, Mr. Adam contended, was new in principle, irreconcilable with the ordinary modes of legislation, and so singularly cruel and oppressive on the heritors of Scotland, that he trusted it was only necessary to be pointed out, in order to be repealed.

Mr. Pitt declared, that those particular clauses which the hon. gent. alluded, to did not come immediately into his recollection; but that, if the hon. gent. could in any degree amend the revenue or any other laws, he should have his firmest support. He then glanced at the proposition he intended to bring forward for a reform in the representation in parliament, and previous, thereto, would move for a call of the House, that upon so great, so momentous a question, he might have the assistance of as many members as could possibly be brought together; and the rather, as another important measure

was

was to be submitted to their consideration, namely, a plan for the adjustment of the commercial concerns between Great Britain and Ireland; and also some material articles of finance. These three great objects, he said, might be considered as the principal outlines of the great business of the session. He would then, he said, if no material objections were made, take the liberty to move, that the House be called over on Tuesday the 15th instant.

Mr. Fox coincided with the Rt. Hon. Gent. in his opinion of the importance of the objects that were to be brought forward, and in the propriety of having them discussed in the fullest assemblies. It struck him, however, as singular, that the commercial system between the two sister kingdoms should *this day* be opened before the Commons in Ireland, while at the same time the same system should be kept a profound secret from the Commons of Great Britain. He could, not, he said, help looking upon this preference as a manifest disrespect to this House, and called on the Rt. Hon. Gent. for an explanation.

Mr. Pitt, in reply, said, that, when the commercial system with Ireland should be stated, the House would then see the propriety of agitating the business in Ireland first, and that no disrespectful preference was intended, nor such an idea ever suggested. His intention was, as soon as his plan could be completed, to submit it to the consideration of the House; and, tho' he could not yet name the day, he would on Monday se'n'ight, the day preceding the call of the House, openly declare it. In the mean time, he doubted not, but gentlemen would be fully apprised of the sense of the people of Ireland on the subject.

Mr. Eden did not wish measures of such magnitude as had been named to be hurried. They required the most deliberate investigation.

Mr. Adam was of the same opinion.

Mr. Fox requested the measure of reform might not be brought forward in the shape of a specific plan, but as a general proposition.

Mr. Pitt prefigured success from the hon. gen's. support, and expressed his hopes that his opinion, joined to the concurrent opinions of his numerous friends, would be able to convert the poble Ld in the blue ribbon. He could not, however, promise to change his idea of a specific plan to a general proposition, unless that proposition should terminate in a specific plan. He should submit his plan to the correction of the House, and hoped no gentleman would reject it on the first blush.

Lord North rose and, remarked, that, when the business of reform was but named, he was not to be permitted to sit quietly in his seat. He would therefore candidly declare, that he differed materially from his colleague in more points than one. He liked, a spe-

cific plan better than a general proposition, as less liable to succeed. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman's declaration in favour of a specific proposition reminded him, he said, of the extreme candour of one of our author's [Milbourne], who wrote a criticism on the poetical version of Virgil then just published, and at the same time promised a version of his own. Upon which it was said universally, that nothing could be more fair, nothing more candid, for he not only gave us a comment to shew the defects of that of which we were in possession, but engaged to give us a plan of what it ought to be. It was also said, that though he might prove but a bad poet, he might yet give us the genuine sense. When his version, however, came out, it was found to be such a patchwork-piece of prose and poetry; such a jumble of sense and nonsense, so execrably blended together, that every body cried out "Give us our old translation; though it has a few defects and trifling errors, it is ten thousand times preferable to your poetry." Lord North commended the Rt. Hon. Gent.'s ingenuity in procuring the votes of his two friends [Mess. Fox and Adam] to his proposition; said, for himself, he was always happy to hear their advice, and listen to their suggestions.—He wished from his heart the Rt. Hon. Gent. would do so too, and be guided by them. He glanced at a Rev. Gentleman's writing to the North, to secure the interest of all the electors to a proposition unknown. Wished him to take the advice of the learned gentleman that sat near him [Dundas], to explain the nature of his proposition a little, and to invert the order of the great questions, that of reform, and that of the adjustment of the commercial intercourse with Ireland; as the former might soon be determined, the other would require much time for investigation.

Mr. Pitt feared the forwardness of some gentlemen, for explanation was merely to find a subject for *cavil*. In his opinion, it would be an useless anticipation of debate; and as for reversing the order of the two questions, the reason adduced by the Noble Lord was in favour of the latter being brought on first.

Lord North did not expect to hear the word *cavil* from the Rt. Hon. Gentleman; but hoped the House would learn to familiarize themselves to such obsolete words, which he certainly did not mean to use in their customary sense, but in a new and more refined construction.

The motion for the call of the House being put, it passed for the 15th instant.

Wednesday 2.

Mr. Pitt moved, for leave to bring in heads of a bill, for permitting the colony of Newfoundland to import from the United States of America bread, flour, and live stock in British bottoms, navigated according to law.

Mr. Eden admitted the expediency of the bill for a temporary purpose; but objected to

its permanence, on the ground of militating with the Navigation Act.

Mr. *Jenkinson* endeavoured to remove the force of the Hon. Gentleman's objection; and leave was granted to bring the bill in.

Lord *Beauchamp* moved, that an account of the expences of the militia, from 1765 to 1775 inclusive, should be laid before the House. Agreed to.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* presented a petition from certain electors of Westminster, complaining of violated rights. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Burke* moved, that the resolution of May 3, 1782, on the Journals of the House, might be read.

Mr. *Pitt* made some objection on the ground of delay, and the derangement of the public business. This called up

Mr. *Fox*, who supported the motion of his friend; and the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the administration of justice in Bengal was read, with the consequent order of the House for the recall of Sir *Elijah Impey*.

Mr. *Burke* desired to know of the minister, whether there was any truth in the report which he had for some time heard without being able to credit it; that, in violation of the order of that House, Sir *Elijah Impey* was now going out in the station of *Ld C. J.* of India.

Mr. *Pitt* said, it was totally out of his power at present to give a decided answer to that question.

Mr. *Burke* replied, that he perfectly understood the Rt. Hon. Gentleman.

The House resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. *Gilbert* in the chair.

Mr. *Brett* moved, that 18,000 seamen, including 3620 marines, be granted for the service of the present year; and that the sum of 4*l.* per month be granted for their support.

Lord *Surrey* by no means approved of this great reduction in the navy; 8000 cut off at once, with the number of smugglers that to all appearance would be thrown out of employment on the country, appeared to him very alarming. They must either seek employment in foreign service, or quit their profession and become vagabonds, or, what is worse, turn desperate rogues, and rob for a subsistence.

Maj. *Scott* was pleased, he said, with the features of the times, that held forth such a prospect of peace as to admit so considerable a reduction of our naval force. He declared before the House, that the reports that had been industriously propagated of a disposition for war among the Eastern princes were entirely without foundation: and that the dreadful effects of famine, so pathetically dwelt upon, were by no means so alarming as to create any well-grounded fears for the diminution of the revenues in Bengal.

Mr. *Fraser*, in contradiction to what Maj. *Scott* had advanced, said, the war

that was apprehended was in the very heart of the country, and he could not see what connection it had with the navy. He was assured, by the last advices he had received, that the revenue of Bengal had fallen considerably; and that there was not a lack of rupees in the treasury of Calcutta, though the immediate demand upon it was 115 lacks, or near a million of English money.

Mr. *Burke* rose in confirmation of what he had said on India affairs. He insisted, that, by the papers supposed to have been destroyed, it had appeared, that Gov. *Hastings* had many private secretaries and confidants (besides Major *Davy*, who died in his passage home), with whom he clandestinely transacted the most momentous business; that he was secretly arranging the affairs of India; and that he had been pledging the faith of the empire to support wars, without saying a word of it to his masters; and of this he would bring forward the proofs. He remarked how seasonably the rains had fallen in India. It was in the heat of last session, when the same sort of rains most opportunely fell, and bedewed the house with the most refreshing coolness.

Sir *James Johnson* adverted to the motion, and the supply was agreed to without a division.

Thursday, 3.

No debate, but several motions. 1. Lord *Beauchamp* moved to address for papers relative to the steps taken in consequence of an act for appointing places beyond the seas, for the reception of felons, &c. agreed to. 2. A List to be laid before the house, of felons on board the hulks. 3. List of persons under sentence of imprisonment in the gaols and houses of correction in London, and the six adjoining counties. Ordered.

Friday, 4.

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* moved, that the order of the day, for the attendance of the High Bailiff of Westminster, &c. be deferred till Tuesday. His reason was, the gentleman, who was most interested in the question, he understood, had, by an accident, strained the Tendon *Achillis*, and, by the advice of his surgeons, was confined to his chamber for a few days.

Mr. *Pitt* did not rise, he said, to oppose the motion, but to remark, that, loud as the clamour had been about the city of Westminster being unrepresented, it now appeared, that the electors were in possession of a champion, to fight their battles for them, to debate upon their rights, and to plead in his own cause, without whose assistance they were unwilling to proceed on that very business on which they had grounded their most grievous complaints.

Mr. *Pelham* expressed his astonishment the construction which the Right Hon. Gentleman had endeavoured to put upon an accident which no man could either foresee or prevent. The question to be agitated was not

not peculiar to Westminster alone. Every corporation in the kingdom was equally interested in the issue. Considering it, therefore, as the cause of the people, it was natural for gentlemen, both within doors and without, whom experience had convinced of the great abilities of the hon. member who was absent, to wish not to have a question of such magnitude discussed, when they were deprived of the advantage of having those abilities exerted, which had often, and, he hoped, would, for many years, continue to be exerted in support of the constitution.

Mr. *Burke* was very severe on the sarcastic manner, in which the unfortunate circumstance of his honourable friend had been treated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He hoped that the privileges of that house would long remain; but there were virtues, which, he trusted, would still exist, when even the house itself should be no more, and those were the virtues of compassion and humanity. As to the private interest which Mr. *Fox* might be supposed to have in the question, he would take upon him to say, that gentleman had not the smallest objection to its being discussed in his absence on that account; but, as it was the cause of his country that was to be agitated, it would have astonished the whole kingdom, if his honourable friend had not been anxious to give it his best support.

Ordered, that the High Bailiff, &c. do attend the house on Tuesday next.

Mr. *Dempster* then rose, and said, he had a petition to present, signed by 12000 operative weavers of Paisley, in Scotland, complaining of the injuries they had received by the duties imposed upon muslins, and praying that the act relative thereto might be repealed. It appeared, when read, to be rather a remonstrance and memorial addressed to his Majesty's ministers, than an humble petition to the honourable House of Commons; but, in regard to the situation of the complainants, and that they could not be supposed to be acquainted with the forms of the house, and that they had been unfortunate in employing persons equally ignorant with themselves, the house was pleased to excuse the want of form, and to receive their petition, and promise redress.

Monday, 7.

Mr. *Charteris* presented a petition from Lord George Gordon, stating, that he had long had connection with the manufacturers of Scotland; and that all their complaints, of the destructive operations of the late taxes, were always directed to him, as their offensive agent, and praying that he may be heard at the house, in support of the remonstrance already mentioned; but, no person being found to second the motion, the petition, of course, was rejected.

Mr. *Pitt* presented his bill, restricting the trade between the colony of Newfoundland

and the United States of North America, permitting the importation, into the former, of bread, flour, and live stock, only in British ships, the property of British owners, navigated according to law, and furnished with licences agreeable to form.

Mr. *Eden* opposed the bill, not for the pride of opposition, but from an honest zeal to explain to the house a subject which seems very little understood. The situation of commerce, Mr. *Eden* observed, claimed, at present, peculiar attention. There were no less than five systems for its regulation now pending, or shortly to be agitated, namely, our commercial intercourse with Ireland, France, Spain, Russia, and North America. With respect to Ireland, we should be cautious, in the present instance, lest our jealous sister should suppose, that, in dictating the forms under which we would permit the commerce with Newfoundland to be carried on, we insiduously meant to legislate for her. In the title of this bill, the purport is held forth as a restriction. His argument was, that whatever indulgence it was found necessary to grant, it should be by way of permission. He laid it down as a maxim, that whatever change of dominion any state should undergo, the subordinate executive office of government had nothing to do with the change, until it was formally recognized by act of parliament. On this principle, the United States of North America were precisely. If, therefore, the intercourse between them and Newfoundland was forbidden before the late revolution, as it really was, it must be so at this instant; and the provisions of the intended bill must operate as a permission. In the same predicament are the ports of Dunkirk, St. John, and Riga; for though they have long changed sovereigns, yet have they undergone no alteration whatever for the purposes of the Navigation act. He concluded with moving, that the order of the day, for bringing this bill forward, might be discharged.

Mr. *Jenkinson* combated these objections, rather from necessity than solid argument. The governor of Newfoundland (Admiral Campbell) had found it expedient to admit the importation of the articles alluded to; and, as the same necessity still subsisted, it remained only for administration to restrain such things as were not absolutely wanted, and to reconcile the permission of those that were, to the principles of the navigation laws. Those laws he held sacred, and, had the provisions of the bill militated against those laws, he would have been the last man in the house to have given it his support. He laid it down, likewise, as an incontrovertible maxim, that whatever was not prohibited by law was permitted; and he called on opposition, to shew any law prohibitory to an intercourse between our colonies and those foreign nations, in which light we stand

at present, with respect to the United States. If then there is no law, the commerce is open. He instanced, in proof, the commerce that had been carried on between our Northern Colonies, and the French West India Islands, which, had parliament considered as illegal, they would have ordered confiscations; instead of which, duties amounting to a prohibition were had recourse to.

Lord North remarked, that the *cavil*, in this case, consisted in the distinction, where the intercourse was only forbidden by the tenor of commercial custom, or municipal regulation. A vessel of the United States, previous to the late permission, which this bill was about to establish, would not have been permitted to enter any port in Newfoundland, not because the officer could, or could not, lay his finger on a prohibitory statute, but because the vessel could not produce the dockets, certificates, &c. which the regulations of the port required. He therefore agreed with his honourable friend, Mr. Eden, that the provisions of the present bill were not restrictive, but the reverse; and proceeded to ask, why the provisions of the bill should be narrowed? why not extended to Nova Scotia, Canada, and the newly-established Colonies? In answer to the argument drawn from the commerce with the French Islands, his lordship said, the traffic was most certainly illicit, but parliament wished to recur to the most lenient mode of prevention.

Mr. Jenkinson observed, that the gentlemen, to support their argument, asserted, that the United States were in the same predicament, with respect to trade, as before the late Revolution; yet they would not, surely, contend that they were still entitled to all the privileges that belonged to them as British colonies. If not, with their situation, they changed their name, and, by consequence, with respect to them the commercial laws were reversed.

Mr. Pitt remarked on the ill-timed mention that had been made of Ireland by the gentlemen on the opposite side, which was not done without a meaning; alarms and jealousies were easily excited, and the well-wishers to the prosperity of both kingdoms should be cautious of throwing out hints to provoke them.

Lord North, who had followed Mr. Eden in recommending caution, rose to exculpate himself from any the most distant idea of other than the obvious meaning of the words he had spoken, which could give ground for no jealousy, but the reverse.

The remainder of the debate consisted of asperity and altercation, and tended in no shape to elucidate the arguments of what is said above on either side.

On the question being put, Mr. Eden's motion was negatived, and the original motion was agreed to; the bill was brought in,

and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Tuesday 8.

The bill for establishing the Intercourse between America and Newfoundland, was read a second time, and committed for Thursday.

The order of the day was then read, for the attendance of the High Bailiff, &c. on the Westminster Scrutiny.

Mr. Welb. Ellis then moved, that the gentleman might be called to the bar.

[Mr. Corbet was introduced.]

Mr. Ellis desired, that, in consequence of the resolution of the House, he should say what he had done in the scrutiny in consequence of the orders of that House.

The H. Bailiff said, he was not prepared with a narrative, but would answer any questions put to him on the subject.

Mr. Ellis said, the question that first occurred was, What had he done in the scrutiny in consequence of the orders of the House?

H. Bailiff said, after settling some regulations, he had proceeded with the scrutiny from day to day, always giving his attendance himself. He began with St. Anne's, where he scrutinized about 100 votes, 25 of which were struck off the poll of Mr. Fox, and 27 from that of Sir Cecil Wray. They then proceeded to St. Martin's, where they had already discussed 212 votes, of which 80 had been struck from the poll of Mr. Fox, and 60 from that of Sir Cecil Wray. The whole number who polled in St. Anne's was 906, in St. Martin's 2268, and on the whole poll 14,200. Being asked, said the principal delay was in long examinations; in still longer cross-examinations; and in long arguments of counsel drawn therefrom.—Had no power to examine upon oath, nor any other means to compel the discovery of truth than by examination, and knows of no compulsory power whatever. Being asked, said, he considered himself as acting under the directions of the House; and thought himself bound to continue so to do, till he received further orders.—Said, he should be perfectly satisfied to make a return, if so ordered by the House, and happy to be released. Being asked by what authority he deemed himself acting, when he first granted the scrutiny to take place? said, Under the authority vested by law in every returning officer.

Did he think every returning officer had it in his option to make a return, or not, at the closing of the poll?

[Master of the Rolls objected to that question, as matter of legal opinion.]

He was again asked, If the restraint of the House was withdrawn, and he was fully at liberty, Would he be content to make his return now, from the experience of what had past? said, He should then require time to consider

consider of it. What time?—That would depend on circumstances. He must hear the reasons of the party who demanded the scrutiny.

Being asked, said, He did believe the candidate, who demanded the scrutiny, expected far greater success in the parishes of St. Margaret's and St. John's than elsewhere. Why not begin the scrutiny there? said, He began with St. Anne's, as he had a precedent in a former scrutiny. Why he did not go through with St. Anne's? Because both parties were not satisfied; and the order of proceeding was settled by ballot.

Being asked, If, from what had past, he could form any judgement of what time it would take to scrutinize the whole of the parishes? said, They had been near eight months going through two parishes; those two parishes were near a fourth of the whole; consequently, assuming the same rate of dispatch, it would take up about two years more. Being asked as to the expence, said, Expence there must be, but to what amount he could not answer. His assessor had 10 guineas every sitting-day; his two clerks half a guinea each: this was paid by the agents of Sir Cecil Wray. And he had heard both sides say, they were obliged to pay witnesses. Did he believe the money influenced their votes?

The Master of the Rolls [Sir Lloyd Kenyon] objected to the questions.

He said, all courts suffered payment of witnesses, whose testimonies were not invalidated on that account. And he insisted that all courts had a power of punishing witnesses if they behaved ill. This, however, was flatly contradicted; and it was contended, that the payment of witnesses, not upon oath, differed widely from the payment of witnesses who were liable to punishment if detected in perjury.

Quest. by Mr. Burke. It has been said, that every court has a power of punishment. I ask, If you should think it right to attach a witness for prevarication or contempt, what officers you have to take him into custody? Answ. None. If you had such officer, Do you know of any gaoler who would accept and retain a witness on your warrant? A. I do not know of any. Could he proceed without counsel? Undoubtedly; but he believed not more expeditiously. He was asked, If (now left to his own discretion) he could do justice to the parties by making a return in the present stage of the scrutiny, without proceeding to the other parishes? said, A very doubtful judgement, not at all satisfactory to himself.

Many other questions were asked, which our limits will not permit us to recite. But, upon the whole, it was generally agreed, that the High Bailiff answered to the satisfaction of the House.

Francis Hargrave, esq. was next called.

He was asked by Mr. Fox, How long he

had been assessor to the High Bailiff? said, From the latter end of May to the 12th of January, at which time he entertained some objections to a farther continuance. What were those objections? He felt himself hurt, by a paper published by the committee of Sir Cecil Wray and Lord Hood, which evidently pointed at him, and determined him against remaining longer. If he had found it the wish of both parties, he would have continued, and would have endeavoured to accelerate the completion of the scrutiny, though he had not constitution either of body or mind equal to the fatigue of constant attendance.

Q. by Mr. Fox, Have your observations in the course of this business tended to inform you that Mr. Fox's counsel evinced any particular disposition to procrastination or delay? A. I observed no other conduct in this particular than what might be expected from the adverse and hostile dispositions which prevailed on both sides; nor could I observe any considerable difference in this respect between the counsel of Mr. Fox and those of Sir Cecil Wray.

[A number of questions were asked Mr. Hargrave relative to his relinquishing his office of assessor, which all terminated in what he at first declared. He admitted that the court of scrutiny was incompetent to the task of justice, as not being furnished with judicial authority.]

Mr. Arthur Murphy, who succeeded Mr. Hargrave, was then called, and, after many questions respecting the tediousness of the scrutiny, and the causes of it, said, That each vote was tried with as much form and prolixity as a cause before Lord Mansfield in Westminster-hall; that the counsel claimed a right, in some cases, to make five speeches; that, in his opinion, the fewer speeches of counsel, the better for dispatch. And being asked by Mr. Fox, If he was prepared to suggest to the High Bailiff a better mode of dispatch than had been hitherto followed, he hesitated, and, after some pause, not giving so explicit an answer as he expected, Mr. Fox expressed his dissatisfaction; which called up Lord Mulgrave, and a sharp altercation ensued; which, however, was of short continuance, and the question being persisted in, and enforced by the House, Mr. Murphy said, It was his idea to reduce the mode of examination as near as possible to the practice of the committees of that House. And being asked by Lord Beauchamp, whether, upon the whole, it was not his opinion, that justice to all the parties would be more expeditiously, as well as most unexceptionally done by referring the enquiry at once to a committee of the House? said, In his opinion, the best way would be to refer it to a committee. Thus closed the examinations, and at half after two in the morning the House adjourned.

[To be continued.]

Particular Account of a Voyage in the Atmosphere, from Dover-Castle to France, in a Grand Balloon (see p. 71). See the Plate, fig. 15; which will be illustrated by these references: 1. Dover-Castle. 2. M. Blanchard. 3. Dr. Jeffries. 4. The oars. 5. The hoop, or upper story. 6. The fly, or moulinet. 7. The Balloon.

THOSE skilful and enterprising philosophers, Messrs. Blanchard and Jeffries, after waiting at Dover from the 25th of December, 1784, their apparatus being then ready for the experiment, for a favourable gale to reach the Continent, determined on Friday morning, Jan. 7th, 1785, to prepare for their voyage; the sky being clear, the weather moderate and the wind at N. N. W. At eight o'clock the signal gun was fired, the flag hoisted at the Castle, and it was supposed they would make their ascent in about four hours.—Expresses were dispatched to every place where it was possible that company could have notice, and arrive in time to see the Balloon go off, and a number of the inhabitants went from Canterbury. Soon after twelve o'clock, the Balloon was sufficiently filled for the experiment; the form was a long oval, supposed to be equal to 94 feet in circumference, covered with strong net-work half way over it, from whence the cords were continued, by which the passengers and their carriage were to be suspended.—The Gas was supplied from thirty butts, which it is supposed could have filled the Balloon in much less than two hours if it had been necessary; the inflammable air was conveyed in tin pipes from each butt, which terminated in two receivers at the lower part of the Balloon; the whole apparatus was exceedingly well adapted, and much credit was due to the chemist through the whole process of filling. The cords from the net-work were held by ten or a dozen men, till the boat, which was seven feet and a half long, three feet and a half wide, and two feet nine inches deep, was placed in its proper situation to be suspended. Doctor Jeffries then seated himself at the head, taking with him a barometer and flag, and, pulling off his coat, put on a loose flannel jacket. The active and ingenious little Frenchman, who had on a great coat and flannel trousers fastened to his shoes, soon followed him, and taking up the hoop which was fastened to the boat by eight or ten strong sash lines, about 18 inches long, began to take in the cords from each person who held them, and made them fast at equal distances round the hoop, tying every knot himself, and observing with the greatest care and precision, that every string bore alike on the body of the Balloon, that the boat might be equally balanced; some few articles of provision were taken in, with a pocket bottle of spirits, two large parcels of bladders inflated, and two cork jackets, which

latter were intended to have afforded some assistance in case of distress; but these, alas, were trivial aids, if any unfavourable current should drive them to the immense Ocean.—Just at their departure, a paper, the purport of which was to certify to the court of France, that these gentlemen were launched with a Balloon from Dover Cliffs on that day at seven minutes past one o'clock, signed by upwards of 60 spectators, was put into Mr. Blanchard's hand; and now the awful moment came, every remaining cord was loosened, and this large stupendous body seemed struggling to get loose to float in purer climes.—The particular friends of our two Aerial Heroes on each side of the boat, kept it gently gliding on the ground till it came to the utmost edge of the Cliff.—Then was realized that famous description of Shakespeare, in his tragedy of King Lear, when Gloucester is about to throw himself from the Cliff on the other side of the town;

————— “How fearful
“And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
————— “I'll look no more,
“Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
“Turn me down headlong —————

From a precipice like this let the admiring world be told, that these two men were launched to swim in air—or meet inevitable death; and from this precipice, to the rapturous astonishment of thousands of spectators, these bold adventurers floated safe in the atmosphere, buoyed up by a power lighter than air itself.—The sight was truly sublime, the spectators were all eyes, and their hearts all feeling.—The serenity and composure visible on the countenances of these two extraordinary characters, the display of two beautiful flags, the Red Ensign of England and the Royal Standard of France, the elegance of the little wherry that sustained the passengers, the expansion of the silken oars, and the stupendous magnificence of the Balloon itself, with the sun-beams full upon them, was a sight which leaves all description at a distance, and requires, indeed, a thousand witnesses to establish the truth of this most wonderful spectacle to the absent public.

The salutations from the Castle, the Beach, the Forts, and the Town were general, and gracefully returned by the two Aeronauts moving their hats and waving their flags; this was repeated again and again, whilst, by an almost imperceptible transition, they gradually lessened to the eye. At the distance of about half seas over they descended so rapidly, that the spectators were exceedingly alarmed, apprehensive that some accident had befallen them; but in a few minutes they were relieved from their apprehension by their re-ascending higher than before, though the elevation of the Balloon at no time appeared more than half a mile or three quarters from the surface of the sea. The wind at the time of their crossing was favourable,

visible, and the sky was so clear that the French land and town of Calais were plainly discernible, and the eye scarcely lost sight of the Voyagers for near an hour and a half, and with good glasses they were seen till late within the opposite coast. When the Balloon first moved, it is supposed to have risen with between five and six hundred lb. wt.

The celebrity of this adventure will perpetuate the fame of Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries; Philosophy may hereafter improve this science, and accommodate Balloons to some useful purpose, and less astonish the world; but all future ages must applaud the abilities, and admire the cool, intrepid, determined conduct of these two men, who first crossed the Ocean suspended in the æthereal regions by the power only of inflammable air.

On this occasion it is hoped the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports will cause a pillar to be erected on the spot where the Balloon first floated, with the names of the Aeronauts; and on the base, the process of filling, and a view of the distended globe with all its appendages, when crossing the Channel; his Lordship has been known to patronise learning and learned men, and this attention to the philosophy of Acrostatics would contribute to perpetuate his fame. The particular attention and civility paid by Sir Tho. Page, Mess. Fector, Mr. Lane, Mr. Stringer, and many other gentlemen, to Mr. Blanchard and Doctor Jeffries whilst they were detained at Dover, does great honour to the liberality of their minds, and deserves to be publicly recorded.

The following is the Plan of Commercial Intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, which, on the 7th instant, Mr. Orde, Secretary to the Duke of Rutland, laid before the Grand Committee of the Irish Parliament, and amended on the 11th (we shall forbear the least Comment till it is seen how it is received by the Parliament of Great Britain.)

I. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is highly important to the general interest of the British empire, that the trade between Great Britain and Ireland be encouraged and extended as much as possible, and for that purpose, that the intercourse and commerce be finally settled and regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries.

II. Resolved, That, towards carrying into full effect so desirable a settlement, it is fit and proper that all articles, not the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, should be imposed into each kingdom from the other reciprocally, under the same regulations, and at the same duties (if subject to duties) to which they are liable, when imported directly from the place of their growth, product, or manufacture; and that

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all duties originally paid on the importation into either country respectively, shall be fully drawn back on exportation to the other.

III. Resolved, That for the same purpose it is proper that no prohibition should exist in either country, against the importation, use, or sale of any article, the growth, product, or manufacture of the other; and that the duty on the importation of every such article, if subject to duty in either country, should be precisely the same in the one country as in the other, except where an addition may be necessary in either country, in consequence of an internal duty on any such article of its own consumption.

IV. Resolved, That in all cases where the duties on articles of the growth, product, or manufacture of either country, are different on the importation into the other, it would be expedient that they should be reduced in the kingdom where they are the highest, to the amount payable in the other; and that all such articles should be exportable from the kingdom into which they shall be imported, as free from duty as the similar commodities, or home manufacture of the same kingdom.

V. Resolved, That for the same purpose it is also proper, that in all cases where either kingdom shall charge articles of its own consumption with an internal duty on the manufacturer, or a duty on the material, the same manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a farther duty on importation to the same amount as the internal duty on the manufacture, or to an amount adequate to countervail the duty on the material; and shall be entitled to such drawbacks or bounties on exportation as may leave the same subject to no heavier burdens than the home-made manufacture; such farther duty to continue so long only as the internal consumption shall be charged with the duty or duties to balance which it shall be imposed, or until the manufacture coming from the other kingdom shall be subjected there to an equal burden, not drawn back, or compensated on exportation.

VI. Resolved, That, in order to give permanency to the settlement now intended to be established, it is necessary that no prohibition, or new or additional duties, should be hereafter imposed in either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the growth, product, or manufacture of the other, except such additional duties as may be requisite to balance duties on internal consumption, pursuant to the foregoing resolution.

VII. Resolved, That, for the same purpose, it is necessary farther, that no prohibitions, or new, or additional duties should be hereafter imposed in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, product, or manufacture, from thence to the other, except such as either kingdom may

decide

deem expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit; and also, except where there now exists any prohibition which is not reciprocal, or any duty which is not equal in both kingdoms: in every such case, the prohibition may be made reciprocal, or the duties raised, so as to make them equal.

VIII. Resolved, That, for the same purpose, it is necessary, that no bounties whatsoever should be paid or payable in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except such as relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits; and such as are in the nature of drawbacks, or compensation for duties paid; and that no bounty should be granted in this kingdom, on the exportation of any article imported from the British plantations, or any manufacture made of such article, unless in cases where a similar bounty is payable in Britain on exportation from thence, or where such bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback, or compensation of, or for duties paid over and above any duties paid thereon in Britain.

IX. Resolved; That it is expedient for the general benefit of the British empire, that the importation of articles from foreign states should be regulated from time to time, in each kingdom, on such terms as may afford an effectual preference to the importation of similar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other.

X. Resolved, That it is essential to the commercial interests of this country, to prevent, as much as possible, an accumulation of national debt; that therefore it is highly expedient, that the annual revenue of this kingdom should be made equal to its annual expence.

XI. Resolved, That, for the better protection of trade, whatever sum the gross hereditary revenue of this kingdom (after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, or bounties granted in the nature of drawbacks) shall produce over and above the sum of 856,000*l.* in each year of peace; wherein the annual revenue shall equal the annual expence, and in each year of war, without regard to such equality, should be appropriated towards the support of the naval force of the empire, in such manner as the parliament of this kingdom shall direct.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

"The King of France, whose attention is directed to useful objects, has just been turning his views to the improvement of the Sciences. A new establishment has furnished the observatory with instruments and books, and will provide for a constant observation of the stars. Another establishment will soon discover to France, and to the learned of Europe, treasures which have been too long hid; it will make known what the valuable collection of manuscripts in the

King's library, and those in other public and private possession, can furnish to the sciences, to history, and to literature. Eight members of the Academy of Belles Lettres are particularly charged with this work, and are to communicate to the public all the important matters of every kind which may be contained in those manuscripts. Two will examine the Oriental manuscripts, three the Greek and Latin, the three others will attend to those manuscripts which concern the history of France, and in general the antiquities of the middle age. They will give these accounts in detail, and in well-digested extracts. Those pieces which may deserve to be printed at large, will be translated, or published in their original tongues, as shall appear requisite. The eight academicians named by the king, are Messrs. de Breguigny, de Guignes, Gaillard, de Theil, de Vilboison, de Keralia, l'Abbé Brotier, de Vauvilliers. The other academicians are called to the same work by the election of the academy, and with the approbation of the King, to fill up places as they may chance to become vacant. All learned men, strangers as well as natives, are invited to examine the manuscripts which are preserved in the different repositories, where they will be allowed access, and to communicate the result of their labours to Mr. Dacier, perpetual secretary to the academy, under cover to M. le Baron de Breteuil. The extracts that may be made by strangers, are to be published by themselves, with the names also of their authors. It is sufficient to announce this great institution. It bears the character of public utility, and gives it a title to be ranked among the most commendable establishments which Kings have made in favour of letters.

REMARKABLE ECCLESIASTICAL CASE.

On Monday evening the Court of Delegates finally decreed in the cause between Dr. Hind and Mr. Martyn, the late rector and curate of St. Anne, Westminster: the subject of appeal was the sentence of the Ecclesiastical court, in a libel of office promoted by Dr. Hind, against Mr. M. in the year 1776, charging him with drunkenness, immorality, and neglect of duty; and also with preaching, reading prayers, and solemnizing marriages, in defiance of him. All the charges, excepting that of defiance, were adjudged by the Ecclesiastical Court to be void of proof; and they appeared, as well by the evidence of Dr. Hind's witnesses, as by the testimony of many gentlemen of rank, who appeared in behalf of Mr. Martyn, to have no shadow of foundation. Dr. Wynne, the judge of the consistory of London, pronounced, notwithstanding, in the year 1779, "that Mr. M. ought to be removed from the curacy of St. Anne, and condemned him in costs;" which, in that court only, amounted to near four hundred pounds.

pounds. From this sentence Mr. M. appealed; and being heard personally in December, 1781, before Dr. Calvert, the judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, the sentence of the Consistory Court was affirmed, and the costs nearly doubled by the expence of the appeal. The last resort was to the Delegates, to whom an appeal was immediately entered; the hearing of which commenced on the 31st. of January, and

final decree was given therein, on Monday last, when the Judges Delegates pronounced for the appeal, and annulled the sentence of the Ecclesiastical courts; by which Mr. M. is delivered from a persecution as cruel, unjust, and oppressive, as ever came before a court. Mr. Martyn, who pleaded for himself, received every indulgence and encouragement from the Court. (*Copied verbatim from the Papers.*)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, Jan. 10. The plague still continues here, owing to the most unreasonable weather ever remembered in this country. *Gaz.*

Accounts published here, respecting the troubles in Georgia, differ widely from those published at Petersburg, (see p. 65); and say that the Russians and Tartars were defeated with great loss.

Naples, Dec. 28. The earthquakes which had ceased in Calabria for some weeks, have again been sensibly felt, and prove a great discouragement to the operations carrying on for the benefit of those afflicted countries, particularly of Messina, which has been declared a free port, and where the buildings were actually begun.

Caserta, Jan. 1. Every precaution is seriously employed here to keep off the plague, which, by the last account, rages at Tunis, and the country round it, with such violence as if it had broke out in the midst of summer. According to accounts, no less than 32000 people have been already carried off by this calamity. *Gaz.*

Petersburg, Dec. 29. The Count de Boddillon who had been some time at this court, under the title of Marquis de Lamas, and, who, in that character, by his politeness and address, had gained many friends, and, by their means, had access to the dock-yards and arsenals, where he had taken a very minute account of the magazines and works going on there, the ships fitting out, building, repairing, &c. on a sudden was apprehended as a spy, and conducted to the capital, where, on his examination before the lieutenant of the police, papers had been found about him, which, had it not been for the interposition of the French envoy, would have exposed him to the indignity of being sent to the dungeon in the castle. He was, however, by her Imperial Majesty's order, conveyed out of the Russian territories, under the guard of an Exempt, in an open carriage, and his person, name, &c. made known in all the places where he passed.—*This affair wants elucidation.*

Vienna, Jan. 15. The courier from Hermanstadt is just arrived with an account that the two chiefs of the rebels, Horiah and Klossa, have been taken in the woods of Kadakes, by two Wallachians, their intimates who knowing the paths of the wood,

traced them to their retreat, where they found them warming themselves in their cave. On a signal a detachment of troops, which followed them, came forward, and secured both the rebels. When Horiah was taken, he had in his possession property to the amount of thirty thousand florins in gold, silver, and jewels; the seal of his monarchy was likewise found upon him. The device a heart pierced with a spear, with the following words, "Horiah Rex Deciz." The capture of these leaders has put an entire end to the troubles in Transilvania: the insurgents laid down their arms, and again returned to their respective employments.

Vienna, Jan. 29. By virtue of an Imperial edict, the printing of Almanacks and Calendars, specifying days of public devotion and spiritual exercise, is prohibited, unless such productions shall have been examined and approved by an ecclesiastical commission, which also is invested with authority to take cognizance of all publications contrary to the ordinances of the church.

Madrid, Jan. 5. It has been for several days confidently asserted here, that a treaty is on the point of being negotiated between our Court and the emperor of Morocco, according to which that monarch is to attack the Algerines by land, while the confederated Christian powers assault the great piratical depredators by sea; and that after the reduction of the city of Algiers and its dependencies, the emperor of Morocco is to be put in possession of the whole Algerine coast, where the subjects of Spain are to be secured in divers exclusive commercial privileges. (See p. 66.)

The Dutch letters speak of the continuance of operations in Holland, both in the naval and military line. The Amsterdam letters are very profuse on this subject. The conclusion of a postscript from one of the first houses in that city is very remarkable: "The States, says the writer, continue to give the utmost zeal and attention in putting the forces of the Republic on a footing that will be respectable and permanent; their exertions in the naval line are very great, and the rise of our marine will be rapid and unexpected. In the midst of all, we have very forcible reasons to hope there will soon be an end to the differences with the court of

of Vienna; but the Republic has reason to fear more powerful enemies, as there does not subsist the best understanding between the States-General and one or two of the naval Northern powers. A coolness is very apparent, and this is generally the forerunner of disputes, which often end rather seriously. These considerations make an attention to the marine the more necessary (though the tax on the provinces is heavy to support it), as the trade cannot otherwise be protected.

Ostend, Jan. 30. The Oriental warehouses at this place are now perfectly empty, all the teas having been purchased by the English East India Company, and were on Friday shipped on board vessels for England, which sailed yesterday from this harbour to proceed on their passage.

Paris, Jan. 30. The Marquis de la Fayette is returned from Philadelphia, and brought with him a young savage of 12 years old, to whom he purposes giving a very good education.

Paris, Feb. 11. A new kind of exhibition is soon to be given to the public. This is an aerostatic giant, of 18 feet in height, ballasted in such a manner as to preserve a perpendicular direction, which is to be set off from one of the windows of the Thuilleries, to ascend into the atmosphere. This colossal figure, will, it is said, be accompanied by several others of a less size. If this flying giant should fall, with his suite, in any of the Cantons where these aerostatic machines are not known, an idea may be formed of the terror of the inhabitants of the country on seeing men fall from the clouds.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

It should seem that the death of Major Davey, Persian Interpreter to Gov. Hastings, on his passage home, has deprived Government and the public of much useful information, with which it is confidently asserted by one party, he was entrusted; while, on the other, it is contended, that his dispatches contained nothing but what has transpired. And that the papers which he ordered to be buried with him in the Ocean, were such only as respected his own private affairs.

It was, indeed, asserted, that diamonds to a very considerable amount accompanied his dispatches: and that the diamonds were preserved, though the dispatches were destroyed. To this it was replied, that part of the small fortune which the Major had acquired, he had invested in rough diamonds, which were in the ship with him; that he had besides, a small bullion for a gentleman at Bath from his son, and one bullion, of the value of 1250*l.* the property of Mr. Hastings; and this, it is insisted, is the whole history of the dispatches and the diamonds. Our readers will judge, as it is fit, each for

himself, which tale is most probable. But all, we believe, will conclude with us, that if the recall of General Hastings, has actually taken place, the appointment of Lord Macartney for his successor, will cause great revolutions in the affairs of Hindostan. That they may be productive of good, is the general wish of the nation; for of much good or much evil (there is no medium), they will certainly be the cause. On the ballot for the nomination at the India-house, there were 22 directors present, eleven of whom were for the appointment, and eleven for postponing it. And on the Treasurer's drawing lots, both on the motion for the previous question, and on the main question for the appointment, he carried it against the former, and for the latter; thus then chance decided on the appointment to the greatest trust the Company and this (or perhaps any other) Nation have to bestow.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Dec. 2. The house of the hon. James Lovel, at Bolton, Continental Receiver of the taxes for the State of Massachusetts, was broke open, and an iron chest containing a sum of upwards of 25,000 dollars, some specie, a number of notes, and other valuables, was taken therefrom.

Richmond, Virginia, Nov. 20. His Excellency Gen. Washington arrived in this city, and was received with the most heart-felt applause that could be expressed on seeing our illustrious and beloved Gen. in the capital of the State, and in the bosom of peace. In the evening the city was illuminated, and every expression of joy was shewn on the occasion.

Col. Martin, lately arrived from the *Cherokee Nation*, brings the disagreeable news, that all the Indians, from the falls of Niagara, to the Mississippi, have entered into a combination to strike the white people as soon as the leaves fall off the trees. Other accounts from Fort Pitt inform, that a party of Indians, supposed to be Shawanese and Delaware, had fallen in with the inhabitants at the mouth of the Wheeler, and had killed eighteen persons.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4. His most Christian Majesty has sent by the Marquis de Chateaux a very fine collection of books in a present to the University here. That body, at a meeting held on the occasion, came to a resolution, that the President be required to write to the Marquis a letter expressive of their obligation for his good offices, and intreating him to communicate to the Comte de Vergennes their sentiments of gratitude for the interest he has been pleased to take in the prosperity of the University, and particularly for the honour his most Christian Majesty has done them, by turning his royal attention to the progress of the Sciences in that establishment, and enlarging their library by a magnificent present.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

Patrick Bellew, Esq. of *Mount Kelly*, in the county of Galway, having been murdered at Ballinalloe-fair last October, the following rewards have been offered for apprehending the murderers, viz.

By the family — —	£. 100	0	0
By the Lord-Lieutenant, 200l.			
Sterling, or Irish —	216	13	4
By different Noblemen and			
Gentlemen in Ireland	1697	15	1

Total 2114 8 5

The following list, which is extracted from the public accounts of *Ireland*, have been made up from Lady-day, 1783, to Lady-day 1784.

	£.	s.	d.
Military expences —	484,195	17	8
Pensions —	136,218	16	7½
King's Letters —	105,012	11	2
Loan Interests —	73,583	15	0
Annuities —	64,226	11	8
Concordatum —	5,000	0	0
Exceedings on Concordatum —	32,603	9	5½
Incidents — —	19,844	1	1
Perpetuities —	1,240	0	2
	921,155	2	10

INTELLIGENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 29. This day the High Court of Justiciary met, pursuant to adjournment of Tuesday, and pronounced sentence on Lieut. George Storie, convicted of culpable homicide. The court assycted the said George Storie in the sum of 1000 marks to the nearest of kin of the deceased William Stuart; ordained him to be carried back to the Tolbooth of this city, and from thence to be transmitted to the Tolbooth of Paisley, where he is to be confined for eight months; to find bail to keep the peace for two years, under the penalty of 2000 marks, and to be imprisoned till payment of the assythement, and finding caution. [Storie was a relation of the deceased, had a quarrel with him over sight, and next day renewed it in the deceased's own shop, where he gave him some unfortunate blows with a bottle on the head, which killed him.]

At a late annual general meeting of the *Edinburgh Society*, 100l. Sterling was voted to be laid out by the committee in premiums, for improvements in agriculture and manufactures, and to Authors of Essays of merit on the subject of the fisheries, and other objects of their institution.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The good effects of the Sunday Schools lately established at *Wakefield* and *Barnsley*, in Yorkshire, are already apparent to all, and the children surprizingly improved, both in their morals and behaviour. At the latter place such children as have good voices are

taught church music, and now sing the praises of that Great Being, whose name they formerly prophaned. It ought to be recorded that this happy change is principally owing to the unwearied pains of Mr. Foljambe Wood, assisted by a few well-disposed neighbours.

About the latter end of January a shew being exhibited at a public house in *Winstan*, in the county of Derby, some gun-powder scattered on the floor of an upper chamber took fire, and instantly communicated with the remainder of a barrel, out of which it had been carelessly scattered, the whole upper story was blown up, while the people below, to the number of between 50 and 60, remained unhurt.—A similar instance of the blowing up of a shew-house happened some years ago, at Chester, but attended, then, with very deplorable circumstances.

Among the Acrostics, Mr. Harper of *Birmingham* ought not to be forgotten. On the 6th of January he made his first voyage, amidst an innumerable multitude of spectators. Though it rained incessantly, and the atmosphere was remarkably hazy, yet the balloon rose with increasing velocity, and in a few minutes was out of sight. In the progress of his aerial excursion, he experienced no other inconvenience than what might have been expected from the change of climates, except a temporary deafness. His ascent commenced at 35 minutes after 12, and about 2 o'clock he descended at Whetstone-green, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire, 50 miles from the place from whence he set out. Next day he arrived at Birmingham, amidst the acclamations of the populace, who took the horses from his carriage, and drew him triumphantly through the principal streets.

On the 31st of January he attempted a second aerial voyage from the same place; but the balloon, in ascending, happening to strike against the upper part of an adjoining house, it received so much damage, that Mr. Harper was himself obliged to be taken out, and a boy got into the car, to assist in weighing the balloon down to be repaired; but it was no sooner cleared from the house, than it rose with the boy; who behaved with the greatest courage, waving his hat by way of saluting the company. The balloon being damag damaged, he was soon landed at a small distance, without receiving the least hurt.—This has been differently reported, and the balloon said to be carried to a great distance.

On the 28th of January, Sarah Alsop, wife of Benjamin Alsop, a poor labouring man of *Tamworth*, was delivered of one dead child, and on Sunday the 30th, she was safely delivered of three more live children, who were all baptized; but soon died.

A gentleman, with one servant, having called at the Angel Inn, at Tunbridge, in his

way to Lewes, where he was going to take a survey of part of an estate of which he lately became possessor in right of his wife, was observed to be particularly attentive to a young lad, the nephew of the landlord, whom he enticed, when he went to bed, to sleep with him. This being discovered by the family, they suddenly rushed into the room, and rescued the boy from a situation which justified their taking the gentleman into custody. After a short examination before two of his Majesty's justices of peace, he was by them bound over to appear at the next assizes, himself in 100l. and his two sureties in 500l. each.

Cambridge, Feb. 11. The subjects appointed by the Vice Chancellor for the present year, for Sir William Browne's medals, are,
For the Odes, *Parentalia Handeliana*.

For the Epigrams, *Ut res dant sese, ita magni atque humiles sumus*.

Birmingham, Feb. 17. On Monday night the postman bringing the mail to this office, lost the Dudley bag out of his pouch, and being in liquor and late in point of time, he is committed to prison. We do not learn that it has yet been restored; but as the postmaster has offered ten guineas reward on conviction of the person who detains it, it is presumed, it will be speedily recovered.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

January 26.

This day Mr. Middleton of Chirk Castle, came of age. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, desirous of shewing that all animosities which had formerly subsisted between his family and that of the gentleman whose birth was to be that day celebrated, had entirely ceased, opened his house at Wynnstan, and gave an ox to be roasted at Rhwabon; Mr. Middleton himself likewise gave one to the inhabitants of Chirk; Mr. Owen gave one to those of Ruthin; Colonel Middleton gave one to those of Denbigh; the Hon. Mr. Fitzmaurice gave one to those of Llewenny; and one was given to the inhabitants of Wrexham.

Besides these generous sacrifices to the appetite of hunger, that of thirst did not pass unnoticed.

Mr. Middleton gave fifty pounds to be spent at Denbigh.

Fifty pounds to be spent at Ruthin.

Fifty pounds to be spent at Mould.

Thirty pounds to be spent at Wrexham.

Twenty pounds to be spent at Rhwabon.

Thirty pounds to be spent at Llangothlin.

Thirty pounds to be spent at Chirk.

Twenty pounds to be spent at Llanfyllin.

Twenty pounds to be spent at Llanrhaider.

And five guineas to be spent by his few residing servants in London; amounting in the whole to the sum of three hundred and five pounds five shillings.

Mr. Middleton has hitherto exhibited all the beneficence that has characterised his

family; and we trust that no corruptions or follies of the times will seduce him from a path so honourable to himself, and so beneficial to mankind.

January 28.

The ceremony of the knighthood and investiture of Sir Robert Boyd, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar, &c. was performed in his Majesty's closet. Several great officers of the court were present. *Gaz.*

The Speaker of the Commons informed the House that his Majesty had been waited upon with their address of thanks, to which his Majesty gave the following most gracious answer:

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my thanks for your very loyal and affectionate address; I receive with the utmost pleasure the assurances of your disposition to resume the consideration of public business with the same principles which you have manifested in all your former proceedings. And I trust that result of your deliberations will be productive of the most salutary effects."

This day M. de Simolin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the empress of Russia had a private audience of leave of his Majesty. He has since appeared at the Court of France.

January 29.

Addresses from the Lords and Commons of Ireland to his Majesty, and also to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, were inserted in this day's Gazette. They were truly loyal, and remarkably expressive of their attachment to their sister kingdom.

January 30.

Between the hours of two and three in the morning a set of daring villains, called water-pirates, broke into the dark part of the house at Whitehall, inhabited by the Speaker of the House of Commons. They cut a hole in the window-shutter of the dining-parlour, and carried off the Speaker's rich gold gown or robe of state, several suits of cloaths, and other wearing apparel, two gold snuff-boxes, one a present from Mr. Flood, remarkably elegant, and a purse with a small sum of money. They were seen to come in a boat from Lambeth.

A duel was fought between the captains Brises and Bulkley; the first fire being won by the latter, he shot and narrowly missed his antagonist, who fired his pistol in the air, and the seconds interposing, the affair ended in the field.

January 31.

The House of Peers met, and having received some appeals, adjourned to Thursday. The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to Westminster-Abbey, attended by the Earl of Suffolk, the only lay lord present, and by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Bishops of Winchester, Chester, Worcester, Gloucester,

Gloucester, Exeter, St. David's, and the Bishop of Bristol, who preached the sermon. His Lordship's text was from Daniel, chap. v. ver. 21.

The House of Commons met, and attended the sermon preached at St. Margaret's church, Westminster, the same being kept as the commemoration of king Charles's Martyrdom. The Rev. Mr. Williams, Chaplain to the House, made a most excellent discourse from Ezek. xx. ver. 4. He has since received the thanks of the House.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Copies of the last report of the proceedings at the East India Company's tea sales, as stated by their committee, have been, by order of the directors, sent to all the members of both Houses of Parliament, and to the chief magistrates of every Corporation throughout the kingdom. According to this, it is made to appear that upwards of 8,700,000 lb. weight of teas of different sorts were sold at the two last sales, in the Months of September and December last, at a saving of upwards eleven hundred thousand pounds sterling to the public, according to the ratio that teas of the same species have sold at ten years before. The prices have been at these sales on the average as follows: Combrin Bôhea 1s. 8d. halfpenny per lb. including king's duty of 2d. 1-8th; Congou at 4s. 6d. 7-8ths per lb. including duty of 6d. 2-8th per lb.; Souchong at 5s. 8d. 4-8ths, including duty of 9d. 3-8ths, per lb.; Hyson at 6s. 8d. 6-8ths, including duty of 10d. 1-8th per lb. Some copies have also been sent to Ireland.

Mr. Kersley of Micheldover, Herts, returning from London, in the stage was shot, by the carelessness of the guard who was in the basket, whose piece went off by accident, three slugs went through the back of the coach.

Wednesday 2.

This morning a shocking spectacle was exhibited before the debtor's door of Newgate, where 20 miserable wretches were in one moment plunged into eternity. It is truly lamentable, that the safety, peace, and good order of society, should render the sacrifice of the lives of our fellow creatures to the offended laws indispensably necessary. The malefactors who suffered this morning were, John Hamilton, William Astell, John Kelsey, William Finder, William Steward, and Melvin Simmonds, for different burglaries, and George Goldsmith, Richard Hobson, Lawrence Hall, and John Jones, for a burglary at the Black Dog in Shoreditch; Edward Johnson and John Evans, for privately stealing in separate dwelling houses; James Dunn, for publishing a forged seaman's will; William Abbot, for publishing a counterfeit bill of sale with intent to defraud the owners of the Warren Haskings East Indiaman; Allen

Williams, for assaulting and robbing a passenger at Sheppard's Bush; and John Shaw, Thomas Tabbs, George Harris, Thomas Battledore and John Moody, for assaulting Thomas Francis, near Bagnigge Wells, and robbing him of some glass drops, a knife, and some money. They all appeared to die sincerely penitent, and deeply impressed with an idea of the awful change they were about to experience. The concourse of people was much greater than is remembered in the same neighbourhood on any occasion whatever.

Thursday 3.

Mrs. Montague happening to fall at Sir James's, received next day the following lines from Mr. Jerminham:

Ye radiant fair! Ye Hebe's of the day,
Who heedless laugh your little hours away.
Let caution be your guide whene'er ye sport
Within the slippery avenues of Court;
Th'event of yesterday for prudence tells,
'Tis dangerous treading where Minerva falls.

Friday 4.

In the message which was this day delivered by Mr. Orde, to the Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland, previous to the delivery of the plan for settling the commercial interests of the two kingdoms, is the following paragraph:

"His majesty has observed with great concern, the popular disturbances that have lately prevailed, from the intemperance and indiscretion of misguided men, and confides in the constant and strenuous endeavours of his faithful Commons of Ireland, to prevent their pernicious effects; and their resolution to reject and suppress every assumed authority which may attempt to dictate to the Legislature, affords his Majesty the highest satisfaction. His Majesty is fully persuaded that a proper degree of attention will be shown in the consideration of such internal regulations, as may be necessary for securing the peace and happiness of his subjects in Ireland, as well as for the settlement of all commercial objects between his kingdoms, upon equitable and lasting principles, for the mutual advantage of the different parts of the empire; and they may depend upon his most ready concurrence in the support of such measures, as upon a mature consideration may appear to draw closer those ties of interest and affection between the two countries, which are so essential to their happiness and prosperity."

Saturday 5.

The committee appointed to wait on Mr. Pitt, with the freedom of the city of London, proceeded from Guildhall in procession to Mr. Pitt's house in Downing Street. Being introduced, Sir Watkin Lewes, as chairman of the committee, addressed the minister in a short but elegant speech, assuring him that the city of London would ever stand foremost in supporting government, while the

the measures of administration continued to be founded in wisdom and integrity. He then presented the box, in which was inclosed the freedom, which was received with that peculiar politeness natural to Mr. Pitt, thanking the committee, and assuring them that commerce and the true principles of the constitution should ever continue to be the first objects of his attention.

Monday, 7.

This day Lady Strathmore Bowes exhibited articles of the peace, in the court of King's Bench, against her husband, for ill-treatment of her person: her ladyship desired to have the protection of one of the tipstaves to her house, which was complied with.

Wednesday, 9.

In consequence of the examination of the High Bailiff of Westminster and his assessors (see p. 143), Mr. Welbore Ellis moved, "That it appearing to this House, that Thomas Corbett, Esq. High Bailiff of the city of Westminster, having received a precept from the Sheriff of Middlesex for electing two citizens to serve in parliament for this city, and having taken and finally closed the poll on the 17th day of May last, being the day next before the day of the return of the said writ, he be now directed forthwith to make return of his precept of members in pursuance thereof;" which however was negatived. And Lord Mulgrave moved as an amendment, "That the speaker do acquaint the High Bailiff,

"1st, That he is not precluded by the resolution of this house, communicated to him on the 8th of June last, from making a return whenever he shall be satisfied in his own judgment that he can do so.

"2. That this house is not satisfied that the scrutiny has been proceeded on as expeditiously as it might have been; that it is his duty to adopt and enforce such just and reasonable regulations as shall appear to him most likely to prevent unnecessary delay in future; that he is not precluded from so doing by the want of consent of either party, and that he may be assured of the support of this house in the discharge of his duty."

The question being put on this amendment, it was carried. The arguments on both sides shall be reported in our next.

Thursday, 10.

The freeholders of the County of York met, pursuant to notice from the high sheriff, in order to take into consideration a petition to the House of Commons, on the subject of parliamentary reform, when the following petition to the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain was produced, viz.

The humble Petition of the Freeholders of the County of York,

"Sheweth,

"That your petitioners, sensible of the original excellence of the constitution of

this country, most ardently wish to have it maintained upon the genuine principles on which it was founded.

"Your petitioners further shew that it is necessary to the welfare of the people, that the Commons' House of Parliament should have a common interest with the nation, and that in the present state of the people in parliament the Commons of this realm are partially and inadequately represented, and consequently cannot have that security for their liberties, which it is the aim of the constitution to give them.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly supplicate this honourable house, to take into their most serious consideration the present inadequate state of the representation of the people in parliament, and to apply such remedy to this great constitutional evil, as to this honourable house may seem meet.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c."

The above petition appears, by the papers, to have been laid before the freemen and inhabitants of the city of York, at a meeting called for that purpose by Richard Mayer; at which meeting it was

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that an additional number of Representatives of counties, if not accompanied with any other reform, will not sufficiently amend the representation of the people.

Friday, 11.

Articles of peace were exhibited in the Court of King's Bench against William Grenville Hoar, Esq. on the prosecution of a Mr. Smith, for sending him a challenge, which he refused to accept, but claimed the protection of the Court. Their Lordships declared their abhorrence of duelling, and that they were determined to make examples of those who under false notions of honour think fit to break the peace. An attachment was granted accordingly.

Same night a watchman gave information that he suspected some clandestine business carried on in a court in Chick-lane. In consequence of which, some peace-officers went to search, and found a press, dies, some gold and other metals, with every implement for coining; and some counterfeit guineas, full weight, and executed so well, that they could only be distinguished by being rather thicker in the middle, and brighter than the real ones. It is supposed that many of them are in circulation; and this is inserted as a caution.

Monday, 14.

A remarkable cause was tried in the Court of Common Pleas.—A man had promised marriage to a woman, and gone from his word. A Bible was produced, wherein an entry was made as follows: "I promise to make—my unlawful wife for 12 months, or forfeit one hundred pounds." It was proved that the parties lived together three years, during which time the plaintiff had

two

two children by the defendant; therefore, the jury gave 3000 damages to the plaintiff.

Monday 16.

The resolutions presented by Mr. Orde to the House of Commons in Ireland on the 7th inst. were severally read, and agreed to without a division; an address to his Majesty was also agreed to. And the House of Peers, being applied to for their concurrence, returned for answer, That they had agreed to the above resolutions; and also to the address to his Majesty, which they had amended by inserting the words "Lords Spiritual and Temporal."

The Messengers also informed the House, that their Lordships proposed going up with the address the next day, when the Commons agreed to accompany their Lordships.

This day passed the Privy-Seal; the Commission of Ralph Woodford, esq. appointed his Majesty's Commissary to treat with the Members from the Court of Spain, upon New Commercial Arrangements between the two kingdoms; as did likewise the Commission of James Manby, esq. his secretary.

Tuesday 17.

The House of Commons in Committee, Mr. Pitt rose, in pursuance of notice, to lay before them the outlines of the measures taken in consequence of the reports drawn up by the Commissioners of Public Accounts. In the first part of his arrangements he placed the offices through which the Public Money passed into the Exchequer. In the second the offices through which the public expenditure was made, as the Army and Navy offices. And in the third, which he considered as the most important, the manner by which all these sums were to be accounted for. In this investigation he embraced the whole system of finance, with the exorbitant salaries, sinecure places, loss of office, enormous expences in the collection of the public revenue, &c. and concluded with moving, that leave be given to bring in a bill for better examining and auditing the Public Accounts of this kingdom.

This being agreed to, the Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved,

That leave be given to bring in a bill for the better regulating the office of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy; and for transferring the custody of the cash for ordnance service, from the Treasurer of the Ordnance, to the Bank of England. This being likewise agreed to; after obviating some objections which had formerly been brought forward to the like import, he moved,

That leave be given to a bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments which are or lately have been received in the Public Offices to be therein mentioned; to examine into any abuses which may exist in the same, and to report such observations as shall occur to them for the better conducting and

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managing the business transacted in the said offices.

Tuesday 22.

The order of the day for hearing counsel on the Westminster Petition being read, it was moved, "That the counsel be now called in;" when Lord Fred. Campbell rose, and moved, that the counsel be restricted to speak only to two points, as given in evidence on the examination of the 8th of Feb. This occasioned a long debate, and was at length decided by dividing the House. Ayes 203. Noes 145. Majority 58.

Mr. Erskine and Mr. Piggott were then called in; but Mr. Erskine refusing to plead under such restraints, which he said they could not do without injury to the electors, whose "rights under the law" they were engaged to defend, they were permitted to withdraw. And Mr. Corbett being called in, and again examined, a motion was made, "that the High Bailiff be desired to make a return." This occasioned a long and violent debate, which, at one in the morning, was closed by a division. Ayes 136. Noes 145. Majority 9!!!

Mr. Pitt rose, and moved, that the official dispatches from Ireland might be read; which being complied with, they then resolved into a Committee, Mr. Giltbert in the chair, and the articles, or propositions, moved in the Irish House of Commons by Mr. Orde on the 7th instant, read, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after an introductory speech of two hours and a half, concluded with the following motion:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is highly important, and for the general interest of the British empire, that an intercourse should be finally settled between Great Britain and Ireland on equal terms; and that each country should have a like participation of trade, on Ireland securing to this country, that she will pay, in proportion to her growing wealth, such share of the public expence as may arise from the surplus of her revenue in times of peace."

This motion brought on a general conversation, in which Mr. Matham, Lord North, Lord Petryn, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Fox, Col. Fitzpatrick, Ald. Watson, and Mr. Rose, bore a part.

On the call of the House of Commons, 55 members were found to be absent.

Wednesday 23.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Resolved, that four shillings in the pound land tax be laid on all lands, tenements, &c. for the year 1785.

Friday 25.

This morning early the mail from Kingston was robbed on Wimbledon Common by two men on foot, for the apprehending of whom a reward of "Two Hundred Pounds," over and above the reward for apprehending of highwaymen, is offered by the Post-Master-General.

Monday

Monday 28.

Letters just received from Rotterdam, bring advice of a violent hurricane at Curaçoa, in which several full laden ships in the harbour had been driven on shore, and others out to sea, which have not since been heard of. Other damages have been sustained to an immense value. A long range of warehouses, full of goods, was blown down, and the goods buried in the ruins.

A short time since four men, who obtained a living by shewing wild beasts about the country, meeting a traveller with his wife

and child in the forest of Orleans, in France, after robbing them of their property, cruelly murdered them, and having stripped off their clothes, gave the bodies of these miserable victims of their barbarity to be devoured by their beasts. These inhuman wretches were apprehended; and in a sack in their possession were found the man's head, and one of the thighs of the woman. It is said these atrocious offenders will be punished in the following manner: After being put into an iron cage with their beasts, they will be all burnt together.

SHERIFFS appointed by His Majesty in Council for the Year 1785, viz.

Berkshire. Edward Thornhill, of Kingston.
Bedfordshire. Wm. Gibbard, of Sharbrooke.
Bucks. Tho. Saunders, of Brill.
Cumberland. Edw. Koubley, of Wigton.
Cheshire. Hon. Wilbraham Tellemache, of Woodhay.
Cambridge and Huntingdonsh. John Crichton Turner, of Great Stukely.
Devonshire. Jn. Hen. Southcote, of Buckland.
Dorsetsh. Hon. Lionel Damer, of Warmwell.
Derbyshire. Herbert Green Smith, of Priory.
Essex. George Bowles, of Wanstead.
Gloucestershire. Jn. Niblett, of Gloucester.
Hertfordshire. Wm. Phillimore, of Aldenham.
Hampshire. Sir Hungerford Hoskins, Bart.
Kent. Edw. Knatchbull, of Provencher.
Leicestershire. Wm. Vann, of Belgrave.
Lincolnshire. Chs. Chaplin, of Blackney.
Monmouthshire. Wm. Rees, of St. Bride's.
Northumberland. Sir Henry Liddel, Bart.
Northamptonsh. Lucas Ward, of Gillsbrough.
Norfolk. Edw. Stracey, of Rackheath.
Nottinghamsh. Sharbrooke Lowe, of Southwell.
Oxfordshire. John Lenthall, of Burford.
Rutlandshire. Tho. Falkner, of Morcott.
Shropshire. Rob. More, of Linley.
Somersetshire. Rich. Crofts, of Broomfield.

Staffordshire. Tho. Stevenson, of Stafford.
Suffolk. Tho. Gooch, of Benacre.
Hants. Sir Jn. Whalley Gardiner, Bart.
Surry. James Payne, of Chertsey.
Sussex. Wm. Nelthorp, of Sedgwick Park.
Warwickshire. Joseph Boulbee, of Baxterley.
Worcestershire. Richard Bourne Charlett, of Elmly Castle.
Wills. James Sutton, of Roundway.
Yorkshire. Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, of Scriven Park, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Walter Roberts, of Llanvihangell.
Garmarthen. Wm. Lewis, of Llysnewydd.
Cardigan. Tho. Powell, of Nanteos.
Glamorgan. Stephen White, of Miskin.
Pembroke. John Lloyd, of Dale Castle.
Radnor. James Price, of Clirrow.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea. Rich. Lloyd, of Monachdom.
Carnarvon. John Jones, of Beynir.
Denbigh. John Twigge, of Burhas.
Flint. Sir Tho. Hanmer, of Hanmer, Bart.
Merioneth. John Jones, of Cyffry.
Montgomery. Sam. Yates, of Lachrinemair.
Cornwall. Weilon Helyar, of Newton, Esq.
 by appointment of the Prince of Wales.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1785.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND	HOMER.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.	NORTHERN.
	L. Loughbo J. Ashhurst	CB Skyuner J. Heath.	J. Gould. B. Perryn.	J. Nares. B. Eyre.	B. Hotham. J. Buller.	E. Mansfield J. Willes.
Mon. Feb. 28				Reading		
Tues. Mar. 1		Northampt.			Winchester	
Wednes. 2			Hertford	Oxford		
Friday 4		Okeham				
Saturday 5	Aylebury	Linc. & City		Worc & City	New Sarum	York & City
Monday 7			Chelmsford			
Wednesd. 9				Stafford		
Thursday 10	Bedford	Nott & Town			Dorchester	
Saturday 12	Huntingdon			Shrewsbury		
Monday 14	Cambridge	Derby	Maidstone		Exon & City	
Wednesd. 16		Leic. & Bor.				
Thursday 17	Therford			Hereford		
Saturday 19		Coventry			Launceston	
Monday 21		Warwick	E. Grinstead	Monmouth		
Tuesday 22	Bury St. Edm					Lancaster
Wednesd. 23				Glou. & City		
Thursday 24					Taunton	
Monday 28			Kingston			

The late John Bernard, esq; son and heir to the great patriot of that name (see vol. LIV. p. ...), died worth two hundred thousand pounds; but, dying without issue, he left his real and personal estates to his nephew, Thomas Hanky, esq. Mr. Bernard had promised his servants (who had lived with him many years) to provide for them after his decease: on opening the will, those poor people were disappointed; the generous executor, observing them to be past their labour, has settled a comfortable annuity on each of them for life. Mr. Bernard's father was allowed to be a great patriot; the son may be deemed a prophet, so that he could number his days. Previous to his death, when he was in health and good spirits, he foretold on what day and hour he should die, which event happened exactly as he had prophesied.

Miss Foster (see p. 76) was sister to the late Serjeant F.; to the rev. John F. D.D. rector of Elton, co. Hunt.; and to the Countess of Inchiquin, which last lady, like her sister and younger brother, was born deaf and dumb, but taught by the late Mr. Henry Baker to understand and converse by signs. Mr. Baker's happy method of instruction (for which, if we are not misinformed, he received 1000 l. a year) succeeded so well, that the young ladies were qualified in all the parts of female education; and, besides the advantages of a good person, possessed understandings as improved as could possibly be under the want of two such essential faculties, and the talent of elegant letter-writing, and every other accomplishment. Mr. Baker taught them also geography and astronomy; and they were so capable of the polite instructions, that they appeared with advantage in public assemblies.

BIRTHS.

- JAN. 19.** **L**ADY of Mr. Barnardiston, of Feckenham, str. a daughter.
 30. Countess of Aylesford, a daughter.
 31. Countess of Lincoln, a son and heir.
 7. The lady of — Aguilar, esq; at Enfield wash, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Newcastle, Mr. Silvertop, to Mrs Pearson;—this is the third time that this lady has been before the altar in the character of a bride, and there has been something remarkable in each of her three connubial engagements. Her first husband was a Quaker, her second a Roman catholic, and her third is a Protestant of the established church. Every husband was twice her age; at 16 she married a gentleman of 32; at 30 she took one of 60; and now, at 43, she is united to a gentleman of 84.

JAN. 25. Mr. Benjamin Biggs, 2d son of Mr. Peter B. carpenter, of Pudding-lane, to Miss Cowey.

Mr. Thomas Field, horse-dealer, in Gray's-inn-lane, to Miss Fry, youngest daughter of

Mr. F. blacksmith, of Enfield.

29. At S. Clement Dunes, Richard Dappa, esq; of Hollingbourn, Kent, to Miss Bos, of Hackney.

31. Charles Monro, esq; son of Dr. M. of Bedford-square, to Miss Jane Bolewen, of Bromley, Kent.

Feb. 1. Richard Vernon Moody, esq; of Southampton, banker, to Miss Mary Nicholas.

3. By special licence, at Wardour castle, James Everard Arundel, esq; count of the sacred Roman empire, eldest son of the hon. James Everard of Ashcombe, co. Dorset, to the hon. Miss Arundel, countess of the sacred Roman empire, eldest daughter of the right hon. Lord Arundel.

Peter Cazalet, jun. esq; of Austin-friars, to Miss Langton, daughter of James Haughton L. esq; of Bedfordsq.

7. At Dorking, Mr. Timothy Hall, attorney at law, to Miss Skret.

At Bath, William Holhead, esq; of Great George-street, Westminster, to Mrs. Maskell, of Bath.

9. Chevalier de Rooke, of the jewel office, to Miss E. Sidney.

Capt. Tho. Poynton, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Peck, daughter of Thomas P. esq; of Deal.

11. By special licence, Arthur Annisley, esq; of Blechingley, in Oxfordshire, to Miss Hardy, daughter of the late Sir Charles H.

13. Anthony Burton Bennet, of Dorsetsh. esq; to the hon. Miss Monckton, sister of Viscount Galway.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Palamcottah, in the government of Madras, William Light, esq; late of Baglake, Dorsetsh.

At Kensington, Samuel Torriano, esq.

At Stratford, near Salisbury, aged 100, Roger Warne.

Sir John Stapykton, bart. of Myton-hall, co. York. He had lingered several years under a severe fit of illness from a paralytic stroke; and in the former part of his life had served in the navy under Adm. Keppell 20 years, and had distinguished himself greatly at the taking of the Havannah.

JAN. . . At Tottenham, John Brown, esq; aged 73, many years a wholesale linen-draper in Cornhill, in partnership with Mr. Phillips. He declined the alderman's gown, which he was pressed to accept on the death of Mr. Cockayne, and was afterwards conferred on Mr. Brackley Kennet.

Thomas Wellings, esq; of Hoxton-square, formerly an eminent chemist and druggist in the Poultry; a man of great knowledge in his profession, by which he acquired a considerable estate, which he in a great measure applied to charitable purposes, being overnor of most of the public and private charities, and useful institutions, in London, and a very useful and active member of the same. Of the Dispensary

156- Obituary of considerable Persons: with Biographical Anecdotes.

penfary in Aldersgate-street, he was the founder. He was also chairman of the Associated Livery of London.

1. At Falkenfelds, a woman, aged 84 years, whose husband, with whom she lived 63 years and 2 months, still enjoys a robust constitution. She had a progeny amounting to 80 persons, namely, 9 children, 53 grandchildren, and 16 great-grand-children; and of this numerous offspring there are 59 still living.

29. Lady Vincent, relict of the late Sir F. V. bart. She was daughter of Sir John Astley, bart. and sister to the Countess Dowager of Tankerville, and was first married to Anthony Langley Swymmers, esq; M.P.

At Plymouth, in her 79th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Collings.

Of a paralytic stroke, Mr. George Witchell, F.R.S. and head master of the royal academy at Portsmouth. This excellent astronomer, born in 1728, was descended, by the mother's side, from the celebrated watch and clock maker Daniel Quare, and was himself brought up to that business. He, as all his progenitors for many generations had been, was educated in the principles professed by the people called Quakers; but quitted them, on arriving at years of maturity, for those of the church of England, or rather for those which were professed by Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Mr. Whiston, and many others: and, perhaps, no man ever understood, or could defend, them better than Mr. Witchell did. He cultivated the study of astronomy very early indeed, for a communication on that subject from him may be seen in the first Gentleman's Diary, which was published for 1747. Much about the same time, or soon after, he became a pretty constant correspondent of Mr. Urban, sometimes under his real name, but more frequently under the initials G. W. In 1764 he published a map of the passage of the moon's shadow over England in the great solar eclipse which happened on the first of April that year, the exact correspondence of which to the observations gained him great reputation. In the following year he presented to the commissioners of longitude a plan for calculating the effects of parallax and refraction on the distance of the moon from the sun or a fixed star, for facilitating the discovery of the longitude at sea, and for which he was gratified with a very handsome reward by the said commissioners, and in 1767 he was appointed master of the Royal Academy, on the recess of the late Mr. Robertson.

At Paris, on his way to the south of France, Richard May, esq; leader of the king and queen's band of musicians, master of his majesty's band of musicians in Ireland, &c.

30. In her 88th year, the right hon. Lady Dowager Stourton, daughter and sole heiress of Bartholomew Walmesley, esq; of Durkenhall, co. Lancaster. At the early age of 14

she was married to Robert the 7th Lord Petre, by whom she had one son, father to the present Lord; afterwards she married Charles the 14th Lord Stourton, by whom she had no issue.

Mr. Bolton, master of the Golden-croft inn, Charing-croft.

Feb. . . At Upper Yeldham Hall, Essex, aged 95, Mr. Horrel, farmer and miller.

Mr. John Belcher, surgeon, F.R. & A.S.S. aged 80, in Sun-court, Threadneedle-street. He was buried in the founder's vault in the chapel of Guy's Hospital.

Advanced in years, Joseph Beck, of Lincoln. After he had been laid out for several hours, to all appearance dead, he raised himself up, and called for some tea to drink. His wife, who was then in the room with two or three neighbours, immediately ran out affrighted, but soon returned, and gave him what he wanted, which having drunk, he fell backward, and expired immediately.

2. Mr. Thomas Locking, haberdasher in Fleet-street.

Adolphus, esq; in St. James's-place. Of a paralytic stroke, Mr. Thomas Day, late of the mint and ordnance offices in the Tower.

At Broxborn, aged 77, after a tedious and painful illness, the lady of Stephen Law, esq; formerly governor of Bombay, and one of the directors of the E. I. C.

At his house on Ham-common, Moses Waite, esq; an acting magistrate for the county of Surrey. What is most remarkable in this gentleman is, that, after 70 years of age, he was cut for the stone, which he in a great measure recovered, and survived some years: he had undergone that operation three times.

4. In Hatton-garden, aged 87, Dr. John Andree, scholar, licentiate of the college of physicians, and one of the two projectors and inhibitors of that noble charity the London Hospital, in the year 1740.

In Millman-st. Bedford row, Mr. Christian Wilkins.

In Pall-mall, in an advanced age, Mrs. Strode, relict of the late Col. S. of Southall, co. Somerset.

At Caermarthen, David Williams, esq. His real and personal estates, which are upwards of 2000l. per annum, are all vested in the family of the rev. J. Griffin, rector of Chipstead, in Surrey; and his son, George Griffies, is to assume the name and arms of Williams.

5. In Hatton-street, Holborn, rev. Dr. Chalmers, senior fellow of Magd. coll. Ox.

6. At Hampstead, the lady of Israel Lewis, esq.

Mr. Norfolk, butler and organist of Jesus' college, and senior alderman of the corporation of Cambridge, in his 86th year.

7. At Wentworth castle, Yorkshire, Anne Countess of Strafford. A little before Christmas

was left her ladyship had the misfortune to be terribly burnt by her cloaths taking fire as she was sitting too near the fire-side. The fright which this accident occasioned threw her into fits, and at length brought on her death. She was 2d daughter of the celebrated John Duke of Argyll, and sister to Lady Greenwich and Lady Mary Cole. Lady S. is one of the constellation of beauties described by Mr. H. Walpole in his Epistle to Mr. Eckard, the painter.

"The crescent on her brow display'd,
In curls of loveliest brown intend;
With every charm to rule the night,
Like DAWN, STAFFORD wheels the light;
The easy shape; the piercing eye;
The snowy bosom's purity,
The unaffected gentle phrase
Of native wit in all his lays;
Eckard, for these thy art's too faint;
You may admire, but cannot paint."

At Bath, right hon. Lady Camilla Wake, wife of Mr. W. of that city, and aunt to the Earl of Tankerville. She first married Gilbert Fleming, esq.

At Bath, Lieut. Gen. George Preston, of the 2d regiment of North British dragoons.

Jacob Albert, esq; of Hackney; aged 82.

Mrs. Joseph Moorhouse, son of Mr. M. banker, in Lombard-street.

At Hampstead, Mr. Cozen.

In Bedford-row, aged 82, Matthew Deane, esq; of Lincoln's-inn, F.R. & A.S. and a Curator of the British Museum; a gentleman universally esteemed for his profound knowledge, great abilities, and unsullied reputation in the profession of the law; as well as for his extensive learning, happy taste, and critical discernment in polite literature and the fine arts; nor less distinguished for his many excellent qualities, and the practice of every virtue that adorns the character of an honest man and a good Christian. His death was occasioned by a paralytic stroke, with which he was attacked about 6 o'clock in the evening: Dr. Watson, and other medical gentlemen, attended, and administered their good offices towards his relief, immediately after he was taken ill, but without success. He expired in two hours. The principal part of his fortune, which is very considerable, is settled on his nephew, Michael Bray, esq; of Lincoln's-inn, subject to his widow's jointure.

9. At his house in Conduit-street, in the 71st year of his age, Sir William Chapman, bart. of Lowdham-hall, in co. Suffolk. The grandfather of this gentleman, descended from a family anciently of Shropshire, was Sir John C. Bart. an alderman and eminent merchant of London, who had the honour of being Lord Mayor at the memorable era of the Revolution, and during his mayoralty committed to Newgate Sir Robert Wright (chief justice of the king's bench) for having "endeavoured the subversion of the established government by allowing a power to dispense with the laws," and for being "one

of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs." In 1683 was published, in 4to "London's Anniversary Festival, performed on Monday, October 29th, 1688, for the entertainment of the right honourable Sir John Chapman, knrt. Lord Mayor of the city of London; being their great year of jubilee, with a baneyric upon the restoring of the charter: and a sonnet provided for the entertainment of the King. By M. Teubman." This worthy magistrate died in his high office, March 17, 1688-9, leaving an only son, William, who was knighted in 1714, created a baronet in 1726, and figured in that memorable year as a South Sea Director. He died May 7, 1737, being at that time Governor of Christ's and St. Bartholomew's hospitals; and chairman of the society of trustees and trustees of all the charity schools within the bills of mortality. He left two sons, successively his successors in the title of baronet; Sir John, who died Jan. 29, 1781; and Sir William, the subject of the present article; by whose decease without issue male, the title becomes extinct, and a considerable estate in Suffolk, of which he took possession in 1757 by virtue of the will of Robert Onsey, esq; devolved to the lineal descendants of the four daughters of John Onsey, esq; counsellor at law, of Hinkley, whose epitaph may be seen in vol. XLVII. p. 316.

Mrs. Myers, wife of Mr. M. an eminent Jew merchant. She dropped down dead in going out of a cheese-monger's shop in Bishopsgate-street.

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Mr. John C. of Eastwood. She was undressing herself, in order to go to bed, whether her husband had retired about half an hour before, when she unfortunately fell to one of her tuffets; in endeavouring to extinguish the flames, she set the other in a blaze, and that communicated to her cloaths, head-dress, &c. Her cries awakened Mr. C. who instantly got out of bed, and with great presence of mind wrapped a blanket round her, which had the desired effect, but not before she was much scorched. A surgeon and physician were sent for from Nottingham, who brought with them the necessary aids on such occasions; and there is no doubt but her life would have been saved, had not the flames much injured her bosom, from whence, a few months ago, one of her breasts had been cut off for a cancerous complaint. This brought on a speedy mortification, that put a final period to her miseries, to the inconsolable loss of the widow and orphan, to whom she was at all times a liberal benefactress.

10. At Northop, Flintshire, aged 105, Christian Jones.

11. At Fordham, Suffolk, aged 98, William Metcalf, esq.

At Chebsey, in his 85th year, the Rev. Mr. Walker, vicar of that place. This prebend is in the gift of the dean and chapter of Ely; but was in the year 1735 chosen

sen as an option by Mr. Seward; the dean and each of the then chapter fixing upon the Irving that best suited them, according to seniority. The late dean and each of the other gentlemen have some years since presented to their options, and Mr. Seward's, which was the last remaining, is bestowed on his nephew, the rev. Mr. Henry White, the worthy sub-librarian of the cathedral of Lichfield. The present dean and chapter have abolished the choosing of livings by individuals.

In Little-street, Leicester-square, Mr. Sibbels, an eminent engraver, particularly of botanical subjects, on which he was much employed by Sir Joseph Banks.

12. At Hittleham-hall, near Ipswich, in her 29th year, Miss Crespigny, eldest daughter of P. C. Crespigny, esq; M.P. for Aldbro.

13. Mrs. Anne Otwald, relict of the late bishop of Raphoe.

In Pater-noster-row, Mrs. Martha Bridgen, wife of Edw. Bridgen, esq; F.R. & A.SS. She was the second daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Richardson, author of *Pamela*, *Clarissa*, &c. by his 2d wife Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Leake, bookseller, of Bath, and married to Mr. B. in 1768. It has been said by many, that she assisted her father in his *Clarissa*, but Richardson's works were undoubtedly *all his own*; though, for several of the last years of his life, this lady answered all the letters he received from his foreign correspondents, as well as many of his English ones. She is said to have written with great judgement, refined sentiment, and in a style remarkably elegant and correct. There is now only one of Mr. Richardson's daughters living; she is single, and a lady of exceedingly good understanding.

In Goodman's-fields, Charles Eyles, esq; deputy clerk of the peace for Middx.

Hon. Lady Dowager Fitzdrake, of Ireland.

14. At the Friary, Lichfield, in the 47th year of his age, William Inge, esq. Mr. Pennant in his Journey from Chester to London (under Thorp, of which church Mr. Inge was the patron and lord) says, that "he was the first of justices;" and it may be safely added, that he was one of the best of men. His loss will be severely felt, not only by his family and friends, but by the community. His private character was not less amiable for affability, politeness, hospitality, sweetness of disposition, and the sincerity of his friendships, than his public character, as a magistrate was respectable for knowledge, assiduity, firmness, impartiality, and humanity.—In short, he was universally beloved for his virtues as a man, and revered for his endowments as a magistrate, in which capacity he acted with distinguished honour to himself, and essential utility to the counties of Stafford and Warwick, and the city and neighbourhood of Lichfield, upwards of 20 years. He was buried, on the 19th, at Thorp.

Mr. Cleveland, in Dorset-str. Salisbury-sq.

15. Hon. Michael White, Lieut. Gov. of

Montserrat.

At Stafford, sincerely lamented, the rev. Mr. Uact, prebendary of Tachbrook, in the cathedral of Lichfield, and rector of Copenhall, in Cheshire. This worthy man has left behind him a widow, with a large family. The valuable living of C. was given him, by the bishop of Lichfield, about half a year ago.

At Staines, of a mortification in his foot, Mr. Willoughby Stoe, formerly a callico printer there, but retired from business some years.

16. This day was buried at Midfomer Norton, Hannah Deal, aged 99 years and 15 months, who retained her senses to the last. She was carried to church by four of her great-grand-children, below which there are two generations. It is supposed that her children, grand-children, &c. are little short of 500.

17. At Lichfield, aged 27, the wife of rev. Richard Robinson (see p. 135.) In making the vault for this lady, in the body of the cathedral, two stone coffins were found; the one containing fragments of a pair of *slippers*, much gold fringe, a curious, though broken, chalice of pewter, and a crucifix of Kennel coal, an inch and quarter in length, carved with extreme neatness, on each side the cross, with our Saviour on the one, and the Virgin Mary with the Infant Jesus on the other: the other coffin contained only *ashes*. Of these curious articles we hope to hear further.

18. At Bethlem-green, John Bugge, esq; clerk of the West-road, General Post-office.

At Cheapstead, Kent, in her 87th year, Mrs. E. Pophill, relict of David P. esq; representative in many parliaments, in the last reign, for Rochester.

19. Lord Viscount Kilcourse, only son of the Earl of Cavan.

At Bill-hill, near Windsor, aged 84, the Dowager Lady Mary Gower, of a mortification occasioned by her cloaths taking fire as she was standing by the fire, three weeks ago, when her cries brought her butler to her assistance just in time to extinguish the flames by rolling her up in the carpet—this is the third instance of this terrible accident in the course of three months. Her ladyship, born July 6, 1701, was fourth daughter and coheir of Thomas Tuston esq; of Thanet, and widow of Anthony earl of Harold, son of Henry duke of Kent, to whom she was married in 1718, and who died in 1723; in 1736 she was remarried to John first and late earl Gower, by whom she had issue a daughter, Mary, who died in the 7th year of her age, and three sons: 1. Thomas, born 1738, died 1740; 2. John Leveson (now one of the Lords of the Admiralty) born 1743, appointed a captain in the navy 1763, and married 1773 to Frances eldest daughter of the late Admiral Boscawen, by whom he has one son, born 1774; and, 3. Thomas, born 1743, died an infant. By her death an annual income of 1000l. falls to the present Earl of Hardwicke, who married her first husband's only

only sister's daughter by the Earl of Bredalbin. Of her ladyships four sisters, 1. Catherine married Edward viscount Sondet, son and heir to Lewis earl of Rockingham, and died 1734; 2. Anne, married to James earl of Salisbury, died 1757; 3. Margaret, married to Thomas Coke late earl of Leicester, and was in 1734 declared Baroness Clifford, and died in 1775, aged 74; and, 5. Isabel, married to Lord Nassau Powlet, uncle to the Duke of Bolton, and afterwards to Sir Francis Blake Delaval, K.B.

20. In Charles-st. Berkl. squ. Philip Honeywood, esq; of Markes-hall, Essex, a general in the army, colonel of the 4th regiment of horse, and governor of Kingston upon Hull. He was nephew to the late Sir Philip Honeywood, K.B. and represented Appleby in several Parliaments. General H. rose gradually to the highest rank in his profession with great reputation, acquired by painful service. At the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, he was desperately wounded, as he was also at the skirmish of Clifton, in 1745. He married Miss Wastall, by whom he has left no issue.

At Chelsea, aged 71, Mrs. Henrietta Spindel, mother of Mr. S. blackwellhall-factor, in Basinghall-street.

Suddenly, at Retford, co. Nott. on his way to London, Sir Rowland Winn, bart. of Nuffall, co. York, in the prime of life. He has left a disconsolate lady and two children, a son about ten years old, a promising youth, and a daughter, a fine young lady, about fifteen. The news of his death was received at Pontefract with the greatest consternation.

21. At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Thomas Harris, esq; late one of the masters in chancery, younger brother to the author of *Hermes*, &c.

22. William Hayntun, esq; of Gray's-inn, F.A.B. He married the eldest daughter and coheir of Windsor Sandys, esq; of Milsenden, co. Gloc. whose widow, the daughter of Rich. Brown, of Gonthorpe, co. Nott. and Ilkington, co. Middx. died a little time ago.

In Horton-square, aged 64, the rev. Tho. Gibbons, D.D. 41 years pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters in London. In the sacred services to which his early and his latest years were devoted, he was respectable, zealous, and useful: in the intercourses of private life, he was serious, amiable, and benevolent. As a Christian teacher, preferring the venerable language of scripture to the distinguishing phrases of a party, it was his constant solicitude (under the influence of Heaven) to form his hearers to the knowledge and practice of piety, by an animated display of

the sublime discoveries, and the peculiar obligations, of their holy faith. As a private citizen, the many who valued his friendship, and who will long cherish his remembrance, have beheld him, in the various engagements and vicissitudes of life, exemplifying all the graces of the Christian character. To say more, might seem superfluous; to say less, would be unjust.

"Suddenly, at Mr. Cowden's, in the King's Mews, where he was upon a morning visit, Captain James Batterby, a native of Ireland. He commanded the flank companies of the 29th regiment on the unfortunate expedition under Gen. Burgoyne. Cool and determined in the hour of danger, he knew no obstacle not to be surmounted in the way of his duty. A brave and intrepid officer—he was beloved, honoured, and obeyed by his men. Tremblingly alive to a sense of honour, he could not endure the least surmise of indignity. The soldier and his weapon rust alike with inactivity. His martial and uneasy spirit frequently involved him in unnecessary broils and disputes. Under prosecution for several breaches of the peace, he, who could smile at captivity in a military prison in America, could not brook confinement in a civil gaol in London. That he had a serious sense of the enormity of the crime he committed on himself, a paper, superscribed with his own hand, found stuck upon the point of the penknife (which he had taken up unobserved in the house he was in, and with which he perpetrated the act of desperation) will shew. It contained the following words and marks:

An Apology (if any there can be) for Suicide, Death before dishonour! !"

Thus far in the words of a correspondent.—— Capt. B. was an officer on half pay, and had lately fought a duel with young Mr. Drummond. The coroner's inquest sat next d.y on the body, and brought in their verdict *Lunatic*. This new mode of palliating suicide is certainly one great cause of encouraging self-murder!

23. Mrs. Thirkle, relict of Michael T. esq; late of Ipswich; aunt to Lord Chedworth; and sister to Thomas White, esq; of Tatlingstone-place, co. Suff.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

LATELY, Rev. Jonathan Boucher, M.A. Epsom V. co. Surrey, vice Dr. Glasse, refig.

Mr. Parkinson, appointed a preacher at Whitehall.

Rev. W. Dealtry, M.A. Bamburgh R. near Doncaster, vice Richard Oliver, dec.

Rev. William Beecher, M.A. Farnfield V. co. Nott. vice John Holmes, dec.

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 25, to Feb. 22, 1785.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 683	Males 575
Females 681	Females 641
1364	1216
Whereof have died under two years old 402	

Week Leaf 12. 344.

{	1 and 5	173	50 and 60	102
	5 and 10	75	60 and 70	91
	10 and 20	28	70 and 80	81
	20 and 30	37	80 and 90	25
	30 and 40	96	90 and 100	2
	40 and 50	121		

1785.

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For MARCH, 1785.

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Embellished with a Perspective View of Part of the City of LICHFIELD, including the House in which Dr. JOHNSON was born, drawn by STRINGER, purposely for this work, and also with a Representation of a BURIAL PLACE of the ancient TARTARS at Kazimof.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE

T H E

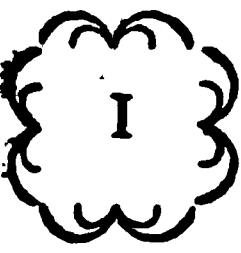
Gentleman's Magazine;

For MARCH, 1785.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

MR. URBAN,

March 3.

 I N support of the assertion in p. 94. that "bp. Maddox was not the first bp. who preached before the sons of the clergy," let me observe, that Dr. Geo. Rust, bp. of Dromore in Ireland, certainly preached in 1682, bp. Turner of Ely in 1684, bp. Fowler of Gloucester in 1692, and in 1691 Dr. Temison; before his election indeed, but after his nomination, to the see of Lincoln. Whether bp. Beveridge of St. Asaph preached before his being raised to the episcopal bench, I am doubtful, not knowing the date of his sermon, which, according to Letfome, is printed in the folio edition of his works, vol. II. p. 169, text Matt. v. ver. 16. Bp. Smalridge also preached upon the like occasion, but I believe it might be at the anniversary meeting in his diocese of Bristol. His sermon is printed* in an 8vo vol. 1717, p. 437, text Prov. xxii. ver. 1.

The relation which Mr. Edward Wake (see p. 94.) bore to a clergyman, and the knowledge he had how numerous were the relicts and children of the clergy† reduced to great indigence from their departed friends having been fellow-sufferers with his own

father, on account of their loyalty to their king, and steady attachment to the constitution of their country, prompted him to be thus zealous and active in his exertions for their relief. He was the second son (William †, the father of the archbishop, was the eldest) of Mr. William Wake, who was bred at Westminster school, went from thence to Emanuel College, afterwards removed to Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, and in 1625 was presented, by Sir William Pitt of Hartley Waspel in the county of Southampton, to the two small benefices of Trinity Church, and St. Michael, in Wareham, in Dorsetshire. Having engaged early in the Royal cause, he, by that conduct, incurred the resentment of the opposite party, who used him with much rigour and cruelty, being shot in the head by the governor of Wareham, poisoned in another garrison, and imprisoned about twenty times. He was also deprived of his preferments, but had re-possession of them after the Restoration. He, however, enjoyed them only a short time, for he died within the year, and was buried in his own church of Trinity, Wareham. Mr. Edward Wake, who died Oct. 2, 1686, at Charkton, in Dorsetshire, was buried in that church-yard, where a monument

* This is not collected in the folio edition of his Sermons, 1724.

† In the list of Preachers at the Meetings of the Sons of the Clergy, p. 95, 1708, "Dr. Philip Bisse, bishop of Hereford," should have been "afterwards bishop of St. David's and Hereford;" as he was not promoted to the former see till November, 1710, nor translated to the latter till February, 1712-13. Bishop Burnet, in the History of his own Times, (vol. II. p. 570) has remarked, that "Dr. Bisse had had no ecclesiastical preferment before his being raised to the episcopal bench;" when he preached, therefore, he could only have been fellow of New College, Oxford.

P. 95, add, to "1775, Sim. Salter, D. D. &c." [†], the note so marked referring to this sermon. Sir Gilbert Williams's sermon was not printed.

‡ A remarkable transaction between this gentleman and Judge Nicholas (it is supposed) may be seen in the Spectator, N^o 314.

is erected over his remains. Besides other children, he left a son Edward, collated by archbishop Wake, in 1721, to the sixth prebend in Canterbury cathedral, in which stall, on his death in 1732, he was succeeded by his son Edward, who was also rector of Monks Risborough in Bucks. Mr. Edward Wake, the grandson, died in November 1738, and was interred in Canterbury cathedral.

In note [D], p. 96, the first article of each year's expenditure is the money given to the widows of sequestered clergymen; the second, the money given to other clergymen's widows; and the third (in 1684) 100l. for *binding children apprentices*. In the accounts of the following years, this last appropriation is not mentioned; but the third entry is for money given to the children of deceased clergymen, with an exception in 1685, when nothing was given. At page 32, it is, however, noticed, that for fourteen years the Stewards of the annual feast had bound out children every year with the money collected on the several feast days, which was not reckoned. W. & D.

MR. URBAN,

IN an 8vo pamphlet, intituled, "Some Memoirs of the Life and Character of the Rev. and Learned Thomas Manton, D. D."—(prefixed to the second edition of his Sermons on the 119th Psalm), is the following paragraph.

"He (Dr. Manton), being generally esteemed an excellent preacher, was often employed in that work, in London, on the week-days. The custom of preaching to the sons of the clergy began in his time; Dr. Hall (afterwards bp. of Chester, and son of the famous bp. Hall of Norwich) preached the first sermon to them, as Dr. Manton did the second. The sermon is printed at the end of Vol. III. (of his works) in folio, upon Psalm 102, ver. 28." Yours, &c. S.

Our Readers will find the following Letter so frequently cited in the Debates, that, though a little out of time, it must not be omitted.

Nero's Hotel, King-street, St.

SIR, *James's, Dec. 27, 1784.*

I AM authorised by Mr. Pitt to declare, that he will bring the subject of parliamentary reformation before the H of C. as early as possible in the next [this present] session; that he will support his intended propositions to the utmost

of his strength; and that he will exert his whole power and credit, *as a man, and as a minister, honestly and boldly*, to carry such a meliorated system of representation as may place the constitution on a footing of permanent security. I am happy to communicate this intelligence, which, I trust, will give pleasure to you, Sir, and to every other firm and unquestionable friend to the rights of the people. And from recent communication in Yorkshire, I can venture to assure you, that it is highly probable if the borough of ———, and other respectable bodies, should be heartily disposed, on this occasion, to testify their sentiments in favour of political reformation, a vigorous effort would be made in Yorkshire, in concurrence with them, to give effectual support to that necessary measure, the improvement of our representation. I am, with great respect, your most obedient, humble servant, C. WYVILL.

P. S. As the appearance of this intelligence in the news-papers for some time would do infinite disservice to the cause, I would request you to *avoid* that with caution; though, short of publication, I think it cannot be too generally known.

MR. URBAN, *Woodbridge, Dec. 8.*

I CANNOT behold, without much regret, so illiberal a signature in your valuable Magazine as that of Anti-Scot, especially when it is assumed by a man of taste and a friend to science. Why should one profess himself an enemy to so large a body of his fellow-subjects, merely because two or three of them may have been guilty of some literary impositions? For my own part, I as sincerely abhor all literary impositions as your correspondent; and think it would be much to the honour of the editor of Ossian's Poems, if he would ingenuously tell the public, whether he be really the original author of them all, or, if not, what part of them are his, and how far we may with confidence consider them as the works of Ossian, or other former bards. Why should we feel less pleasure in perusing them, after knowing that they are the production of modern times? We should doubtless still continue to admire them, as a work of imagination; and the cloud of uncertainty, which rests on their origin, even now prevents their being considered in any other light.

As to Mr. Pinkerton, I look upon myself

myself as very much obliged to him, for the high degree of pleasure which his Scottish Ballads afforded me; and, though I always believed the second part of Hardyknute to be entirely his own, it gave me no less pleasure on that account. I should be glad, however, that he would, in a future edition of these Ballads, distinguish, by some means or other, those parts which are his own, and, as much as possible, assign the rest of them to their real authors. As Mr. Pinkerton is not only a very good poet, but likewise an antiquary, and a gentleman of independent fortune, I should humbly recommend to him a work for which I think he is well qualified; I mean, a complete edition of the Scottish Poets, such as Sir David Lindsay, Lord Stirling, Drummond of Hawthornden, Blind Harry, &c. &c. They are seldom to be met with in England, and those editions of them which I have seen are intolerably faulty. I should propose one edition, from a faithful collation of the most early copies, retaining even the old spelling, to be published in 8vo, for the use of the learned and curious. Some notes might be added, and a general glossary to the whole, in one volume, at the end. Another edition might be published in 12mo, for the use of those who look for entertainment only, without ever troubling their heads with enquiries from whence it comes, with the words and spelling modernised as much as the time would permit. It is needless to say that some account of the respective authors would be necessary. I sincerely hope, whatever regard Mr. Pinkerton may pay to this hint, that it will not be entirely thrown away on the public; as I think it a disgrace to the Scotch, to be so negligent of the fame of those men of whom they may justly boast, and with whose writings they sometimes affect to be so much delighted.

I should be glad, Mr. Urban, to see some account in your Magazine of R. Ferguson, the poet. He was a wonderful genius; and in some things resembled poor Chatterton; whose memory, by the by, I was sorry to see treated with so much contempt in your Review of Michael Bruce's Poems. The contemptuous expression of *the boy of Bristol*, and the cruel comparison between his views of death and those of Michael Bruce, wounded me to the soul, and almost forced tears from my eyes. The will, supposing it to be really his, as appears by the date, must have been

written before he left Bristol, almost six months before his unhappy fate, and when the thoughts of really making his exit in the way which he did was certainly far from his mind. It was written doubtless in an hour of mirth and levity, when his heart was elated with the gay prospects which his intended journey to London created in his imagination; and we may be sure, that one of his fine genius and exquisite feeling had very different ideas in those last awful moments which preceded his entrance on eternity. Yours, &c. J. BLACK.

MR. URBAN,

I N Dr. Burney's late *Sketch of the Life of Handel* (enlarged from the *Memoirs* published by Mr. Maynwaring in 1760, which you abridged in the vol. for that year), this ingenious biographer has omitted to mention, that when he first came to England in 1710, he wrote his name *Hendel*. This appears from the *Spectator*, No V, and also by a letter in Mr. Hughes's Correspondence vol. I, from Mr. Rorer, a teacher of music, of which, as it relates to an early period of Handel's life, and is unnoticed by Dr. Burney, I have sent you a translation.

MR. RORER to MR. HUGHES.

"SIR, *Tuesday, July 31, 1711.*

HAVING received this morning a letter from Mr. Hendel*, I thought it my duty to send you, as soon as possible, an extract of it, which relates to you, in answer to the compliment which you conveyed by me. I shall write to him next Friday, so you need only send me, if you please, what you intend for him; and I can assure you, Sir, that if the honour of your acquaintance is particularly pleasing to him, I am no less pleased with being the means of promoting your correspondence; and of giving you a proof of the extreme regard with which I have the honour to be, Sir, &c."

Extract from Mr. HENDEL's Letter.

"PRESENT my best compliments to Mr. Hughes. I will take the liberty of

* This great master (who was born at Hall in Upper Saxony, Feb. 24, 1684,) arrived at London in the winter preceding the date of this letter. There cannot be a more eminent proof of Mr. Hughes's acknowledged skill in the two sister arts than his being so soon noticed and distinguished by this modern Orpheus, who, probably in consequence of this introduction, composed Mr. Hughes's "*Cantata of Yeaus and Adonis.*"

writing

writing to him the first opportunity. If, in the mean time, he will honour me with his commands, and add to them one of his charming English poems, he will lay me under the greatest obligations. Since I left you, I have made some progress in that language, &c."

MR. URBAN,

THE invitation given in p. 108, to furnish any particulars relating to Dr. Partridge, the famous almanack-maker, occasions my sending you the following copy of a letter written by him; the original now lies before me in his own hand-writing, and is as follows:

"OLD FRIEND, *Lond. April 2, 1708.*

"I DON'T doubt but you are imposed on in Ireland also by a pack of rogues about my being dead; the principal author of it is one in Newgate, lately in the pillory for a libell against the State. There is no such man as Isaac Bickerstaff; it is a sham name, but his true name is Pettie; he is always either in a cellar, a garret, or a gaile, and therefore you may by that judge what kind of reputation this fellow hath to be credited in the world. In a word, he is a poor scandalous necessitous creature, and would do as much by his own father, if living, to get a crown; but enough of such a rascal.

"I thank God, I am very well in health; and at the time he had doomed me to death, I was not in the least out of order. The truth is, it was a high flight at a venture, hit or miss; he knows nothing of astrology, but hath a good stock of impudence and lying.—Pray, Sir, excuse this trouble, for no man can better tell you I am well than myself; and this is to undeceive your credulous friends that may yet believe the death of

"your real humble servant,

"JOHN PARTRIDGE"

"This to Isaac Manley Esq. Post Master of Ireland, at his house in Dublin, Ireland."

The above original letter is now in the possession of the immediate descendant of Mr. Manley, and this copy is forwarded to you by him.

MR. URBAN,

THE following epitaph on Gilbert Walmesley, Esq. the early patron of Johnson and Garrick, was inscribed by the Rev. Thomas Seward, now canon of the church of Lichfield, on a

temporary monument, resembling the morai of the Otaheiteans, which stood over Mr. Walmesley's grave during a twelve-month after his decease, in one of the cathedral ailes, and was raised out, and ornamented with escutcheons.

Reader, if science, truth, and reason charm;

If social charities thy bosom warm;
If smiling bounty ope thy heart, and door;
If justice style thee guardian of the poor;
Firm to the British liberties and laws,
If freedom fire thee in their sacred cause;
With sympathetic grief these relics see!
Yet think not Walmesley dead; he lives in thee.

But if thy country's claims thou wouldst betray,

And barter laws for arbitrary sway;
If, Briton born, thy soul's a Gallic slave,
Start from his tomb he would, and call thee fool and knave.

MR. URBAN,

WHETHER the golden fibula, or breast buckle, of which there is an engraving in your miscellaneous plate published with the Supplement to your last volume, was a present from a friend to a friend, or from a lady to her lover, it is in vain to enquire; but in either case, as I conceive, the legend *non detur petenti* seems to have been equally applicable, and designed to convey a caution, or prohibition, to the receiver, not to part with this token of remembrance to the most importunate beggar.—*Love me, and leave me not*, was the posy of the ring, which Nerissa the maid gave to her merry sweetheart Gratiano; and the motto under review would have been as pertinent, and more concise, for the ring presented by the mistress to her lord elect: nor is there a person who will deny that Bassanio, by offering the ring, in lieu of a fee, even to the civil doctor who had by her ingenuity and eloquence saved the life of his friend, merited from Portia this keen retort:

If you had known the virtue of the ring,
Or half the worthiness that gave the ring,
Or your own honour to retain the ring,
You would not then have parted with the ring. (Merchant of Venice, A 4

V. scene the last.)

W. & D.

MR. URBAN, *Darlington, March 15.*

I thank you for the very accurate engraving, in your last Magazine, of the gold ring now in my possession, and hope your next number will contain some explanations thereof*. In the mean time,

* See one attempted, p. 189. EDIT.

I send you the conjectures of an ingenious correspondent of mine. You forgot to remark, that the ring is hollow, ten-twentieths of an inch in diameter, and weighs 4 pts. 9 grains.

Yours, &c. GEO. ALLAN.

"When I returned the ring, I told you that I made out the motto at first sight, only that I wished to be more certain as to the word POET. It is hard to work without tools, and I have no dictionary of old Norman French. I made myself sure, however, that the meaning of the motto could be nothing else, but, *There are no lovers so faithful as to be able to guard themselves against evil-speakers.* Perhaps no people were more licentious either in spelling or syntax, and breaking all rules of grammar, than the French in the barbarous ages. The word POET is certainly put for PEVT, and I think I have seen it somewhere written so. Supposing it to stand so, if it removes one difficulty, it plunges us into another, because that PEVT is the 3d person singular, and to make grammar ought to be PEVVENT the third person plural. By examining some charters or grants in Norman French, it might have been found perhaps whether POET was not an abbreviation of some tense of the verb POVOIR, in common use at that time.

"Having thus far explained the motto, I think we are but shabby antiquaries, if we do not endeavour also to make out to whom this ring belonged; which I do in this manner. No Englishman of rank fell at Flodden-field, but Sir Marmaduke Tunstall. A boar's head is upon the ring between every two words; Tunstall's crest was not a boar's head, therefore it was not Tunstall's, nor any Englishman's, because, as I said, no Englishman of rank fell that day; therefore the ring belonged to a Scotchman. A boar's head is the crest of all the Campbells; but not a Campbell was at that time worth a gold ring, except the Earl of Argyle, who fell that day; therefore this ring belonged to that Earl of Argyle. So far our way is cleared: now again for the motto. This same earl was suspected of not being faithful to his countess, and scandal was busy with him, and this accounts for the motto.—You will say all this is stuff, but I desire you will approve of my arguments, and think them as conclusive as the arguments of antiquaries generally are.

"You again name my being a member of the Society; I told you, that, except stumbling sometimes upon the true reading of a Roman inscription or coin, I

had no knowledge of any thing else that was antique, and was so lazy that I should only be a disgrace to my godfathers.

"Yours, &c. D. W."

MR. URBAN, *Barbach, March 12.*

THE gold ring in your last, fig. 7, is a posy in old French; the words,

OV. EST. NVL. SI. LOIAVLS. AMANS.
QVL SE. PORT. GARDER. DES. MAVX-
DISANS.

Which may be thus translated:

In sacred bands though Love may weave
the chain,

From Slander's tongue how few can ward
the pain!

The supposed seal of the abbey of Evesham, fig. 12, in the same plate, is not so easy to be made out; I read it thus, *Rinaltus Donatus Lucius votum facientes ut opus placeat.*

The greatest difficulty in decyphering old inscriptions proceeds from the numerous abbreviations there made use of, which we observe in a still greater degree in all MSS. prior to the art of printing. This is no way surprising, when we consider the prodigious labour of transcribing; and though less excusable when types were employed, yet we find the first printed books full of these curtailed words, being then quite familiar to all readers. A person must be well versed in the Latin tongue, that can read fluently some old Breviaries and Missals which I have seen.

Yours, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

Plan for one general Illustration of the Bible.

WOULD any person be so good as to favour me with an account of Dr. Willoughby's and Dr. Wright's Bibles, and some information of the Authors of them? They seem both to be very good books, but particularly the former, which is much the more useful and instructive. I should think it a service done to religion, if either of those writers, or any other person, would undertake to write in one volume the notes of each, and print them without the Bible, which would be very useful to the clergy as well as laity. It would be the first work of the kind, and I should think would answer. It is an unnecessary and unwelcome expence to be obliged to buy the Bible for the sake of the notes. Within the course of these last twenty years, there have been eight or ten Bibles with notes published; many of them, it is true, booksellers jobs. But, if their several notes were judiciously culled and selected, the whole together would be by far the most useful illustration of the

Scrip.

Scriptures extant, and form a complete treasure of elucidation. The idea I mean to throw out is, that within a few years last past, very great treasures of Divine learning have been presented to the public, under the form of notes upon the Bible; and that it would be a very acceptable present to the public, to incorporate them together into one or more volumes folio, without printing the Bible with them.

CHRISTIANUS.

MR. URBAN,

ALTHOUGH I am no practical road-maker, and a total stranger to the place alluded to by your correspondent H, mentioned p. 87 of your Magazine for February, and absolutely unacquainted with the nature of the soil there; yet, from observations I have been able to make in my own travelling, I will venture to mention a few general matters relating to roads. Most certainly good roads are desirable to all travellers of every denomination, and the improvements thereon within a few years must be obvious to every the most incurious observer, in so much that in many places they are now brought to greater perfection than could almost have been imagined. As I apprehend, the best method is, first, to form the road barrel-wise of such materials as are produced near the spot, sufficiently raised to carry off the water; and then, if stones can be procured, to cover it entirely there with, having broken them to pieces of equal size, not bigger than an egg, spread thereon to a reasonable depth, according to your own judgment. And although your stones are none of the hardest, they will generally bind in a most surprising manner; and the harder your stones the thinner they may be laid, and a regard must be had to the weights that may be supposed to pass upon the road. I have known places where they burn bricks and stones on purpose to lay upon the roads; and the dross of lime kilns, iron founderies, or furnaces, or refuse of stone or slate quarries, or mines, or any sort of cinders, are good materials for roads; but this depends upon circumstances and situation. I have even known a good road created from a bog in a clay soil, the worst sort of soil for roads, made by laying bushes, and upon them a layer of the common earth formed barrel-wise, as above, with proper drains to carry off the water, which, when covered with stone broken as above, made a good road of many years duration, where at the outset it was imagined it could not be done; all these mat-

ters are prescribed where gravel is not to be had, for that is the best material, tho' sometimes even that will not bind or form a compact mass like broken stones. And all roads must be made in such form as to carry off the water. N. E.

[Green bushes tied in small bundles, pressed close, and covered thick with any kind of rubbish, is an excellent amendment in swampy places. EDIT.]

MR. URBAN,

BEFORE your correspondent Y (see vol LIV. p. 982.) had apprised the public that the late Dr. Johnson had the misfortune to be monocular, I had my doubts whether Mr. Tyers's information of his learned friend's "seeing better with one eye than the other," was an anecdote so worthy to be recorded for its peculiarity, as he seems to have supposed. Indeed, I am rather inclined to believe it is a circumstance far from being uncommon, and I am satisfied of its being my own case. For, a few months ago, by accidentally covering my left eye, I found I could not read, without the aid of a glass, what I had just before seen distinctly with both my eyes open. And when, soon after, I mentioned to two of my acquaintance my having discovered this partial confusion and dimness in my sight, they confessed, on trial, they were, to their no small surprise, sensible of the like disability in their right eyes. With the view of procuring evidence to confirm or disprove the truth of my surmise, I send you this account, to be inserted, when most convenient, in your Magazine; and should the fact be ascertained by a competent number of witnesses, I am willing to hope that some of your ingenious correspondents will assign an adequate cause for it. To me it appears not unlikely, that this comparative defect may be owing to a more frequent and intent use, and consequently to a greater wear and waste, of the right eye than of its companion; and this involuntarily and from habit, in the same manner as most of us accustom ourselves to employ the right hand oftener than the left. As possibly the perusal of this letter may induce many of Mr. Urban's readers, from the age of twenty to fourscore, to be blinking their eyes alternately by way of experiment, it may be requisite to intimate further, that I am apt to imagine, no very material difference between them will be easily discernible (and for an obvious reason) except by those who are not on the bright side of fifty—as certainly is not

W. and D.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR Magazine is a proper and honourable repository for every thing curious in nature, in science, and in art. Therefore I transmit to it the ensuing account of a being in whom the lustre of native genius shines through the mists which were thrown around him by obscure birth, the total absence of all refined instruction, and by the daily necessity of manual labour.

WILLIAM NEWTON was born at Wardlow, in Derbyshire, a small hamlet on Tideswell-Moor, which extends along the tops of some of the Peak Mountains. This hamlet parishes to the village of Eyam, of which my father is rector, and Mr. Cunninghame curate. The inclosed specimen of William Newton's poetic talent is addressed to the last-named gentleman, whose poems are not unknown or unadmired. I give my word of honour that it has not received any correction from me. I send it in his own handwriting. Mr. Cunninghame assures me, that neither himself, nor any other person, has altered a single syllable of these verses; and indeed the style of their author's letters evinces that his imagination has no rude asperities which demand the critical chisel.

William Newton's father was a carpenter, too ignorant to give his son any literary advantages, and too indigent to procure them for him. A dame-school and a writing-master formed the boundaries of our Minstrel's education. He worked at his father's trade, and very early became so ingenious, skilful, and industrious, as to be employed by some few genteel families of the neighbourhood. On these occasions, I have been told, he used to examine books which accidentally lay about in the apartments where he was at work. They awakened into sensibility and expansion the internal fires of his spirit. Every species of fine writing engaged his attention, but poetry enchanted him. From that period all the earnings of his ingenious industry, which he could prudently spare, were expended in books.

Some five years since, Mr. Cunninghame by accident discovered this literary flower of the desert. A retired disposition, and the most unobtrusive modesty, had cast a veil over his talents, which few had possessed sagacity to pierce, though his inventive industry had raised his reputation as a workman. He was employed, I am told, not only to execute,

but to construct, machines for the Derbyshire Cotton-mills, besides being one of the head carpenters at the Duke of Devonshire's splendid buildings at Buxton. He married, early in life, a young woman of his own rank, and is known to make a kind husband, a tender father, and to be, in all respects, a just and worthy man.

When I was at Eyam with my father in the summer of 1783, Mr. Cunninghame told me, that William Newton had a considerable number of well-chosen books on poetic, historic, philosophic, and religious subjects. That gentleman introduced him to me as the Minstrel of my native mountains. This self-taught Bard is rather handsome, but aims at nothing in his appearance beyond the clean and decent. When the first embarrassments were past, produced by a conscious want of the manners of the world, he conversed with perspicuity and taste upon the authors he had read, the striking scenery of the few countries he had beheld, and the nature of his own destiny, perceptions, and acquirements.

The ease and elegance of his epistolary style are wonderful. I have extracted the following sentences from a letter of thanks which I received from him in the last autumn, upon my having presented him with the four Poems I have published, bound up together.

"All that your pensive, your lonely
"Friend can return for this unmerited
"kindness are the warm effusions of a
"grateful heart. My walk through the
"darkling vale of toilsome life has not
"been through a wilderness of sweets.
"Your having scattered, in my solitary
"path, flowers of so agreeable an odour,
"culled from the bowers of the Muses,
"will lighten, in many an irksome hour,
"the iron weight of labour. Indeed,
"since I received this testimony of your
"amity, young Hope and Joy have aided
"the hands of the Mechanic. Every
"sublime and beautiful object, which I
"used to view with a melancholy languor,
"have now acquired the most animating charms in my sight. As a
"warm sunbeam dispels the heavy dews,
"and raises the head of a drooping field-flower,
"so has your kind attention dispersed the clouds which were cast about
"me by adverse and wayward Fortune.

"I have lately added to my little poetical collection the Works of that sublime Bard, and learned and judicious Critic, Mr. Hayley; and I now live in

"the

“the midst of that charming Monsfaldale
 “whose graces you have so faithfully
 “described in the poem which you are
 “so good to address to me. Last week
 “Mr. Cunninghame found me in this
 “lovely valley, surrounded by wheels,
 “springs, and various mechanical operations.
 “To his creative fancy they
 “appeared as the effect of magic, and
 “he called me Prospero.”

To have found, in the compositions of a laborious Villager, some bright sparks of native genius, amidst the dross of prosaic vulgarity, had been pleasing, though perhaps not wonderful; but the elegance and harmony of William Newton's language, both in prose and verse, are miraculous, when it is remembered that, till Mr. Cunninghame kindly distinguished him, he had associated only with the unlettered and inelegant vulgar. He is now only 30 years old.

I have inclosed a little poem of my own, addressed to this creature of inspiration, chiefly because it describes Monsfaldale, the loveliest among the vales of Derbyshire. If its features are not so sublime as those of Dovedale, they are more soft and smiling, and not less picturesque. Strange! that Monsfaldale should seldom or ever be included in the chart laid down for the curious who mean to make the tour of that county.

If you think my rhymes worth publishing, be so good as to insert them in the same Magazine*, with those of the Minstrel. Yours, &c. ANNA SEWARD.

MR. URBAN, *Selburne, Feb. 16.*

SOME extraordinary circumstances that occurred in the frost of December last at the village where I was visiting, induced me to send you the following observations, which I made at the time, and on the spot.

The severity of this frost was not in general apprehended by the inhabitants of this village, as the air was still; but its effects appeared on two young men, who had their feet frozen in two hours time, as they were tracking hares in the snow. They got home with great difficulty, and lost their toe-nails. Two poor men, who were much more to be pitied, had the tops of their fingers frozen, and mortified, as they were at the honest labour of threshing.

The warning that the rapid fall of the thermometer gave, preserved the winter-

store of roots and fruits, by shewing the necessity of removing them out of the reach of the frost into the cellar. They who had no cellars, or did not take this precaution, had their whole stock destroyed; a loss of more consequence, in a distant village, than those who live near regularly supplied markets are aware of. During the intenseness of the cold, shining *spiculae* of ice were seen floating in the sunshine, like the particles of dust in a ray of light admitted into a dark room. Middleton observed this appearance in the severe weather at Hudson's Bay.

But the most remarkable circumstance relating to this frost, is the very great difference between the degree of cold at this village and at a gentleman's house at Newton, situate on a hill about two hundred feet higher, and a mile and an half distant. When the thermometer was one degree below zero, or thirty-three degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit's scale here below the hill, that at the house above descended only to seventeen, that is, fifteen degrees below the freezing point. On succeeding days, when the weather grew milder, the thermometers nearly agreed; but that on the hill was never lower than that in the valley. On Christmas day, when the thermometer was here at ten, that on the hill was at twenty-one.

The different degrees of cold in the two places appeared also by its freezing in every room in the house, and even near the fires, below the hill; whereas, on the hill, the frost scarce penetrated into the garrets. This partial cold, at such a small distance, cannot be attributed to a current of air, for there was so little wind that two well-constructed vanes stood different ways. The smoke inclined gently from the North-east.

When the thermometer is much below the freezing point, a fog coming on, or a cloud passing over, will raise the mercury several degrees. During this frost a cloud very high in the atmosphere, and so thin that the moon cast a strong shadow through it, raised the thermometer six degrees, while it was passing over, but there was no cloud or fog in the valley, or over the hill, when these observations were made.

The laurels, bays, and laurustines below the hill, were much injured, if not killed to the ground; even the native *Ivy never sere* was scorched, while those of the same sort above remained unhurt. It has often been remarked, that tender evergreens in high situations suffer less from

* They are printed together. See p. 212.

from frost than those in the valleys; because, say the gardeners, they are less injured by remaining in a constant frozen state, while those in the valleys are thawed by the sun, and again frozen at night; by which sudden changes their texture is destroyed. This, in many cases, may be true; but, in this instance, the evergreens in the valley appeared to be injured, and turned brown immediately, while the air was constantly frozen, and the influence of the sun was at all times full as strong on the hill as in the valley.

I am far from asserting, that there is not a considerable degree of cold in very high situations, for the tops of the loftiest mountains in every part of the world convince us of it; but the state of the thermometer on the hill during this frost, the general uninjured appearance of evergreens on hills, and the ingenious remarks of Mr. Six on local heat, in the last volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, seem to countenance the conjecture, that the air, at a few hundred feet high, is not liable to so great a degree of cold as it is below, during the severity of a frost.

The thermometers these observations were made with, were hung abroad to the North; two of them were by Martyn, and one by Dollond. They were compared together, and agreed. But one of those by Martyn was not graduated low enough; so that, when the remarks became most interesting, the mercury was fallen into the ball. Every thermometer in this country ought to be graduated at least ten degrees below zero, to prevent the same disappointment I should have met with, if I had not had two other instruments.

1784. Dec. 6.	Selburne.		Newton.	Fyfield, near Andover.		S. Lambeth.	London.	Winchester.
	above zero	below zero		above zero	below zero			
	4	1	17	10	5	11	15	2

This village in the valley (Selburne) is, I apprehend, near three hundred feet higher than high-water mark; a spring that rises in it, and runs into the Thames, falls at least fifty feet the first mile; and the barometer is usually between two and

three degrees lower than it is in the lowest situations in London. It is fifty miles south-west of London; the soil a pyrous freestone, marble, and clay. Newton is on the hill, a mile and a half from Selburne. Fyfield is seventy miles south-west by west of London. The soil of Newton, Fyfield, and Winchester is chalk. At Fyfield, where the thermometer fell five degrees below zero, that is, four degrees below the cold of Selburne, the evergreens were destroyed, or much injured, and even the hollies were scorched; but on the neighbouring hills none of them were hurt.

The greatest degree of cold in the year 1740 was one degree below zero. It was not so cold in 1729-30 by ten degrees, according to the thermometers of those times. Yours, &c. T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

IN an "Address to the Reader," prefixed to a lately-published edition of "Poetry by Richard Crashaw, who was a Canon in the Chapel of Loretto, and died there in the year 1650, with some Account of the Author," &c. are some extracts from Pope's Letters concerning this too-much neglected poet; in one of which is a quotation from Crashaw, and on it the following note: "This is the only quotation the editor has ever met with, though he has carefully inspected many books with that view." I trouble you with this, Sir, to observe that, in the Supplemental Notes to an edition of Ben Jonson's "Sad Shepherd, with a Continuation thereof," said to be written by Mr. Waldron, of Drury Lane Theatre, and published a year or two ago, are, among many others, three quotations from Crashaw. The book I advert to having been commended by Mr. Urban*, and criticised and applauded by the Reviewers, it is matter of surprize that the new Editor of Crashaw has not perused it; as, allowing for a confessed want of method and arrangement in the Appendix, I think I do not over-rate Mr. W's publication in saying it is entitled to the perusal of all admirers of old English poetry.

Among other curious matter annexed to "The Sad Shepherd" are some scarce Poems by R. Southwell, and extracts from a very rare Morality, by W. Bulleyn, written in the 16th century. If the reprinting all Southwell's Works, and Bulleyn's entire Dialogue, as it is called,

* See vol. LIII. p. 750.

(which,

(which, from its extreme scarcity, is in danger of being lost to posterity,) would not be attended with loss to the Editor, it were to be wished that Mr. W. would oblige the world with new editions of them; for which undertaking he seems, by the specimens he has given, to be not ill qualified. **PAULO-PORTICUS.**

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 31.*
IN looking, the other day, by mere accident, into an old Magazine for January, 1733, p. 59, I met, among other articles, with the most extraordinary will of one Mr. Norton, and in which are bequeathed some very extraordinary legacies; but that which struck my admiration, and indeed my approbation, the most, was one at the bottom of p. 63, wherein is bequeathed to a Mr. John Chicheley a gold chain medal, originally belonging to Mr. N.'s grandfather, a Sir John Lawson.

Now, Sir, be it known to you, and the readers of your admirable repository, that the writer of this article has had in his possession, for between 40 and 50 years, the original Commission for the Captaincy of the Fairfax Frigate, under the name and hand-writing of the famous Robert Blake, appointing this Captain Lawson to the command of it. And at the same time he has been as long in possession of another, and a very elegant piece it is, as well as curious, viz. a commission under the seal and signature of Charles the Second, for the command of a man of war, to this very gentleman, who afterwards, in an engagement with the Dutch fleet, on June 3, 1665, received his death wound, as did several other great commanders at the time, in particular the Dutch admiral, Opdam, whose ship, with himself and crew, were all blown up at once.

How either of these, with an exquisitely written copy upon vellum, containing a list of all the English nobility in 1690, came into my family, I know not. I know, indeed, how they came to me, and that is all I do know or care about them. However, Sir, if either yourself, or any one of your curious correspondents, have any inclination to see all or any of them, either for taking a written copy, or as an engraving for your excellent reservoir of curiosities, and will engage, upon honour, to return them safe to the gentleman I shall transmit them by, they shall be heartily welcome, and I shall think myself highly honoured by the request.

The number of the nobility in the date above was 168; to what number they amount at this day I know not*. However, I am inclined to believe that, story-like, they have not lost by telling.

I am, &c. **VIRTUOSUS.**

P. S. The commission from the king is on vellum, in Latin, and finely emblazoned; that of Admiral Blake is on a small piece of very bad parchment, and, from the needle-holes on the back, seems to have been used as a cover to some school-boy's copy-book.

(We thankfully accept this gentleman's offer, and engage for their safe return.)

MR. URBAN, Kazimof, Sept. 15, 1784.
BEING here, in my way to Vlodimir, I complete my design of sending you such remains of the buildings of the ancient Tartars in these parts as are still in good preservation. I shall trouble you with no more than the present; which, if it answers no other purpose, will at least make a very handsome embellishment to your Magazine. I sat down yesterday on the loose stone which you see lying on the ground in the drawing annexed, and made a draught of the burial-place of the khans. The view is taken on the south side; and I have added at bottom a scale of 40 English feet.

This sepulchre of the ancient khans is in form of an oblong square, and there is nothing Gothic to be perceived in any part of it. It is built of very smooth hewn stones, with a handsome cornice round the top. Towards the western extremity is a small chamber, which seems to have been an oratory, after the Mohammedan fashion. To this there is an entrance in the western wall, and a small light hole in the northern, blocked up with loose stones. The other part consists of a vault, wherein are a number of grave-stones. On the top of this vault is a decayed roof, which, having a good deal of earth upon it, the whole is covered with birch and fir trees, that grow to a considerable height, and give it a picturesque appearance.

The length of the whole building, from east to west, is something more than twenty arshines, the breadth above eleven, and the height of it is seven.

The little vault is, on the inside, not much above five arshines and an half wide, from east to west. The door-way to the great vault is in the south side, nearly in the middle of the whole build-

* See vol. LIV. p. 396.

ing, and therefore near the party-wall that divides the two vaults. This door-case projects almost half an arshine from the wall, and the entrance is about two arshines wide, and has not the least trace of hooks whereon a door might formerly have hung. Over the entrance is a stone table, placed in the wall, with an Arabic inscription to this effect:

TO THE GREAT AND ONLY GOD,
THE SOVEREIGN OF THESE PARTS,
SHAGALI KHAN,
SON OF THE SULTAN SHICK AULEAR.
THE XXIST OF THE MONTH RAMASAN,
IN THE YEAR
962.

That is, 962 of the Hegira, which, if I am not mistaken, answers to the year 1520 of the Christian æra.—The width of the vault, from east to west, is nine arshines and about one quarter, the breadth something less than eight arshines and a half, and the height, to the rim of the vault, a little more than five arshines. In the north wall are two window-holes; in the east but one, which has been secured by iron bars, now broken away by people that have entered the place in hopes of plunder. Within the place are eight conspicuous tumuli. Close to the eastern wall lie five of them near one another; and a sixth hard-by the entrance. They are all done over with a reddish lime, which, as far as I could judge, has been burnt. The seventh lies exactly in the middle, is more than seven feet long, and near an arshine high. A little way from this is the eighth, much about the same size with the latter, but almost four square, and appears to have been for two bodies; and, in fact, I found nine skulls in the cavern below. At the west, or head end, of each grave-hill, has been a plain stone, from five to six feet high, and a foot-stone to the four-square one. Only two of these now remain, the rest having been broken away. One part of the surface of the stones is ornamented with various devices, and the other contains an Arabic inscription, all neatly cut.

Under this vault is a great cavern, the mouth of which is exactly delineated in the drawing, not far from the entrance to the building. Nothing but skulls, bones, hair, and rags of yellow, green, and brown thin taffety, in which the bodies probably were wrapped, when smeared with some preservative, is now to be seen in this cavern; as the *virtuosi* of the neighbourhood have a great passion for removing every thing of value from any place they can get at.

M. M. M.

MR. URBAN,
THE following account of Dr. Johnson at Cambridge, in the year 1765, in an extract of a letter from the late Dr. John Sharp, may not be an unacceptable addition to your other anecdotes of that truly great and good man.

Yours, &c. A. B.

“Cambr. Mar. 1, 1765.

“As to Johnson, you will be surprised to hear that I have had him in the chair in which I am now writing. He has ascended my aerial citadel. He came down on a Saturday evening, with a Mr. Beauclerk*, who has a friend at Trinity†. Caliban, you may be sure, was not roused from his lair before next day noon, and his breakfast probably kept him till night. I saw nothing of him, nor was he heard of by any one, till Monday afternoon, when I was sent for home to two gentlemen unknown. In conversation I made a strange *faux pas* about Burnaby Greene’s poem‡, in which Johnson is drawn at full length. He drank his large potations of tea with me, interrupted by many an indignant contradiction, and many a noble sentiment. He had on a better wig than usual, but one whose curls were not, like Sir Cloudesley’s, formed for “eternal buckle§.” Our conversation was chiefly on books, you may be sure. He was much pleased with a small Milton of mine, published in the author’s lifetime, and with the Greek epigram on his own effigy, of its being the picture, not of him, but of a bad painter. There are many manuscript stanzas, for aught I know, in Milton’s own hand-writing, and several interlined hints and fragments. We were puzzled about one of the sonnets, which we thought was not to be found in Newton’s edition, and differed from all the printed ones. But Johnson cried, “No! No!” repeated the whole sonnet instantly, *memoriter*, and shewed it us in Newton’s book. After which, he learnedly harangued on sonnet-writing, and its different numbers. He tells me, he will come hither again quickly, and is promised “an habitation in Emanuel College.” He went back to town next morning; but, as it began to be known that he was in the University, several persons got into his company the last evening at Trinity, where, about

* The honourable Topham Beauclerk, no doubt. † Lister.

‡ Q. What Poem was this?

§ “Eternal buckle take in Parian stone.”

Pope.

twelv

twelve, he began to be very great; stripped poor Mrs. Macaulay to the very skin, then gave her for his toast, and drank her in two bumpers." J. S.

*A curious Narrative (from Mrs. BEL-
LAMY's Apology), tending to illustrate
an Affair about which the Publick,
some Years ago, were much divided.*

(See our vol. XXXIX. p. 578.)

MR. FOX being upon a visit to his brother, Lord Ilchester, Mr. Calcraft called at Holland House, according to his usual custom, to enquire, before he wrote to his patron, whether there were any letters for him, or any other business to inform him of. One day, as he called, he found Fanning (whom Mr. Fox had now made his steward) in conversation with a man who had the appearance of a farmer. Just as Mr. Calcraft entered, he heard Fanning say, 'I'm 'sure 'tis not my master's hand; but here 'comes a gentleman who can inform you 'better than I can.' Saying this, he delivered into Mr. Calcraft's hand a lease. When Mr. Calcraft had looked over it, he declared that the signature was not Mr. Fox's; "Nor," continued he, "can 'there be such a lease really existing; for the late Mrs. Horner discharged "Ayliffe from her service upon account 'of his having married a person whom "she did not approve of. And it is not "to be supposed she would grant him a "lease for the life of himself, his son, "and that very wife for the impudent 'choice of whom she had dismissed "him." The farmer no sooner heard this, than he exclaimed, 'Then I am 'undone; the villain has robbed me of 'what I had saved for my daughter's 'portion.'—Upon a further investigation of the affair, Mr. Calcraft found that the lease given to the farmer had been forged, purposely to raise money upon. Mr. Fox had made this Ayliffe a riding commissary. The income arising from this employment was alone more than sufficient to support such a family as his; but he had, in addition to it, adopted the profession of buying estates. As he was supposed to be a good judge of the value of land, Mr. Calcraft had empowered him to purchase estates for him in Dorsetshire; and Ayliffe had already received the sum of eleven thousand pounds from him for that purpose, else, in all probability, he would have continued his depredations for some time longer. Mr. Calcraft no sooner discovered, by this accident, what Ayliffe had been doing, than

set out in pursuit of him. He found him at Salisbury, where, under pretext of the forgery, he had him taken, by proper persons, into custody. This had the desired effect. In the first emotions of his terror he refunded the whole of the eleven thousand pounds. Mr. Calcraft had him then immediately secured by Justice Fielding's men, who had come in pursuit of him. In consequence of an application from the farmer, they clapped a pair of handcuffs on him, and brought him to town, when he was committed. An express was sent to Mr. Fox, who still continued at Lord Ilchester's, to inform him of the transaction; and I can take upon me to affirm, that the first knowledge that gentleman had of it was after Ayliffe stood committed for trial.—Mr. Fox was unjustly censured upon this occasion, as indeed he was upon many others, where his commissaries had all the emoluments, and he all the odium. The unhappy man, solicitous for his life, sent his wife to me, after his conviction, to intreat that I would use my interest in his favour with his injured master, and request of him that he would apply to his Majesty to extend his mercy towards him. At the same time he wrote to Mr. Fox, who was now in town, and whom I perceived to be greatly shocked at the affair. In his letter he requested that gentleman's forgiveness, and, acknowledging himself the most ungrateful of men, promised, if he would but save him from his merited sentence, his whole life should be employed in endeavouring to deserve the mercy, and to atone for the enormities he had been guilty of. But the very same hour he wrote to Mr. Pitt, who was then minister, to inform him, that if he would rescue him from his approaching fate, he would discover such iniquitous practices of his late employer as should fully repay the saving him.—Mr. Pitt, with a liberality of sentiment which does honour to his memory, sent the wretch's letter immediately to Mr. Fox. That gentleman received it as he was preparing to go to court, on purpose to solicit the prisoner's pardon; but this discovery of his baseness now rendered it impossible, as such an application would have carried with it a declaration of his being in the villain's power, and that he was apprehensive of his putting his threats into execution. No intercession was of course made for him, and he suffered the due reward of his crime.

Thus did this wretched being fall a victim to his unparalleled ingratitude

and duplicity, and by him was this best of masters repaid for all his kindness, in the same manner as he was by the generality of his dependents. To wind up the tragical story, I must add, that poor Fanning, who was the innocent cause of bringing the affair to light, was deprived of sense and life in consequence of it.—I need not inform you, that a very different turn has been given to the foregoing incident by Mr. Fox's enemies. Prejudice and enmity have painted his conduct upon this occasion in the blackest light; but the good man, armed with that strongest of breast-plates, a heart untainted, set the shafts of calumny at defiance.

An Account of Mademoiselle THERESA PARADIS, of Vienna, the celebrated Blind Performer on the Piano Forte.

THIS young person, equally distinguished by her talents and misfortunes, is the daughter of M. Paradis, secretary to his Imperial Majesty, in the Bohemian department, and god-daughter to the late Empress Queen.

At the age of two years and eight months she was suddenly deprived of sight by a paralytic stroke, or palsy in the optic nerves.

At seven years old she began to listen with great attention to the music she heard in the church, which suggested to her parents the idea of having her taught to play on the piano forte, and, soon after, to sing. In three or four years time she was able to accompany herself on the organ in the *Stabat Mater* of Pergolesi, of which she sung the first *soprano*, or upper part, in the church of St. Augustin at Vienna, in the presence of the late Empress Queen, who was so touched with her performance and misfortune, that she settled a pension on her for life.

After learning of several masters at Vienna, she pursued her musical studies under the care of Kozeluch, who has composed many admirable lessons and concertos on purpose for her use, which she plays with the utmost neatness and expression.

At the age of thirteen she was placed under the care of the celebrated empiric Dr. Mesmer, who undertook to cure every species of disease by *animal magnetism*. He called her disorder a perfect *gutta serena*, and pretended, after she had been placed in his house as a boarder for several months, that she was perfectly cured, yet refused to let her parents

take her away, or even visit her, after some time, till, by the advice of the Barons Stoerk and Wenzel, Dr. Ingenhousz, Professor Barth, the celebrated anatomist, and the express order of her late Imperial Majesty, she was taken out of his hands by force; when it was found that she could see no more than when she was first admitted as Mesmer's patient. However, he had the diabolical malignity to assert that she could see very well, and only pretended blindness to preserve the pension granted to her by the Empress Queen; and since the decease of this princess, the pension of Mad. Paradis has been withdrawn, indiscriminately, with all other pensions granted by her Imperial Majesty.

Last year Mad. Paradis quitted Vienna, in order to travel, accompanied by her mother, who treats her with extreme tenderness, and is a very amiable and interesting character. After visiting the principal courts and cities of Germany, where her talents and misfortunes procured her great attention and patronage, she arrived at Paris early last summer, and remained there five or six months, and likewise received every possible mark of approbation and regard in that capital, both for her musical abilities and innocent and engaging disposition.

When she arrived in England, the beginning of this winter, she brought letters from persons of the first rank to her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Imperial Minister Count Kageneck, Lord Stormont, and other powerful patrons, as well as to the principal musical professors in London. Messieurs Cramer, Abel, Salomon, and other eminent German musicians, have interested themselves very much in her welfare, not only as their countrywoman bereaved of sight, but as an admirable performer.

She went to Windsor, to present her letters to the Queen, and had the honour of playing there to their Majesties, who were extremely satisfied with her performance, and treated her with that condescension and kindness which all who are so happy as to be admitted into the presence of our gracious Sovereigns, in moments of domestic privacy, experience, even when less entitled to it by merit and misfortunes than Mad. Paradis. Her Majesty was not only graciously pleased to promise to patronise and hear her frequently again, in the course of the winter, but to afford her all the protection in her power; as did his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

to whom she has since performed, at a grand concert at Carleton House, to the entire satisfaction and wonder of all who heard her.

Besides her musical talents, which are indisputable for neatness, precision, and expression, particularly in the great variety of admirable pieces she executes of her master Kozeluch, Mad. Paradis has been extremely well educated, and is very ingenious, as she is able, with printing types, to express her thoughts on paper, almost as quick as if she could write.—She understands geography, by means of maps prepared for her use, in which she can find and point out any province or remarkable city in the world; and is likewise able, by means of tables formed in the manner of draught-boards, to calculate, with ease and rapidity, any sums or numbers in the first five rules of arithmetic. She is likewise said to distinguish many colours and coins, by the touch; plays at cards, when prepared for her by private marks, unknown by the company; and in her musical studies her memory and quickness are wonderful, as she learns in general the most difficult pieces for keyed instruments, however full and complicated the parts, by hearing them played only on a violin: and since her arrival in this kingdom she has been enabled, in this manner, to learn to perform some of Handel's most elaborate and difficult organ fugues and movements in his first book of Lessons, as well as his Coronation Anthem, and more popular compositions.

Since her arrival in England she has received a cantata*, written for her, in the German language, by the celebrated professor of mathematics, M. Plettel, of Colmar, who is himself blind. This cantata has been admirably set to music for her own voice and accompaniment on the piano forte, and she executes it in a truly pathetic and able manner. Her voice is not so powerful as her hand, but it is touching in itself, and her knowledge of music and its circumstances render it doubly interesting.

* J. B. requests some particulars of ERASMUS KING, who read Lectures on Natural Philosophy, about 40 years ago, at Lambeth Wells.

* Madame Paradis having intreated Dr. Burney, who has had letters from Germany in behalf of her ingenious daughter, and is very zealous in her service, to translate this cantata, we have procured a copy of his version, which will be found among our poetical articles, p. 215.

MR. URBAN,

I DO not think H. W. has explained the altar-piece as it ought to be; for the figure with the pilgrim's staff is undoubtedly St. Roch. He lived in the 14th century, was lord of Montpellier, but abandoned his fortunes to turn pilgrim. After curing many persons of the plague, he was himself attacked, but cured by a dog's licking the ulcer. For this reason he is, in France, invoked, in order to avert that calamity, and is always represented with a sore thigh and a dog.—The compartment opposite, which answers to this, represents St. Francis of Assisium receiving the stigmata, or impressions, of Christ's wounds. It is therefore probable these two saints were the patrons of the church where the altar was erected. I have seen many similar altar-pieces abroad, in which the particular patrons were placed in this manner.

Yours, &c. PORTIUS.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

MR. Lewis, in his Life of Reynold Pecock, bishop of Chichester, p. 176, after relating that about 30 Germans perished from want of food, and the inclemency of the weather, in consequence of a sentence of excommunication pronounced against them as Hereticks by a Synod held at Oxford, in the presence of Henry the Second, subjoins,

“This was in the year 1161; but of this cruelty the king seems to have lived long enough to repent; since, in 1182, one and twenty years after, and but seven before his death, he would not consent that they should be burnt anywhere in his dominions, though there were great numbers of them.”

For this anecdote concerning Henry the Second, Mr. Lewis has not cited any authority, nor, in Lord Lyttelton's History of the Life of that Prince, can I discover any passage that has the least reference to it. Should any of your readers be apprised on what grounds Mr. Lewis may have advanced a fact so much to the credit of Henry, and will be pleased to communicate the same in your instructive Miscellany, he will confer an obligation on your occasional correspondent,

W. & D.

MR. URBAN,

Bishopsgate.

EVERY particular relative to the translations of extraordinary or ingenious men merits attention and preservation. The following are in consequence of enquiries made by correspondents,

dents, whom the writer of this is happy in the opportunity of obliging, as he has himself received many informations relating to subjects totally inaccessible to him without the intermediate help of your excellent biographical and philosophical Miscellany.

Yours, &c. H. LEMOINE.

A correspondent (I cannot immediately quote the page, but it is some months since) desires memoirs of that learned but doubtful character, Archibald Bower, the papal historian. Mr. S. Ayscough, the Museum bibliographer, very kindly obliged the public with notices relating to this author in that celebrated repository, but has not favoured us with any account of his life: to supply this deficiency, the present sketch is attempted, mostly taken from papers written by himself, or under his eye. He was a native of Aberdeen, and born about 1688. His parents being Roman Catholics, he was carefully brought up in that persuasion, and at a proper age sent over to the college of the Scotch Jesuits at Doway in French Flanders, to be educated for the church. The time when he took his first vows is uncertain. However, he early entered among the Jesuits, and then removed to Florence, where he taught theology with great applause, till he received an invitation to settle at Bologna. In that city his character rose to the highest degree of fame, which induced the superior of his order to send him to Rome, where he was well received, and for some time taught philosophy and theology. His fame was now spread all over the Italian States, and he had many invitations to reside in different places, to none of which he seems to have acceded till the College of Macerata chose him for their professor. The time he sat in that chair appears quite uncertain; but about 1726, being appointed occasional spiritual father, and confessor, to a nunnery in that city, he attempted to debauch a nun of the family of Buoncorfi, and it was imagined they intended to make an elopement together. Be this as it may, Bower was obliged to fly, and it appears probable he travelled through Switzerland, part of France, and Lorrain, and arrived at Calais, in great trepidation, just as Lord Baltimore was embarking for England. His lordship brought him to London*,

* I have seen a printed account which places this fact in 1731; but by his own papers it happened in July, or August, 1726.

GENT. MAG. March, 1785.

and Bower, who had not left Italy for conscientious scruples, took lodgings in Wicl-street, near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where he spent most of his time in writing for the booksellers, and in company with his brethren the Jesuits, who, notwithstanding the affair with the lady, continued still to treat him with every mark of respect. He acquired property by his literary labours; and in 1730, he published the *Historia Literaria*, a work which contains passages which favour the opinions of the author's being then a proselyte to protestantism. About this time he lived with Lord Avlmer, and was employed from 1735 till 1744, upon the Universal History, during which time he passed a year with Mr. Cooley, in Berkshire, as tutor to his son, and afterwards undertook, at Lord Avlmer's desire, the education of his two sons, one of whom is now a prebendary of Bristol†. The year 1747 he employed upon the correction of the whole of the Universal History preparatory to a new edition; and it appears Andrew Millar would have engaged him to write the Modern History, but he declined the offer, that he might apply himself wholly to the History of the Popes. In 1748, he placed about two thousand pounds in the hands of the Jesuits, for the consideration of an annuity of seven *per cent.* to be paid him by their banker near Covent Garden. But the money had not been deposited above two years, when he formed the resolution of marrying, and, under the pretence that the money belonged to a woman to whom he was guardian, he obtained it back out of the hands of the fraternity. The history of this money contract is the most entangled affair of his life. However, the sum was repaid him, deducting only what interest he had received above four *per cent.* and this would not perhaps have been the case, had it not been previous to his publishing proposals for the History of the Popes; for when this work was announced, it spread such an alarm among the whole body of Roman Catholics, that they employed a divine of the Church of England to expose him‡, by tracing him through every stage of his life; and although there is reason to believe, that falsehoods were charged upon him, yet

† And rector of St. Alban's Wood-street. Q. Is he not Lord A. by the death of his nephew? EDIT.

‡ This will not be credited by those who know Dr. D. and therefore are certain that truth only was his motive. EDIT.

he cannot be thought totally innocent of all that was alleged against him. If we view him through the medium of his adversaries, his character appears very dark, and the contrary if we implicitly credit his defence. He has been charged with attempting to make proselytes to Popery, and with other mal-practices, from all which he has defended himself with great skill and ability; and which cannot be too much admired, whether guilty or not; and this perhaps will ever remain doubtful.

Calumny and scandal are part of the artifices of the Roman communion; and these they never fail to practise, against those who dare to step out of the pale of their Church. But they were not the only machinations levelled against him; they attempted, and were very near succeeding, in carrying him off by water from Greenwich, and, according to his own account, other means were tried to put a period to his existence. They then had recourse to another method; they translated from the French a voluminous History of the Popes written by a Deist, for they cared not what became of their favourite notions if they could but ruin Bower; but this proved as ineffectual as the rest of their conduct, for the most eminent of the Protestant nobility adhered to his interest, and subscribed to his work, and George Lord Lyttelton was his friend to the last. He died in Bond-street, in 1766, aged 78 years. H. L.

MR. URBAN,
I HAVE lately read a most illiberal and abusive letter, addressed to the Rev. S. Badcock, by Dr. E. Harwood. When I first glanced at its *extraordinary* title, I immediately guessed at its contents, and at the spirit which dictated them; and hesitated for some time, whether I should give it a perusal, or not. Reflecting, however, that frequently things are better in reality than in appearance, I resolved to try the experiment on the present performance. But having tried it, I am obliged to alter the old motto, and instead of *Fronti nulla*, to say *multa fides*. I found my conjecture but two well grounded. The contents are perfectly of a piece with the title; and though deficient in every other respect, yet at least the pamphlet hath the merit of CONSISTENCY, *simplex ductat & unum*; for, as I am writing about Dr. Harwood, I cannot avoid introducing a scrap of Latin, though perhaps it may add no weight, and give no beauty to what is said in plain Eng-

lish before. But as nothing will do with a pedant without a phrase, I am willing to humour the man in his own way.

Now, Mr. Urban, by your permission, I will present the public with some few specimens of the *liberality, meekness, and piety* of this candid and *Christian divine*, who informs us that he has written *Treatises upon Religion*, which he says, "*have done him much credit*," and amongst the rest, "*a pious little Treatise, on the great duty and delight of contentment*." How far his own conduct hath illustrated his doctrines, I will leave to be decided by others. I have no concern but with his present letter, and, therefore, must form my judgement of the man from what is immediately before me. Now, what opinion can I form of a man's candour, who will peremptorily say (and make only his own father, because Dr. Harwood's father! an exception to this general reflection), that "*there is no humanity in the soul of a Calvinist, but every thing there is as dark as Erebus*?" What can we think of the candour of a man, who, without the least personal knowledge of Mr. Badcock, says, in direct terms; "*were I to walk to South Molton, and tired, and hungry, at the door of the youngest of the Scaligers*" (meaning Mr. Badcock) "*were I to ask for bread, you would give me a stone; or to beg your maid to fry me a fish, you would come out from your closet, upon hearing my name, and thrust a serpent in my face*."

What can we think of the *Christian piety* of a man, who, tickled with his own wit, could suffer such expressions as the following to fall from his pen? "*With regard to my temporal concerns it is the same thing, should it be proved, as some heretics believed of old, that Christ was purely the son of Joseph, and Mary Carpenter*." Mary Carpenter! Again. "*Not to mention, irreverend sir, the amazing partiality and predilection, with which you have managed this Trinitarian controversy, the Holy Spirit has very much reason to complain of neglect*. I have read the controversy carefully; for *I am at home* in these curiosities, and do not remember his name once mentioned. I know of old the jealousy of Calvinists; your congregation must surely suspect your unsoundness. If *he* be copartner in a very great house, that does a great deal of business, with two other persons no higher than himself, and be as great an agent in transacting it as the best of them, why should *he* be regarded as a mere cypher, on this *bufling* occasion? Ever since

since Tom Emlyn made a convert of me, at sixteen, I thought *he* never had any share at all in the business; and you, Sir, seem either to think so too, or at least to think *he hath left off business, and that the partnership is now dissolved.* You remind me (for I must quote if you blast me) of the consulship of *Julius Caesar* and *Bibulus*; when the latter was so insignificant a fellow, that the wits of Rome, in those days, when a contract was made, or a deed signed, did not register in the year when *Julius Caesar* and *Bibulus* were consuls, but in the consulate of *Julius* and *Cæsar*."

What can we think of the *meekness* of a man, who, immediately after mentioning his "*pious little Treatise on the great Duty and Delight of Contentment,*" gives the following illustration of the duty, which, it seems, it is the design of this same *pious little Treatise*, to recommend and enforce. "Now since it hath pleased God, after languishing two years in the palsy, that I should have received such wonderful benefit from electricity, permit me to treat you, Rev. Sir, with the like *hauteur*."

Specimens of his *modesty* and *decorum* would be endless; this *modesty* is particularly apparent in the *easy* and *familiar* style, in which he treats the first characters in the nation, and while he talks of the "*Hierarchy's playing the Devil with Arians,*" he calls himself an *Arian*, and says, others call him an "*Arian puppy*;" and almost in the same breath, calls the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Salisbury, and the Bishop of Carlisle, and other venerable Bishops, his friends and acquaintance. Now supposing, that those friends of his, thinking he had carried his modesty a little too far, should "*order their footmen,*" as he says, "*to shew him the door,*" might he not exclaim in his own language, "I deserve such treatment, for being so miserably defective; I wish I had proceeded upon another plan, κατ' ἄλλον τρόπον; as I have so often said?" However, it is not difficult to conjecture what sort of an illustration the Dr. would give of his own argument upon *contentment*, if his modesty should receive this recompence; which, in another case, he confesses would be his due; though in my opinion no case would be more deserving of it than the present.

But to be serious with this writer, if it be possible to keep one's countenance for a moment when talking with Dr. Harwood, where can he find a trace of

Calvinism in the writings of Mr. Badcock? He is unacquainted with any writings of his, but those, which are supposed to have been written by him, in the *Monthly Review*. Let him point out a *single passage*, which bears any resemblance to that *cant*, which he hath put into the mouth of a Calvinist, and I will never again interrupt him in his ravings.

The Doctor, as he proceeds, writes of "*Cerberus,*" and though by no means as accurate as "*an old school-master*" ought to be, in his account of the "*serpents,*" or of Hercules's mode of carrying off this ancient *Emblem of the Trinity*, as he profanely calls the *three-headed dog of Hell*, yet he seems to have imbibed a large quantity of the *venom*, which issued from his mouth, and to have made the *wolfes bane*, which grew on the spot, where this venom flowed, his daily salad.

When any person makes a full and round assertion, he ought to be well assured that what he asserts is founded on fact. To charge Mr. Badcock, as a person of an "*ignoble soul*, as being a *mercenary scribbler*, who cannot cherish a single idea of any nobler motive than money," is so grossly illiberal, and so totally false, that if Mr. Badcock thought it worth his while to appeal from the accusation, I am thoroughly convinced, from what I myself know, and from what general report says of him, that he need only appeal to his greatest enemies to vindicate him from so foul, so malignant, and groundless an assertion.

Ought the phrases "*blundering blockhead, dark and illiberal villain, wretch, rascal, dirty scoundrel,*" (and for no reason that I can perceive, but because he hath delivered his free and unbiassed sentiments, on a subject, which he esteemed of the greatest consequence to the Christian Religion) to proceed from the mouth of a man, who boasts of his candour, and talks of religion and liberty, and hath published a treatise upon Christian contentment? Would any one suppose that this man hath kept company with Bishops? Can it be imagined that this man, though he hath "*kept school in Cheshire with Dr. Priestley,*" and "*spent many happy evenings with him at Mr. Edward's,*" "*visited him at Nantwich,*" "*received him at Congleton,*" "*made an excursion with him to Wrexham,*" and went together with him "*to drink ale with a Welch parson, who read prayers in a waggoner's frock,*" can it be imagined, I say, that this man is in the habits of any

any intimacy with either dignitaries of the church, or "families of distinction?"

The Doctor boasts of his knowledge of the elegancies of style, and the propriety of language; the only language, however, which he seems to be a proficient in, is the language of *Billingsgate*: Were we to judge of his company from his address, one would be led to imagine, that he had principally associated with the *canaille* of Broad St. Giles's, for, to use his own words, he seems, "*here to be at home.*"

The following is a rare instance of the *Barbas*; and perhaps Dr. Priestley, in his second edition of "*Lectures on Oratory and Criticism*" (if they ever should see a second edition) may place it among the specimens of the *true Presbyterian sublime*. "Sir Reverence,—for I must now change my style, I want words to express my contempt both of your ignorance, and uncharitableness.—A Dissenter! Yet with a traitor's perfidy, forming an alliance with a learned and powerful defender of an establishment, and pertly *spring* your little *popguns* against Dr. Priestley's *omnipotent battery*, which you and all the combined troops of Hell and Geneva cannot silence, if you were to *ring* your little dirty *flinkpots* at it till the Millennium. A Dissenter! Sir, and at this time of day, warm up *old mother Church's cabbage*, to be a savoury mess in a country where Pierce and Hallet flou-*rished*, and where immortal Towgood reigns with all his honours thick upon him."—Now tell us, Oh! thou *Quintilian* of the Presbyterians, what species of rhetoric is this?

Dr. Harwood tells us that he hath "once more drawn his old *theological sword*;" though it would have been much more for the credit of his head and heart, if he had suffered it to consume away in its own rust; it is truly an *imbellis telum*, and with regard to its effects *frax ictu*.

There is only one thing in his letter which afforded me satisfaction, and as it is the testimony of an enemy, it carries more weight with it. Dr. Harwood informs us, *that Bishop Bull's works, which he some years since purchased for three billings, at a late auction were sold at the advanced price of fifteen.*

This increase of the price of the Bishop's works he solely attributes to the influence and recommendation of Mr. Badcock. Now, I ask, if Dr. Harwood, or even his great Goliath Dr. Priestley, could gain sufficient credit from the world to advance the price of the *huge pandect of Socinianism*,

the *FRATRES POLONI*? Eight folio volumes of rare erudition and scripture criticism, price *only* one guinea, and sometimes less, in *very good condition*!

The high estimation, in which the writings of Bishop Bull are now generally held is a subject of lamentable complaint with Dr. Harwood and Co. But he attempts to veil the mortification of himself and his party under the mask of ridicule; a mask so awkwardly contrived, and so badly made, that it rather shews what it was designed to conceal. "This great man," to wit, "Bishop Bull, is *now* in so much vogue, that I should not wonder, the first of January 1785, when the biblical manufactory opens, to see it republished in sixpenny numbers, with a new set of copper plates, adorned with your critical elucidations (*viz.* Mr. Badcock's), and stuck up in every bookseller's window, with this title in elephant capitals, BISHOP BULL'S WORKS THE BELIEVER'S BEST BIBLE, with the Annotations and Perpetual Commentary of the Rev. Mr. Badcock, the Monthly Reviewer. N. B. All Bibles that have not my arms, a *three-legged stool* with a glory round it, are counterfeit. Beware, there are many such abroad. Those Bibles, which are without my arms, will damn the reader."

Mr. Badcock, I find, is repeatedly accused of a species of apostacy which the zeal of Dr. Priestley, and the rage of Dr. Harwood, have magnified into an unpardonable sin. Dr. Priestley, in his late letters to Dr. Horsley, hath informed the public that "Mr. Badcock hath *now* no communion or connection with those who are usually called *rational Dissenters*!" Dr. Harwood brings forth this heinous charge, and prints it in capitals, *rational Dissenters*. Pray, Mr. Urban, do you know who these *rational Dissenters* are? Being a clergyman of the church of England, I must acknowledge, I am not thoroughly acquainted with all the niceties of distinction, by which this class of people is characterized. Dr. Harwood, I find, is a *rational Dissenter*; and if he be a specimen of his brethren, I am not at all surprised that Mr. Badcock should have dropt such company.

Doctor Harwood would fain persuade his readers, that he hath read every thing, and that he is "*at home*" every where; but he who hath read all the classical authors, both Greek and Latin; *historians, poets, orators, philosophers, philologists, critics, and biographers*, and some of the most bulky of them *five, six, nay ten times*

times over, can scarcely be supposed to have found time for more modern reading; and, therefore, it is a matter of no surprize that he should be ignorant, that the merit of what he thinks the most ingenious allusion should have been attributed to one of his predecessors, while he himself flatters his own vanity with the fond presumption of an *original* idea. "Cerberus," says he, "a famous old *Tray*, Pluto's great mastiff, formed and fashioned by the fruitful fancy of the Heathens, in the *Trinitarian* style; TRICEPS CERBERUS, Virg. ORB TRI-LINGUI, Horat. I wonder, that among other resemblances, the TRINITY has never been illustrated by an animal of his peculiar figure, occurring so frequently among the classics." Now, it was one of the charges brought by Calvin against Servetus, that he had blasphemed the Trinity by *this very comparison*; the merit of which Dr. Harwood is so eager to take to himself. Some of the apologists of Servetus have laboured to defend him from this accusation; and have supposed that it was the slander of his enemies, who first made the blasphemy, and then charged it on him, in order to alarm the minds of the people, and give some colour to their sanguinary proceedings, Dr. Harwood, however, though he hath not the merit of *inventing* this piece of profaneness, yet, for aught I know, he may be the first person who hath taken a pride in *adopting* and *owning* it.

Mr. Urban, I am apprehensive that I have intruded too much on your patience, and on that of your readers; but an honest indignation hath impelled me to take up my pen, to chastise this old pedant for his illiberality and irreligion; and to discharge at the same time the duty which I owe to my profession, as a clergyman of the established church, whose doctrines, discipline, and constitution are so vilified, so indecently outraged, by a man who hath thrown off all the restraints of common decorum, and in his "*eyeless* rage" spares no character, and levels all distinctions, yet boasts of the benevolence of his heart, and hath the presumption to call himself a *Christian*. As I am not ashamed of the cause which Dr. Harwood attempts to expose, nor under the least fear of his vengeance, even though collected in a full stream, and replenished with additional supplies from the *fountain-head*, I hesitate not to give my name to the public; and subscribe myself, Mr. Urban, your very humble servant,

JOHN OLIVER, M. A.
Late of Exeter College, Oxford.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a bit of humble biography: an account of a man well known to many dealers in old books, and black letter, now living, who probably will not be displeased with this remembrance of an old acquaintance. This was *Andrew Jackson*, who for more than forty years kept a shop in Clare Court, Drury Lane. Here like another *Magliabecchi*, midst dust and cobwebs, he indulged his appetite for reading; legends and romances, history and poetry, were indiscriminately his favourite pursuits. Unlike a contemporary brother of the trade*, he did not make the curiosity of his customers a foundation of a collection for his own use, and refuse to part with an article, where he found an eagerness in a purchaser to obtain it. Where he met with a rarity, he would retain the same till he had satisfied his own desires in the perusal of it, and then part with it agreeable to his promise. Though placed in an humble rank in life, he was easy, chearful, and facetious. If he did not abound, his wants were few, and he secured enough to carry him to his journey's end. He was a retainer to the Muses, but rather traversed the plains than ascended any steps up the hill of Parnassus. In 1740 he published the first Book of *Paradise Lost* in rhyme: and ten years afterwards, with some what better success, "*Matrimonial Scenes*; consisting of the *Seaman's Tale*, the *Manciple's Tale*, *The Character of the Wife of Bath*, *The Tale of the Wife of Bath*, and her *Five Husbands*. All modernized from Chaucer. By A. Jackson.

The first *refiner* of our native lays
Chanted these *tales* in *Second Richard's* days;
Time grudg'd his wit, and on his language
fed!

We rescue but the *living* from the *dead*;
And *what* was *sterling* *verse* so long ago
Is here *now* coined to make it *current* now.

London, 1750; 8vo."

The contents of his catalogues of the years 1756, 1757, 1759, and one without date, as specified in their titles, were in rhyme. In 1751, in conjunction with Charles Marsh, he republished, as Shakespeare's, a "*Briefe conceipte touching the Commonweale of this Realme of England*; originally printed in 1581." He quitted his business about a year before his death, which happened on the twenty-fifth of July 1778, having completed his 83d year the fourteenth of May preceding. Yours, &c. N. E.

* This was John King of Moornelous, whose curious library, consisting of ten days sale, was sold by auction by Baker in April 1760.

MR. URBAN,

WHILE our theological writers are loud in their apprehensions of danger from the scepticism of the present age, I hope it will not be thought wholly unseasonable in a Layman to suggest some few cautions against that disposition to allegorise, or explain away the clearest facts, which bids fair soon to reduce Scripture to a level with the Milesian Tales.

I might here enter on a large field; but will at present confine myself to the subject of human sacrifices, particularly that of Jephthah's daughter, whom, it seems, many fashionable Divines are pleased to represent as not bleeding at the altar, but merely consecrated to a state of perpetual virginity: thus assigning to the Vestals of ancient, and the Nuns of modern Rome, a length of pedigree which in the times of our forefathers they scarcely presumed to lay claim to.

Among the usages of the Jewish nation, there is none of which we meet with clearer proofs in Scripture, both from their legal and historical writings, than the frequency of human sacrifices; and that, not only among the deluded votaries, who worshiped at the bloody shrine of Moloch, but among such of their countrymen, as adhered to the established religion, and never deviated into the idolatry of those nations which surrounded them. The Levitical law on the subject is very express; "no devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed; every devoted thing is most holy unto the Lord. None devoted which shall be devoted of men shall be redeemed; but shall surely be put to death." Levit. last chapter, ver. 28, 29. Nor is Jephthah's vow couched in terms which admit of the smallest ambiguity. "Then shall it be that whatsoever cometh forth of the doors of my house to meet me, when I return in peace from the children of Ammon, shall surely be the Lord's, and I will offer it up for a burnt offering," Judges c. 11. ver. 31. The sacred historian indeed mentions the accomplishment of this *rash* vow, as it is most justly called, in concise but emphatic terms, in assuring us

that Jephthah "did with his daughter according to his vow which he had vowed:" he hath not, like the poets, described the priest raising the knife, the virgin meeting her doom with heroic resignation, and the distracted Sire standing as a spectator of the bloody rite, but judiciously draws a veil over the affecting scene, and immediately proceeds with mentioning the solemn *lamentations* of her virgin comrades. With the Hebrew language I pretend not to be conversant; but, after examining the Rome editions of both the Greek and Latin Septuagint, I find them both concur with the English version received in our churches. Our collections of various marginal interpretations inform us that the same Hebrew word signifies to *talk with* as well as to *lament*. In all languages there are many ambiguous words; but in order to ascertain their meaning in any given passage, there can be no surer clue than the taking in every circumstance of the transaction to which they relate, at the same time referring to the laws of the country and history of the times. To him who first broached this *new* dialogue of the dead, and represented the virgins of Israel as holding conversation with Jephthah's daughter, after the fulfilment of his vow, I feel myself as little inclined to give credence, as I should to a translator of Horace, whom I found contending that *mundus victus* in his fourth epistle *there* means the "conquest of the world," instead of "clean and wholesome food."

On advancing into the accounts of what passed soon after under kingly government, we find Agag, after Saul who took him prisoner, had spared his life, brought forth by the command of Samuel, and hewn in pieces *before the Lord*, which evidently means a solemn religious act: however low men are disposed to sink regal power in those ages for the purpose of exalting that of the priesthood, which here unfortunately stands in competition with it (the boasted alliance between Church and State not always holding inviolable), we must surely in this instance consider the Amalekite, as a devoted victim, and not merely as an enemy taken in battle, if we are disposed to give such an account the degree of consistency which is expected from every historian.

Under David, whose merits, though in some instances disputable, are universally

* In the margin of our Bibles is, which the best commentators consider as the true translation. EDITOR.

versally acknowledged to have been such as gained him the highest of all encomiums for his zealous opposition to every inroad of idolatry, we have an account of seven young men, the descendants of Saul, given up to the Gibonites for the express purpose of being put to death, in order to avert a famine. They were neither criminals nor captives, nor is it possible to consider them in any other light than that of such expiatory victims as are distinguished by the term *ἀνολοκτατοι* in Plutarch and other ancient writers.

From what I have here advanced, I by no means wish to cast any peculiar odium on the Jewish nation. Wherever a persuasion that the anger of the Supreme Being, can no way so efficaciously be appeased as by shedding blood has been adopted, we frequently read of men as well as beasts being dragged to the altar; not only the historians of Greece and Rome, but even their poets, whose employment it is to present objects in their fairest light, swarm with these horrors: and if we could for a moment suppose ourselves under no other obligations to the Christian religion, the circumstance of its having for ever done away the practice of slaughtering living creatures, of any species whatever, as a due atonement for our sins, would have evidently intitled it to the most grateful acknowledgements from every friend of justice and humanity. Yours, &c. L. L.

MR. URBAN,

I With some of your Correspondents learned in the antiquities of their country would give us, or point out where we may obtain, a particular account of the several HONORS in this kingdom. Those which I at present more particularly inquire after are that of *Magnaville*, comprehending the possessions of the family and earls of that name, in more counties than one; and that of *Benonia*, or *Bologne*, which took its rise from *Enstace* earl or consul of *Bologne**, so whom the Conqueror granted lands in the counties of

Kent,	Huntingdon,
Surrey,	Bedford,
Somerset,	Essex,
Herts,	Norfolk,
Oxford,	Suffolk.

Cambridge, he having been one of his principal commanders in the conquest of England.

Sir William Blackstone † defines an *honor* to be a manor granted out by one of the greater barons to inferior persons, to be held of him as lord paramount under the crown; and this style is assumed particularly when the land so granted has belonged to an antient feudal baron, or been at any time in the hands of the crown. Mr. Madox ‡, more concisely, “the fee or seigniority of an earl or baron relieving of the crown.”

Sir H. Spelman § mentions the *honors* of

Wymegay, c. Norf.
Wallingford, c. Berks.
Hampton Court, c. Middlesex.
Kingston on Hull; c. York.
Amptbill, c. Bedford.
Grafton, c. Northampton.
Westminster, c. Middlesex.
S. Osithes, c. Essex.
Donnington, c. Leicester.

In a charter of the Conqueror cited by him *Ramsay*, c. Hunt. is styled an *honor*. There was the honor of *Raleigh*, c. Essex; of *Eye*, c. Suffolk; of *Richmond*, c. York; of *Leicester* and of *Hinckley*, c. Leicester; of *Pevensey*, c. Sussex, called the honor of *the Eagle*, from the family of *Aquila*, which held it; *Holderness* and *Skipton* in Craven in the county of York were also honors; the two last were subject to William de Fortibus lord of the honor of *Albemarle* in Normandy, as that of *Richmond* in England was joined with that of *Bretaigne* in France.

These were all denominated from places in England. Those whose fiefs were also in England, but denominated from Norman lords, were the honors of

<i>Magnaville</i> ,	<i>Meschine</i> ,
<i>Albemarle</i> ,	<i>Valery</i> ,
<i>On</i> , or <i>Ew</i> ,	<i>Bologne</i> ,
<i>Morison</i> ,	<i>Peverell</i> ,
<i>Grentmaisnil</i> ,	<i>Merwbray</i> ,
<i>Curci</i> ,	<i>Byram</i> ,

and others, which a diligent enquiry will point out; and such an enquiry it is the intention of these suggestions to promote. The foreign lord who held an English honor, or whose lands in

* Domesday, Essex, St. Martin, Morant II. 458.

† B. II. c. 6.

‡ Bar. Ang. p. 2.

§ Glossar. in voce.

|| More properly the Honor of *Hinckley*, than of *Grentmaisnil*. EDIT.

England relieved of his foreign honor, had his castle, or the seat of his barony, abroad, as well as in England *, as in the case of the earl of Bologne, whose honor in England was called *Honor Bolemie*, or *bononia*, or *comitis Bolemie*, which arose from the intercommunication of English and Norman lords and English and Norman lands, which began at the Conquest, and ended with king John, who lost Normandy, and disseized the Normans of their lands in England, and the king of France returned the compliment to the English landholders in Normandy.

"The manor of Witham magna in Essex was some time part of the estate of Eustace earl of Bouillon [*Bologne*], who married Goda sister of Edward the Confessor, and was afterwards called the *Honor of Bononia*, being one of the four antient honors in this kingdom. The three others were Dover Castle, in Kent, Hawley, or Hageneth Castle, in Suffolk, and Peverell, in Nottinghamshire, of either of which whoever held lands by knight's service, held the same in capite. Afterwards it descended to Stephen king of England, who gave it to the Knights Templars, and it was confirmed to them by his son Eustace, earl of Bouillon [*Bologne*]." Morant, Essex, II. 106. 311. who writes it *Bouillon*, *Buloin*, and *Bologne*, but ofteneft and most correctly the latter way.

It is believed the last earl of Bologne who had property in England was Eustace, the fourth of the name, son of king Stephen, who died 1152 at the age of eighteen; and his widow Constance, daughter of Louis Le Gros king of France, re-married to Raymond count of Toulouse, whose brother William became earl of Bologne, 1154, but it is probable the honor of Burgundy in England merged in the crown of England, for parcels of it in Essex were held of the king, 1349 †.

It is a great defect in our county historians that they do not always, or sufficiently, settle preliminaries. Mr. Hutchins has done this to the best purpose. The rest perplex us with terms, without the least explanation.

The term *Honor* was controvertible, and frequently applied to lesser baronies.

* The service of Alresford manor in Essex was to be paid at the court of Bologne, Morant I. p. 452.

† Morant II. 349.

Amphill, Hampton-court, and Grafton were erected by Henry VIII. into honors more for parade than any real reason. They were the first land-honours that were created, or erected by statute, and probably will be the last.

Honors, in alphabetical order, in Madox's *Baronia*, c. 4. from Sir H. Spelman, in voce, and Morant, Essex, II. 106. D.

Arundel and Pedecurda [Petworth.]

Baerton.

Bedford.

Berde-or Bern-staple.

Brienne.

Chester,

Clare.

Cochermonth.

The Constabulary,

Ditwin, c. Hertford.

Dover [Doura.]

Donnington.

Dunstar.

Earl's Giffard's, supposed *Buckingham*, *Glamorgan.*

Gloucester.

Greenwich, East and West.

Harugnette,

Hagbenet,

Hawleigh,

Hertford.

Higb Peak.

Huntingdon.

Knaresburch.

Mountacute.

Nottingham.

Papcastle.

Pelwardham [c. *Lauc.*]

Plympton, Earl's.

Pontefract.

Reymes [c. *Essex*. Q. *Raines.*]

St. Brianel.

St. Osibes.

Totness.

Walbrook and Arkesden.

Wallingford.

Westminster.

Wormegay.

D. H.

MR. URBAN,

I THANK you for the account of the compilers of *Universal History* in vol. LIV. p. 891. Some account of Mr. Thomas Osborne, a splendid pushing man, would no doubt be acceptable for many reasons, and especially as he was so closely connected with that work. Who were the authors of *Modern Universal History*? Is it not necessary to give the world some information concerning them? [See p. 177.]

Yours, &c.

T. Row.

Ma.

SOME MEMOIRS OF THE LATE REV.
JONATHAN TOUP.

MR. TOUP was descended from a family formerly settled in Dorsetshire. His grandfather, Onesiphorus Toup, had been a man of good property, and patron, as well as incumbent, of Bridport, in that county; but he appears to have been embarrassed in his circumstances before his death, as he parted with the advowson, and left a numerous family very slenderly provided for. His 2d son, Jonathan, was bred to the church, and was curate and lecturer of St. Ives in Cornwall. He married Prudence, daughter of John Busvargus, esq; of Busvargus in Cornwall, and by her had issue Jonathan, the subject of these memoirs, and one daughter.

Mr. Toup lost his father while he was a child; and his mother some time after marrying Mr. Keigwyn, vicar of Landrake in Cornwall, his uncle Busvargus (the last male of that family) took him under his care, and considered him as his own child. He bore the whole charge of his education both at school and at college, and procured for him the rectory of St. Martin's near Looe.

Mr. Toup was born at St. Ives in Cornwall in the year 1713. He received the first rudiments of his education in a grammar school in that town; and was afterwards placed under the care of Mr. Gurney*, master of a private school in the parish of St. Merryn. Thence he was removed to Exeter College in Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. His master's degree he took at Cambridge in the year 1756. He obtained the rectory of St. Martin's in 1750; was installed prebendary of Exeter in 1774; and instituted to the vicarage of St. Merryn in 1776: the two last preferments he owed to the patronage of Bp. Keppel of Exeter. By the death of his uncle Busvargus without issue in 1751, Mrs. Keigwyn (sister to Mr. Busvargus, and mother to Mr. Toup) succeeded, as heir at law, to his estate and effects. A will was found, supposed to have been signed by old Mr. Busvargus two days before his death; but there were so many suspicious circumstances attending it, that the persons who would have been benefited by it never ventured to

prove it. Mrs. Keigwyn died in 1773, and left a will, bequeathing the whole of her estates to her son Mr. Jonathan Toup.

In the year 1760 Mr. Toup published the first Part of his *Emendationes in Suidam*, and in 1764 the 2d Part of the same work. These books procured him the notice of Bp. Warburton, who from the time of their publication honoured him with his correspondence and patronage. The Bishop, in one of his letters, laments his having a see without any preferment on it; "had it been otherwise, he should have been too selfish to invite any of his brethren to share with him in the honour of properly distinguishing such merit as Mr. Toup's." All however that the Bishop could do, he did with the warmth and earnestness of sincere friendship. He repeatedly recommended Mr. Toup to Abp. Secker, to the Trustees for disposing of his Options, to Lord Shelburne, and to Bp. Keppel; and the favours this Prelate bestowed on Mr. Toup were owing to the solicitations of Bp. Warburton. The 3d Part of the *Emendationes in Suidam* was published in 1766. In the following year Abp. Secker expressed a desire that Mr. Toup would lend his assistance towards a new edition of Polybius, which was then in contemplation. Bp. Warburton strongly pressed his compliance with this wish, and that he would lay by for a while the Notes he was preparing for Mr. Warton's edition of Theocritus. Whether this edition of Polybius was ever completed, is not known to the writer of these slight memoirs. In the year 1767 Mr. Toup's *Epistola Critica ad virum celeberrimum Gul. Episcop. Glouc.* made its appearance. In the year 1772, Mr. Warton's edition of Theocritus was printed at the university press in Oxford. Mr. Toup was a large contributor towards the corrections and annotations of this edition. A note of his on Idyll. xiv 37. gave such offence to some persons, that the Vice-chancellor of Oxford prevailed on the editor to cancel the leaf on which it was printed, and substitute another in its room. In vindication of Mr. Toup, it is sufficient to say, that Mr. Warton had not stopped this note from going to the press, and that a respectable friend, in a letter on this subject, declares his persuasion of Mr. Toup's sincere veneration for religion, and adds, that "no malignant

* Mr. Samuel Gurney, one of the sons of this gentleman, now keeps the grammar school of Fregony.

" censures could abate his regard for his merit, or friendship for his person *." This matter is now before the public, who may form their own judgment upon it. The race of critics are well known to be no less irritable than that of poets. In 1772 Mr. Toup published his *Appendiculum Notarum in Theocritum*, in which the substance † of the cancelled note was inserted. He concludes his preface to this work with these words:

" Quod vero scripsimus ad XIV. 37. VERUM est et HONESTUM. Sed rem pro singulari suâ sagacitate minùs ceperunt nonnulli Oxonienses; qui et me sugillare haud erubuerunt; homunculi eruditione mediocri, ingenio nullo; qui in Hebraicis per omnem ferè vitam tarpiter volutati, in literis elegantioribus planè hospites sunt."

Mr. Toup's next work was the *Appendiculum Notarum in Suietam*, published in 1775. In 1778 his *Longinus* was published from the Oxford press in quarto. A second edition has since been printed in octavo.

As a writer of great learning and of singular critical sagacity, Mr. Toup needs no encomiast. The testimonies of Mr. T. Warton ‡, of Bp. Warburton, and of every person in any way distinguished for classical learning, at home; of Ernestus, Hemsterhusius, Runkhenius, Valckenæer, Brunck, Kluit, d'Anse de Villosion, l'Archer, &c. &c. in all parts of Europe, sufficiently establish his reputation as an author. To most or all of these he was assisting in the several works they published.

* The words here quoted were found in a copy of a letter, without any signature, but dated April 1770. This copy is immediately followed, on the same half sheet of paper, by the copy of another letter, in Mr. Toup's hand-writing, which was address'd by him to the Abp. of Canterbury, and was plainly occasioned by the foregoing letter. Dr. Cornwallis was at that time Abp; Dr. Secker having died the August preceding.

† Not improbably, all of that note which was omitted in the substituted leaf.

‡ Mr. Thomas Warton for above 30 years past has ranked amongst the foremost of the age as a man of genius and of learning. He is not known, even by person, to the writer of these pages; but those who do know him declare his private character to be as amiable as his talents are respectable. He was private tutor, for a length of time, to the eldest son of a prime minister of Great Britain, while in the meridian of his power; and he is now fellow of Trinity College in Oxford.

As his whole life was pass'd in literary retirement, his character as a man was known but to few. It will appear from his works that he was not wholly unfractured with that self-complacency, which is the almost inseparable companion of too much solitude §. But this trifling infirmity was amply compensated by many virtues. He was a kind neighbour, an indulgent master, an affectionate and tender relation. The writer of this paper will venture to enumerate among his virtues his distinguished humanity to the inferior animals. The children of his tenants were restrained from taking birds' nests on his extensive glebe of St. Martin's, or from confining birds in cages; the cow that had long supplied his family was preserved from being killed, and was supported in her old age; the dog, who was the guard of his court, or his companion in the parlour, was an object of his care and attention. His theological studies were well-directed: he sought for the truths of religion where only they can be found; in the *Scriptures*, not in the glosses and comments of men: it will be needless to add, that he was a liberal and a tolerant divine. He was punctual and serious in the discharge of the duties of his profession; and in his preaching singularly plain and forcible. He died on the 19th day of January, 1785, just entering into the 72d year of his age, and was buried under the communion-table in his church of St. Martin's.

Mr. Toup never was married. For the latter years of his life a half-sister of his, by the same mother, a widow gentlewoman, with her three daughters, lived in the house with him; and they inherit, by his will, what he has left.

It is remarkable, that though his name was *Jonathan*, in his later writings, he always calls himself in Latin *Joannes Toup*. In some of the books he had when young, he has written *E Libris Jona. Toup*.

Mr. Toup was a Christian from conviction; not merely from the accident of having been born in a country where Christianity was professed. He fulfilled the duties of life conscientiously, and from principle; without parade or ostentation. In his pursuit of learning he was actuated by the most honourable

§ This is admirably expressed by a Greek writer; *ἡ δὲ αὐταῖα ἰσχυρὰ συνίστατο*.

infectives;

motives; by the desire of improving his own mind, and of amusing himself and others. If in Bp. Warburton he found a patron, capable of distinguishing merit, and zealous to reward it, let it be remembered, to the honour of both parties, that the Bishop's patronage was *offered*; not *solicited*. In the year 1764 he was repeatedly pressed by another Prelate, well known in the literary world, to quit his retirement at St. Martin's, and to settle either in London or in Oxford, where he might have access to books, and *might place himself in the way of notice and preferment*. He was assured, at the same time, that the Bishop of his diocese would himself make a tender of his connivance at his non-residence, without any application from Mr. Toup on the subject. But every proposal of this nature he constantly rejected. What his sentiments on the subject of residence were will appear from the following letter, sent by him to the London Chronicle, at the time of the controversy occasioned by Bp. Sherlock's last Charge to his Clergy.

"SIR,

"THE Bishop of London's late Charge against Non-residence is such a masterly, sensible, and seasonable piece, that it deserves the attention of every clergyman; nay I could wish that every parish would get a copy of it to be kept in the vestry-room, for the service and inspection of future incumbents. For I am of the same opinion with the author of a late spirited Letter to the Bishop of E —, that the residence of the clergy is absolutely necessary to the well-being of Christianity. The apology which Dr. — has lately published in answer to the Bp. of London, is not properly an apology for the clergy, but an apology for a set of worthless insignificant ecclesiastics, who scarce deserve the name of clergymen; who, instead of residing upon their proper cures, where they are in duty and conscience bound to reside, and living decently and hospitably in their several parishes, are idling away their time in borough towns, and busying themselves there about matters which do not concern them. These are the men that Dr. — has set himself up for an apologist for. And a pretty apologist truly he is. For I will venture to say, a more shallow and frothy performance has not made its appearance this great while; in which the good man, for reasons best known to himself, has laid out a great deal of pains to wash a black-moor white. I will only mention one argument of his, from which a judgement may be formed of all the rest, viz. * that the learning and abilities of a rector should not be thrown away upon a country parish,

which might be more usefully employed in a large and learned congregation." Where, by the by, the Dr. takes one thing for granted, which, I believe, will scarce be allowed him, that the Rector of a parish has always more sense than his Curate; a point which I leave to Dr. — and his Curate to settle between themselves. I am, Sir, your most humble servant.

A West-Country Clergyman."

Perhaps in a passage towards the conclusion of Mr. Toup's *Epistola Critica*, he might intend some reference to his own *voluntary* retirement at St. Martin's, where he lived in the pursuit of literary amusement, and in the unnoticed exercise of the duties of his profession. Having, on the authority of Eusebius, restored Hebr. xi. 37. to its proper order in the following manner:

Περὶ ἁλθὼν ἐν μηλῶταϊς, ἐν αἰγυρίῃς δέρμασιν ὑπερέμειοι, θλιβόμενοι, κακὸν χέμενοι· ἐν ἐρημίαις πλανώμενοι καὶ ὄρεσι καὶ σπηλαίοις καὶ ταῖς ὁπαῖς τῆς γῆς, ὩΝ ΟΥΚ ἮΝ Αἴτιος ὁ Κόσμος.

He adds, "Notandus Exitus Orationis, et Acumen perveniendum: *They wandered about, and lived IN DENS AND CAVES OF THE EARTH, of whom THE WORLD was not worthy.*"

"MAGNANIMI HEROES.

"Sit anima mea vobiscum!"

Yours, &c.

B. B.

* * * Mr. Thomas Amory, mentioned in your Magazine for January as the author of the Life of John Buncke, esq; (though I know not upon what authority) is still living. His father was a gentleman of large fortune in Ireland: his mother, the daughter (it is apprehended) of an Irish earl. His son, Dr. T. Amory, is a worthy and respectable physician at Wakefield in Yorkshire.

MR. URBAN,

AS every thing which has fallen from the pen of that great luminary of learning, Dr. Johnson, is sought with avidity, and will be perused with satisfaction, I here present you with a letter which he wrote to the author of the *Archæological Dictionary*. T. W.

To the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Clitheroe, Lancashire.

Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London, Dec. 31, 1762.

Reverend Sir,

THAT I have so long omitted to return you thanks for the honour conferred upon me by your Dedication, I entreat you with great earnestness not to consider as more faulty than it is. A very importunate and oppressive disorder has for some time debarred me from the pleasures, and obstructed me in the duties of life. The esteem and kindness of

wife

wife and good men is one of the least pleasures which I can be content to lose; and gratitude to those from whom this pleasure is received, is a duty of which I hope never to be reproached with the final neglect.

I therefore now return you thanks for the notice which I have received from you, and which I consider as giving to my name not only more bulk, but more weight; not only as extending its superficiality, but as increasing its value.

Your book was evidently wanted, and will, I hope, find its way into the schools; to which, however, I do not mean to confine it; for no man has so much skill in ancient rites and practices as not to want it.

As I suppose myself to owe part of your kindness to my excellent friend Dr. Patten, he has likewise a just claim to my acknowledgements, which I hope you, Sir, will transmit.

There will soon appear a new Edition of my Poetical Biography. If you will accept of a copy to keep me in your mind, be pleased to let me know how it may be conveniently conveyed to you. The present is small, but it is given with good-will, by, Reverend Sir, your most obliged and most humble servant,
SAM. JOHNSON.

MR. URBAN,

YOU have invited the friends of your agreeable Miscellany to contribute the correspondence they may possess of the matchless Johnson. The following nervous address to his late Majesty, prefixed to Mr. Adams's "Treatise on the Globes," is ascribed to him on the authority of his late friend and neighbour Mr. Edmund Allen. It needs, however, no other testimonial than its internal merit. M. G.

"TO THE KING.

"SIR,

"IT is the privilege of real greatness not to be afraid of diminution by condescending to the notice of little things; and I therefore can boldly solicit the patronage of your Majesty to the humble labours by which I have endeavoured to improve the instruments of science, and make the globes on which the earth and sky are delineated less defective in their construction, and less deficient in their use.

"Geography is in a peculiar manner the science of Princes. When a private student revolves the terraqueous globe, he beholds a succession of countries in which he has no more interest than in the imaginary regions of Jupiter and Saturn. But your Majesty must contemplate the scientific picture with other sentiments, and consider, as oceans and continents are rolling before you, how large a part of mankind is now waiting on your determinations, and may receive benefits, or suffer evils, as your influence is extended or withdrawn.

"The provinces which your Majesty's

arms have added to your dominions, make no inconsiderable part of the orb allotted to human beings. Your power is acknowledged by nations whose names we know not yet how to write, and whose boundaries we cannot yet describe. But your Majesty's lenity and beneficence gives us reason to expect the time when science shall be advanced by the diffusion of happiness; when the desarts of America shall become peevish and safe, when those who are now restrained by fear shall be attracted by reverence, and multitudes who now range the woods for prey, and live at the mercy of winds and seasons, shall by the paternal care of your Majesty enjoy the plenty of cultivated lands, the pleasures of society, the security of law, and the light of Revelation.

"I am, Sir, your Majesty's most humble, most obedient, and most dutiful subject and servant,
GEORGE ADAMS"

Insertion for the Sketch of Dr. Johnson, vol. LIV. p. 901.

THIS writer has sufficient proof that Doddsley suggested the first idea of this great collection. Johnson wanted a long and large literary employment. The proposal rather took him by surprise. *Tanta molis erat* The pecuniary bargain was necessary to him, and the engagement for time and payment at last concluded. But the work went on slowly. The money was all gone (for time and money are the most valuable things in the world) before the task was completed. Illness, weariness, or dissipation, clogged the wheels of this machine. A refreshing fee was perpetually necessary; or, to use classical instead of legal allusion, golden showers were to be thrown into the lap of this literary Danai, to the amount of three hundred additional pounds. It required the purses of five eminent booksellers to be opened, to pay for the labours of this Hercules. When Johnson came to settle (said Andrew Millar) with his employers, they produced his receipts for money, several of them for very small sums, they had advanced him. He was confounded on finding the balance against himself, for he kept no account, and that he had been working for some time for nothing. The creditor instantly became the debtor. The booksellers generously made him a present of the difference, and paid his reckoning for him. T. T.

In p. 26, of last Mag. I penult. for *Patt* read *Adam*:—this gives much greater force to the allusion—"Yes; by many a *Adam*," &c.

MR. URRAN,

IN turning over MSS. in pursuit of some subject, it frequently happens, that curious anecdotes present themselves which are very foreign to our enquiries; by these means, the following additions respecting the founder of Winchester and New Colleges fell in my way, after they had escaped the vigilant researches of the Right Reverend, truly learned, and accurate historian of his life; which being thought worthy of the employment of so able a writer, I suppose it must be agreeable both to his lordship, and the fellows of the Colleges founded by W. of Wickham, to have any circumstances brought forward to public view, tending to elucidate a subject, which revolving ages had rendered obscure.

The Bp. observes, (p. 27. edit. 3.) "That there were several other preferments, both ecclesiastical and civil, which he is said to have held; but I do not mention them, because the authorities produced for them are such as I cannot entirely depend upon." Perhaps some of the present notes may add authority to that which was before doubtful. I shall not give the preferments of that great pluralist, which are recorded by the Bp. except I find a difference either of date, or of some material circumstance. The resources from which I chiefly extracted the notes are collections made by Dr. Hutton* from patent rolls in the Tower and from registers of various Bps.

The doubt of the family name appears still to remain. I find that in the 13th of Edw. I. (about four years before the birth of William of Wyckham) John Wickham granted to the prioress of Wickham, "1 mess. 18 toft. 9 bovats. 30 acr. terr. 15 acr. prati non. 20s. redditus pro cantaria 2 capellanorum in cap. beate Mariæ & S'ctæ Elizabethæ;" and that 13th of Edw. II. he granted to the same prioress, "2 toft. 3 bovatas, & 4 acr. terr. in Roston, Aron, & Irton." Harl. MS. 744, fol. 1167, 1170.

The first church preferment mentioned by the Bp. is the rectory of Pulham. Nov. 30, 1357, 31 Edw. III. I find "Will de Wyckham, Capellan, habet lit. Regis de presentatione ad Ecclesiam de Irstede, Norw. Dioc. ratione temporalium Abbatiz de Hulm in mani-

bus Regis Jul. 21 E. III. [1350] Harl. MS. 6959, f. 276.

The information given to the Bp. respecting W. de Wyckham having 200l. a year, settled on him until he got possession of Pulham, or some other benefice of the value of 100 marks, appears to have been a mistake, as the notes of Dr. Hutton say only 20l. a year, which appears more likely, as the value of the benefice, he was in expectation of, was confined to 100 marks. Harl. MS. 6960, f. 76.

W. of W. was appointed "Superior Operationum in Castro Windsor." 26 Ap. 33 E. III. H. M. 6960, f. 76.

"Rex constituit Clericum suum W. de W. capitalem superiorem castorum Regis de Windesore, Ledes, Dover & Hadlee, & omnium maneriorum suorum de Veteri Windsor, & Nova Windsor, Wichetmere, Kenyton, Shene, Eltham, Chidestangle & Ledes, ac parcorum ad eadem Castra & Maneria spectantium," 19 Jul. 33 E. III. H. MS. 6960, f. 77.

Fuit superior operationum Regis 10 Mar. 35 R. III. H. MS. 6960, f. 92.

Prebend. Altaris b'ate Mariæ in Eccl. Beverl. 24 Sep. 35 E. III. Harl. MS. 744, f. 78 and 6960, f. 107.

Prebend. in Eccl. Menew. 22 Nov. 35 E. III. Harl. MS. 6960, f. 115.

In the church of St. Paul W. de W. was first presented to the prebend of Osgate, Oct. 1, 35 E. III. he had a second grant of it, Nov. 1, 35 E. III. he exchanged it on the 10th of Dec. in the same year with John de Brynkele, prebendary of Tottenhale, which prebend was given in the next year to John de Blebury, on the resignation of W. de W. who afterwards exchanged a prebend of Westminster, for the said prebend of Tottenhale. H. MS. 6945, f. 6, 7, and 6960, f. 128.

W. de W. was made prebendary of Trathelan in the church of Aberwilli 13 Jul. 35 E. III. and prebendary of Rayl in the same church, 24th Dec. in the same year, H. MS. 6960, f. 98, 119.

In the same year W. de W. with Peter Aswood were keepers of the Forests on this side the Trent. H. MS. 674, 359.

Rex dedit W. de W. Cantariam in Manerio Regis de Norton Skydemore 12 Dec. 36 E. III. H. MS. 6960, f. 229.

W. de W. fuit custos privati Sigilli 5 Maii, 38 E. III. (the Bp. says May 11), Harl MS. 6960, f. 139.

The

* Dr. Matthew Hutton was rector of Aysha, Northamptonshire; and died in 1711.

The wardship of Philip, son and heir of Richard la Vacle, was granted to W. de W. 21 Jan. 39 Edw. III. H. MS. 6960, f. 148.

W. de W. was appointed prebendary of Aiththele in the church of Brūge-north, 40 E. III. H. MS. 744, f. 113.

The next extract I shall give as it appears in Dr. Hutton's MS. It shows that what would have been simony in a poor clergyman had been practised by a Bp. towards a King, and is also a different reason for W. of W's advancement to the see of Winchester, from any that has yet been made public.

Rex pro quadam magna pecunie summa quam Will. de Wykeham, Archidiaconus Lincoln, in camera Regis, & presentia ejus, pro expeditione arduorum præ manibus solvit, concessit eidem custodiam Episcopatus Winton vacantis a tempore mortis Willi de Edvardon, 1 Dec. 40 E. III. H. MS. 6960, f. 157.

Rex restituit temporalia Wille de Wykeham, Ep. Winton, 12 Oct. 41 E. III. H. MS. 6960, f. 162.

In the 41 E. III. W. de W. repaired and beautified, at a very great expence, the chapel of St. Martin le Grand. H. MS. 6960, f. 173.

In the 43 of Edw. III. the King gave to W. de W. the lands and tenements at Michelham in Surry, of John, son of Roger de Apaldale the younger, who committed felony and was outlawed. H. MS. 6960, fol. 176.

In the 49th of Edw. III the King granted to W. de W. the Manor of Hitchin,

In the 50th of Edw. III. W. de W. had licence for acquiring the Manors of Elyng and Windsor, 6 May, H. MS. 6960, f. 257.

The King's pardon to the Bp. was dated 21 Jul. 1 R. II. H. MS. 6961, f. 3.

The King's licence to the Bp. for acquiring lands to build a College at Oxford was dated Jun. 30, 3 R. II, and the licence for inclosing the ground dated July 26 of the same year, H. MS. 6961, f. 21.

Rex ad supplicationem W. de W. Ep. Wint. revocat & annullat omnes collationes & presentationes per Edw. III. fact. ante 15 Feb. anno Regni sui Angl. 50; 3 R. II. H. MS. 6961, fol. 26.

Rex pardonat W. de W. Ep. Winton. evasiones 23 Clericorum convictorum de diversis felonis, qui evaserunt a prisona dicti Episcopi, de Wolvesey, apud

Winton. 15 Aug. 6. R. II. H. MS. 6961, f. 55.

I shall now add some notes of others of the name of Wickham, some of whom are not mentioned in the life of the Bp. who were presented to ecclesiastical preferments about the time of William of Wykham, and shall give them in chronological order.

23 E. III. Harl. MS. 6959, fol. 276.

Rog. de Wykham Capell. ad Vicar. Eccl. de North Walsham Norw. Dioc. ratione Abb. Sci Benedicti de Hulm, 12 Jul. 6960, f. 71.

32 E. III. Rex dedit Johi de Wykham Capellano Cantuariam in Manerio Regis de Norton Skydemore, 12 Dec.

43 E. III. Rex ratificat Tho. Mounce de Wykham prepositum Eccl. Colleg. de Wengham Cant. Dioc. 14 Jan. 71

44 E. III. Rex dedit Clerico suo Nicholao de Wykeham Preb. de Apeldrecham in lib. cap. reg. de Bosham Cicestr. dioc. ratione Episc. Exon. vac. 3 Feb. 71

44 E. III. Mayor Tho. Mount de Wykham prepositus de Wengham habet let. Attorn. 6 May. 218

46 E. III. Rex dedit clerico suo Nich. de Wykeham, archidiaconatum Winton, 23 Oct. 231

47 E. III. Permutatio inter Hen. de Coudyngton, preb. de Holyngton Tweherst & Bodyham, in lib. cap. de Hastings, Cicestr. dioc. & Thomam Mount de Wykham, prebendarium alterius prebendarum de Oxton & Crophill, in Eccl. Suthwell 21 Feb. 234

49 E. III. Rich de Wykeham clericus habet lit. pat. regis de pres. ad preb. de Patemersh in lib. cap. de Hastings 1 Oct. 252

1 R. II. Rex conc. Ricardo de Wykeham prebendam de Alvedele in Eccl. Coll. de Bruggepoth, vice per resign. Joh. Benet. 11 Nov. 5

11 R. II. Rex ratificat Nich. de Wykeham, Magistrum Hospital. Sci. Nicholas de Portesmueth, 5 Feb. idem N. de W. ratificatur in beneficiis subscriptis per idem breve preb. de Waleton in Eccl. de Bosham, preb. de Bedeword in Eccl. Sarum, persona de Witte-ney, Linc. Dioc. archid. Willes in Eccl. Sarum, preb. de Thorp in Eccl. Howden, preb. de Tymberbury in Eccl. de Rome-ney. 111

11 R. II. Rex ratificat Joh. Wykeham personam Eccl. de Croundale Wint. dioc. 22 Maii, & personam

- nam Eccl. de Eblethoua Sa-
rum dioc.
- 6962 R. II. Nich. de Wykeham Canon. preb.
de Hoveden, & Joh. de Wyke-
ham Canon, lib. cap. Regis de
Boreham, & preb. de Waleton
in eadem, permutant, 5 Mar.
19 R. II. f. 34. 242
- 6961 H. IV. Rex ratificat Joh. Wykeham
personam Ecclesiarum de Crun-
dale & Broughton, Wigorn. &
Linc. dioc. 12 Maii 20
- 5 H. IV. Mag. Joh. de Wykeham, per-
sona Eccles. de Crundale qui
in partibus transmarinis moratur
hab. lit. reg. de generali attor-
nat, sub nominibus magistri
Nicholai de Wykeham, Archi-
diaconi Wilts, & magistri Joh.
de Campiden Archid. Surr. 17
Jan. 56
- 6955 Excerpta ex Reg. Eporem Lond.
Joh. Wykham Prior de Colne,
ob. 18 1435.
Cotton MS. Claudius C. X. f. 353.
Oxon. Thomas Wyckham tenet
manerium de Broughton & North
Newton juxta Banbury, cum
advocatione Ecclesie de Brough-
ton, quodque Willielmus Wyke-
ham Armiger est heres ejus,
22 Hen. VI.

These, Mr. Urban, are the discov-
eries which I have made concerning
William and others of the name of
Wickham.

I have collected some notes of Chau-
cer, Robert of Gloucester, Drayton, &c.
but shall defer sending them until I
have had an opportunity of examining
the historians of their lives, whether they
are already known. I am, Sir,
Yours, &c. S. AYSCOUGH.

MR. URBAN, *Montrose, March 4.*

THE following letter, which lately
came into my hands, deserves a
place in your miscellany, which is the
repository of every thing curious. I
do not think it has been printed before,
and I have reason to deem it authentic.
Perhaps it has come abroad without the
knowledge of the possessor; but I was
laid under no restrictions by the gen-
tleman from whom I received it. I am,
Sir, yours, &c. T. C.

DAVID HUME TO DR. CAMPBELL.

"DEAR SIR, *Edinb. 7 Jan. 1762.*

IT has so seldom happened that con-
troversies in philosophy, much more in
theology, have been carried on, without
producing a personal quarrel between

the parties, that I must regard my
present situation as somewhat extraordi-
nary, who have reason to give you
thanks, for the civil and obliging man-
ner in which you have conducted the
dispute against me, on so interesting a
subject as that of miracles. Any little
symptoms of vehemence, of which I
formerly used the freedom to complain,
when you favoured me with a sight of
the manuscript, are either removed or
explained away, or atoned for by ci-
vilities which are far beyond what I
have any title to pretend to. It will be
natural for you to imagine that I will
fall upon some shift to evade the force
of your arguments, and to retain my
former opinion in the point controverted
between us; but it is impossible for me
not to see the ingenuity of your perfor-
mance, and the great learning which
you have displayed against me.

"I consider myself as very much ho-
nored in being thought worthy of an an-
swer by a person of so much merit;
and as I find that the public does you
justice with regard to the ingenuity
and good composition of your piece,
I hope you will have no reason to re-
pent engaging with an antagonist, whom
perhaps in strictness you might have
ventured to neglect. I own to you that
I never felt so violent an inclination to
defend myself as at present, when I am
thus fairly challenged by you, and I
think I could find something specious at
least to urge in my defence; but as I
had fixed a resolution, in the beginning
of my life, always to leave the public
to judge between my adversaries and
me, without making any reply, I must
adhere inviolably to this resolution,
otherways my silence on any future oc-
casion would be construed an inability
to answer, and would be matter of tri-
umph against me.

"It may perhaps amuse you to learn
the first hint which suggested to me
that argument which you have so fre-
quently attacked. I was walking in
the cloysters of the Jesuits College of
La Flecke, a town in which I passed
two years of my youth, and engaged in
a conversation with a Jesuit of some
parts and learning, who was relating to
me, and urging, some nonsensical mira-
cle performed in their convent, when
I was tempted to dispute against him;
and as my head was full of the topics
of my treatise of human nature, which
I was at this time composing, this ar-
gument

gument immediately occurred to the mind I thought it very much gratified my compassion; but at last he observed to me, that it was impossible for that argument to have any solidity, because it operated equally against the Gospel as the Catholic miracles, which observation I thought proper to admit as a sufficient answer. I believe you will allow that the freedom at least of this reasoning makes it somewhat extraordinary to have been the produce of a convent of Jesuits, though perhaps you may think the sophistry of it favors plainly of the place of its birth. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

THE Rev. John Spicer was born in Reading, in September 1711. His father was a man of property, and an alderman of that town. He was educated in Reading school under Mr. Hiley, a name still remembered and revered in that neighbourhood, as the Busby of that seminary. He was thence removed to St. John's College, Oxford, where he was ordained Deacon by Bp. Potter, Dec. 21, 1734. The next year, Mr. Hiley, who had been a witness to his abilities, and had directed them with so much advantage, received him as an usher, and gave him an opportunity of securing those talents which seem to have been given him for the instruction of youth. In 1737, he took the degree of M. A. and was ordained priest by

of it's situation made it a valuable object to a man of learning and industry. And Mr. Spicer was possessed of these qualities in an eminent degree. Several, in church and state, are the living instances of the success of his labors. The first chancellor's prize, which was given at Oxford for poetical compositions, was obtained by one of his scholars. He resigned, in 1762, the school, of which he had been so long the pride, as scholar, usher, and master. In 1779 he was installed into the prebend of Preston in the church of Salisbury.

To the hour of his death, his life was marked by zealous endeavours to promote the temporal and eternal welfare of his flocks, and the prosperity of his country. The innovations, which the corruption of the times attempted to introduce in the religious tenets of this country, met with his steady abhorrence and opposition; and the last paper, which he wrote (see a letter signed C—n in Gen. Mag. vol. LIV, p. 285) was fully expressive of his sentiments. Formed on classical models, his style was chaste and animated. His sermons were no less distinguished for their intrinsic purity, and that glow which the French call *enthousiasme*, than for the commanding eloquence with which they were delivered. Had he run in the race of a Pegasus, he scarcely would have failed to obtain an equal prize. In a civil capacity, his services were great to his friends and to his country. Often has he undertaken the cause of the poor oppressed, and obtained their redress, at the expense of no inconsiderable share of his time and fortune. It would perhaps be difficult to find an instance, in which distress in any shape was known to him, and left unrelieved. Plans of public improvement, which he formed, have often proved, on the experiment, his knowledge and penetration.

Few of his writings were printed, except occasional poems, in Latin and English, spoken by his scholars at the triennial visitation of the school; and

different public subscriptions, and boasting a cardinal among it's masters, it is perhaps inferior in endowment to every other foundation. But the excellence

* "In this situation," says another correspondent, "he acquired great credit, and very considerable emolument. His two rectories, the adjoining parishes of Polham and Tidmarsh, are situated about 5 miles from Reading; and he did the duty (as it is commonly expressed) by riding over from Reading on a Sunday morning. He gave up his school several years before his death, but continued to reside at Reading, and was very active in turnpike and navigation business, in which his opinion was much regarded. He died worth £. 10,000 or more, the interest of which he gave to his wife (by whom he had no children) for her life, and, after her death, to a numerous set of distant relations of his own." S. H.

those

those were only distributed among his friends. To this Magazine, indeed, he was a frequent contributor. One only article will be here pointed out, to introduce a wish that he had been as prophetic in his poetry, as he was sincere in his wishes. (On the expedition to America, Vol. XLVI. p. 178.)

To record any circumstance, which may tend to the edification of mankind, cannot be an unpleasant task. In this view, the following, which may be considered as his dying words, ought not to be unnoticed. It was left to the writer of this sketch to inform his friend, a few days before his death, of his real situation with respect to this world. With perfect composure he addressed him in these words: "The will of God be done! I have spent a life of more than seventy years, without one serious illness. I am fully satisfied, and thankful to the Almighty for his various blessings. A course, which to you appears so long, to me now seems like a span. I consider this world as nothing: to the mercy of God, and to the great realities of another world, I now commit myself." In this frame of mind he died on the morning of the 27th of Nov. He married in 1752 Margaret, daughter of Mr. Chapman, rector of Stradfieldsay, a sister to the late learned Archdeacon of Sudbury; but he left no issue.

This sketch cannot be better closed, than with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinguished worth and learning:

"I cannot but most sincerely condole with you on the loss of an ardent friend. I own myself most sensibly affected by it, when I call to mind the many years I was under his tuition, the many instructions I received from him during that period, and the uninterrupted harmony that has subsisted between us. In his public character as a schoolmaster, he exhibited true genius and sound abilities; and, when retired from that honorable station, he constantly proved himself an active member of society, ever ready to assist the distressed, and relieve the indigent. His conduct through life was open and undisguised; and whoever has any thing to say against it, let him endeavour to act better upon the whole—*ut sit mihi magis Apollon*."

GENT. MAG. March, 1785.

MR. URBAN,
YOUR correspondent who sent you the paving tiles, in your last Magazine, p. 89. may find many varieties of the same kind compounded together in Mr. Carter's sixth number of Antient Sculptures.

The inscription, or poem, on the ring found in Fledden field, is old French, to be read thus:

OU. EST. NUL. SI. LOIAUL. AMANS.
QUI. SE. FORT. GARDEN. DES. MAUX-
DIXANS.

q. d. Where are the constant lovers who can keep themselves from evil-speakers?

It was, probably, a wedding ring.

I suspect the inscription round the seal (fig. 8.), is incorrectly given: it certainly does not read as your correspondent thinks; but,

STRECVRH TDH DEPECEM6T.

The first letter stands for *Sigillum* but I despair of the rest. The figures are, a king with a sword in his right hand, and a globe or mound in his left (where did your correspondent find the crown of thorns?) and a monk holding in his hands, perhaps a stone and a piece of timber, for the building of some religious house: or a book and roll.

The stone at Barnston, p. 92. may have contained only some lines from the ancient poet,

Vix ea nostra fore.

Q. If the letters on the British coin are not to be read the other way upwards, ASIE for TASCIE? They resemble no British coin hitherto published.

Q. If the seal found at Evesham does not belong to some foreign house? The inscription, as you give it, is not easily separated.

Rinaldonatulneufacugoplac.

The subject is a priest praying to the Virgin and Child, and an angel hovering in the air with a censer; incense representing the prayer of the saints.

Could an impression in wax be procured?

The *Stoppers*, of which fragments were found in Lichfield cathedral, p. 158, were the sandals of some dignified ecclesiastic.

P. 158, for Willoughby Stes, r. Steevens.

On reviewing what was said in the last year's Miscellany, p. 412, 607, on the

294 *Blanchard's Balloon, Epidemic Ague at Bridgnorth, how cured.*

the sentence of a traitor, and compelling it with the sense given by Du Cange to *devallare*, and the French word *devaler*, I cannot help thinking it means that the body was to be *let down*, instead of being left hanging; and the rest of the sentence was afterwards regularly executed upon him.

Among the printed books in the British Museum, is Joseph Addison's "Essay concerning the error in distributing *modern medals*. Lond. 1715," 12mo. Is this the piece enquired after by your Correspondent, Vol. LIV. p. 568. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR engraver has done justice to the grotesque figures, *Fig. 13*, in your Magazine of February last; but your correspondent is much mistaken when he calls the medallion a cast in plaster, for the substance is a piece of ivory much tarnished by time, and probably much older than the method of taking casts in plaster; it was found in the ditch of that castle in Wales, to which, if I mistake not, the gallant Essex used to retreat from the perverseness and insolence of his wayward old mistress. Yours, &c. M.

MR. URBAN, *Hitchley, March 1.*

THE engraving of the Air Balloon, in your last, pleases me better than any I have yet seen. The English and French flags, displayed at the head and stern of the boat, shew the current of air in a right direction to waft the traveller from Dover Castle to the Continent. It is somewhat remarkable, that they should take so high a flight from the English coast, and then descend towards the sea; and then, upon their approach to the French coast, that they should rise to a greater height than ever. It may not perhaps be thought impr-

bable, that at certain times, the atmosphere over the sea may be of much less specific gravity than over the land; this aerial tour, at least I think, is a sufficient hint on the subject.

We have had here a great fall of snow, and for some days past it has frozen intensely. Last night at ten o'clock my mercarial thermometer, hanging in the open air, divided to Reaumur's scale, was eight degrees and a half below zero, that is, nineteen degrees of Fahrenheit's below the freezing point. Yours, &c. J. ROBINSON.

MR. URBAN,

Bridgnorth.

FOR the cure of the epidemic ague described in your last, p. 83, the Peruvian bark was the sovereign remedy; and no medicine was ever given with greater success. It failed in no instance*. In ordinary cases it was the only remedy employed; and in the most obstinate, with an emetic, and a full diet in the intermissions of the fever, it was always successful. In no case where this medicine was used, were paroxysms protracted longer than three times; and many had no paroxysm after taking a few doses only, a vomit having been premised at the accession of the cold stage, which in most instances of the disease was recommended. The medicine was administered commonly in the form of powder, and the red bark was sometimes employed; but it did not appear, from attentive observation, that the latter† had any preference to the common bark. Very large doses were also at times employed, as four scruples or two drams, and in no instance were less than half a dram or two scruples administered to an adult; and these doses repeated every two or three hours, according to the different type of the disease: the smaller doses‡, however, in every case wherein they were employed, appeared

* It is to be observed, that I speak only of my own practice. The bark did fail curing in some cases, but which evidently were owing either to the mismanagement of the practitioner, or of the patient. I had occasion to see some cases of this kind, wherein amazing quantities of the bark had been used, and that with the effect of aggravating the complaint, of turning tertians into quotidians, which it will never fail to do, if improperly administered! But even in these cases, a few doses of the same medicine judiciously administered, with a proper regimen, soon put an end to the disease.

† These experiments, however, only prove the mildness of the disease, and shew what small powers were sufficient for its removal. On other occasions, I have satisfied myself with much pleasure in observing the superior tonic powers of the red bark.

‡ It may here be observed that there are agues now and then occurring (though they did not appear in this constitution) which cannot be cured by the ordinary doses of the bark.

proved to be full as effectual as the larger quantity; which latter was always a disagreeable medicine to the patient. To suit the palate and convenience of some people, the medicine was occasionally exhibited in the form of decoction, combined with a small portion of the tincture; and this preparation, which was given to many patients, appeared to be a powerful medicine, as it failed in no instance. Here too the red bark was sometimes used, but I could not distinguish its preference in point of effect. In one case, that of my own servant, by way of experiment I administered the extract in the form of pills; it cured the disease, but required a longer time, and the patient had a relapse which afterwards yielded to the decoction with tincture. The tincture, however, by itself, or combined with aromatics and bitters, was found ineffectual in many instances, where the cure was attempted by such method; though this medicine, or such a combination, had evident good effects administered after the removal of paroxysms, in creating appetite and confirming the strength of the patient. But it is to be noted, that in some few cases, however treated, relapses occurred, especially in very weakened people; though they were so seldom that not more than one in 30 had the disease twice; and in most of these instances it was evidently owing to the remedies having been discontinued too soon. Hardly any instance occurred of

the disease being succeeded by any other complaint. It was, however, on different occasions combined with diseases of a different kind. Such combinations, however, were not general, as they appeared but in few instances. Some cases, which had continued a long time without proper (or perhaps without any) remedies having been administered, were combined with oedema of the lower extremities, and appearances indicating dropsy; indeed, a more general anasarca occurred in two or three cases; and I had one instance of an incipient ascites. But these symptoms were removed by the same tonic remedies which proved effectual for the ague. In some few instances, the disease was conjoined with a pleurisy, which required the free use of the lancet, so much so, that, bleedings having been cautiously employed in the first days of the disease, it was found necessary even in the advanced stage of the complaint (though blistering had been freely used) to have recourse again to venesection, by which the cough and pain were most effectually removed. The ague was afterwards cured by the common method. But the most general complaint with which the disease was conjoined, was a common cold or catarrh; but this required no particular treatment; as the strength recruited, the catarrh went off, commonly by a very kind expectoration.

W. COLEY.

And perhaps it may be an improvement in practice to know that, in these cases, *very large* doses have been found of singular efficacy. Dr. Mosley, of Ludlow, told me some time ago that he had cured by this method a most obstinate ague, that had resisted the bark in small doses, to the quantity of several pounds: he gave the patient three or four drams at a dose, and repeated it every hour, or as often as the stomach would bear it, beginning a few hours before the expected accession. And a few doses thus administered made a complete cure. I too can vouch for the superior efficacy of this practice in similar cases, from my own experience.

It might here be added, that some symptoms of Dysentery appeared in the months of May, June, July and August, both in those who had been affected with ague, and in those who had not. This disease was brought into this neighbourhood by a pauper, who with the disease from Birmingham (in which place it had long raged) came at Woodfield, a small village near Ash-burnham. Soon afterwards, two living over the workhouse were seized with the disease, even before it affected the hospital; but at length one person in the workhouse was seized with it, and then I recommended both the patients to be removed, and placed in ships which means the disease was prevented from spreading farther amongst the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding every precaution, many people living within the distance of miles were affected with the disease, which was most evidently and violently contagious. The gripes with which it was attended were peculiarly painful and troublesome, proved fatal to some patients, and in every case was either very easily, or very difficultly, cured. A smart purgative given at the beginning of the symptoms was a powerful remedy in some cases; and in others, that were brought to the very verge of death, a large blistering plaster applied to the abdomen had the most happy effects. Vomiting did not appear to be commonly serviceable, and never but in those instances where the medicine operated by stool.

Mr. Ussan,

I send you herewith, copied from an ancient MS. in my possession, an account of the death of K. John, which Rapis reports (and his translator after him), boasts no contemporary writer mentions the same, and on the improbability to be on the (whose is of the good result, which will mention a monk.

which is continued down to the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third, and comes with internal evidence of being the production of a monkish writer, he writes by that Caxton, I leave to some of your ingenious correspondents to determine.

The barons of England had so huge party and help, though Lewys the Kyngs son of France, that Kyng John with not whider for to turne, he gone; and so is sold, that he wolde have gon to Nichok¹, and as he wente thiderward he come to the Abby of Wyndesore², & ther he abode 5 dayes. And as he sit at mete, he used a monke of the house, how much a lot was worth that was set before hym at the table; and the monke seide that the lot was worth but an halfpenny. "O, good he, the here is grete chape of breed; Now, quod the Kyng, & I may lyve such a lot schal be worth and. or half yett he agone." And when he had seyde this word myche he thoughte & oft tyme shod, and nome³ & etc of the breed, and seyde "be God the word I have spoke it schal be soth." The monke that stode before the Kyng, was for this word folow in herte, & thoughte ryther he wold hymselfe souffer yllous deith, & thought if he myghte ordeigne therefore some maner remedye. And anon the Monke went to his Abbot, & was schewyn⁴ of hym & told the Abbot al that the Kyng seide, and prayed his Abbot for to assaile⁵ him, for he wold give the Kyng such a waschyl⁶ that all England schuld be glad thereof, & joyfull. The nexte the Monke was a gadyng, & made a gret wyndherin; & anon he set up, & put down in a cuppe, & filled it with good ale, & prickked the vnde churgh with a bruche⁷ many tymes, til when the venyme come out in othe side in to the cuppe. And the name the cuppe & waschyl is before the Kyng, & the Kyng seide, "Sir, quod he, waschyl⁸, for never dayes of yours hyf or drink ye of such a wasche." "The begynne, Monke," quod the Kyng; & the Monke dranke a gret draught & take the Kyng the cuppe & the Kyng, also dranke a gret draught, & set down the

cuppe. The Monke soon right went into the Ferry⁹, & ther dide soon, on whom forle God have mercy. Amen. And syne Monke synges for his soule speciallich¹⁰, & schal while the Abbey stant. The Kyng arose up anon ful cryl at ele, & commanded to remove the table, & used after the Monke, and men told hym that he was dede, for his wounde was broke in fender. When the King herd this tydyng he commanded for to traile, but al it was for night for his hely began so to swelle for the daye that he drak, that he dide withine 5 dayes after in the Castell of Newrk, and his body was yburyed at Wyndesore¹¹.

¹ Lincoln. Rapis. ² Swinestrad, or Swinhead. ³ took. ⁴ confessed by him. ⁵ to give him absolution.

⁶ waschyl, waschil or wasche, a Saxon phrase used on drinking healths, literally signifying your health; from thence the bowl used on this occasion was called a wasch-bowl. John being descended from the Saxon race of Kings, the Monke's address on this occasion was peculiarly flattering, and may be supposed very pleasing to the King.

⁷ A spit, or any sharp instrument. It is a French word.

⁸ The Infirmary. ⁹ Specially appointed.

¹⁰ According to Rapis, or Whymster, in the cathedral; and (says our Translator) with his image upon the tomb, still as he seen. It should seem from the dissertation on this reign, that Rapis had wrote Wyndesore, and it would be kind of any correspondent at the former city to settle this matter, as there is this remarkable agreement betwixt Rapis's account and the monkish Author.

Mr. Ussan, *Felling-Place, Berks.*

I If you will take the trouble to revise your Magazine for the year 1766, p. 135, you will find the second line in four of an epitaph, on an infant, that the words adopted by T. W. amongst others, To the Memory of Edward W., are, Esq. are unjustly attributed to Mrs. Carter. "The vain parade of monumental fame." I would not by any means detract from the praise due to that lady; but, I am compelled to say, if that line is to be found in any of her productions, she has borrowed it from your work, as I had the pleasure of transmitting the short epitaph to you, and it may be seen on a grave-stone in the Cloisters of the Cathedral church at Canterbury. F. A. PIGOTT.

See p. 53. Our correspondent is mistaken; the epitaph he mentions, though not in Mrs. Carter's poems, being undoubtedly by that lady. It is on master Hall, who was the son of a particular friend, 1740. East 1760.

38. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. No XXVII. Containing the History and Antiquities of the Archbishop's Palace of Lambeth, from its Foundation to the present Time. By Dr. Ducarel, F. R. and A. S. S. 4to.

THE contents of this Number are as follows: "Origin of the Name. " Ancient State of this Place. Since " the Norman Conquest. An Exchange of some Lands here between " the Bishop and Convent of Rochester " and Archbp. Baldwin, A. D. 1193; " and an Exchange of the Manor and " Church of Lambeth by the said Bishop and Convent with Archbishop " Hubert Walter, for the Manor of " Darent, A. D. 1297. The building " of the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth, and the gradual improvements " made to it by several Archbishops. " Dilapidations* at Lambeth Palace. " A more particular Account of the " chief Apartments in Lambeth Palace. " The Library. The Manuscript Library. Librarians †. The Garden " and Park. The Ferry-boat. Public " Acts and other remarkable Occurrences at Lambeth. Archbishops of " Canterbury who have departed this " Life at Lambeth. The Names of all " the Lodgings in Lambeth House, " with other Necessary Rooms, Temp. " Eliz. vel. Jac. I. Disposition of the " Pictures in August 1784. Abstract " of the Suit in the Court of Common " Pleas, in 1776, by which the Palace " of Lambeth was decreed to be extra-parochial. To which is added, AN " APPENDIX, containing several original instruments, additions," &c.—Some extracts shall be annexed, which, as they must be short, shall be curious.

* The lower library hath been lately much augmented, &c. By the noble legacy of Archbishop Beket, who had expended, in his lifetime, upwards of 2000*l.* in arranging and improving the manuscript library at Lambeth. This generous publick having observed, with concern, that this library had received no accessions since the death of Archbishop Tenison, made it his business to collect books

* No mention is made of any dilapidations subsequent to those paid by the executors of Archbishop Tenison. EDIT.

† Dr. Ducarel was appointed librarian by Archbishop Hutton, in 1757, in which office he has been continued by three succeeding Archbishops; and for his arrangement of the books, additional catalogue of the MSS. &c. the library and the publick are greatly indebted to him. EDIT.

in all languages, from most parts of Europe, at a very great expence, with a view of supplying these shelves; which he accordingly did, by leaving, at his death, out of his private library, all such books as were not in the archiepiscopal one before, which comprehended

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" In Plate VIII. are seen two remarkable fig-trees, nailed against the wall. These are of the white Marcelline, and still bear delicious fruit. Tradition says, they were planted by Cardinal Pole. They cover a surface of fifty feet in height, and forty in breadth. The circumference of the southernmost is 28 inches, of the other 22. On the south side of the building is another tree of the same age, but not seen in this view. Its circumference at bottom is 28 inches.

" The tradition relative to these trees is rendered extremely probable from many circumstances. Fig-trees were, it is generally

" " The newspapers of 1784 mentioned the death of a land-tortoise, at a gentleman's house near Wyham in Essex, which had been presented to his grandfather in 1605 by Admiral Sir John Lake."

allowed,

allowed, brought into England in the reign of Henry VIII.; and it seems not unlikely that Cardinal Pole, who had long resided in Italy, would be fond of cultivating those fruits to which he had been there accustomed. And to the objection arising from their great age it may be answered, that we do not well know how long a fig-tree will flourish, if properly cultivated. And, besides, there is a concurrent tradition of an older tree, and the following instances of two very ancient ones, the times of whose plantation are well ascertained.

"The first of these stands at Mitcham, in Surrey, in the garden of the manor house, formerly the private estate of Archbishop Cranmer, and now belonging to one of his descendants. It is likewise of the white sort, and is confidently asserted to have been planted by Archbp. Cranmer. Its branches are very low; but its stem, which measures 30 inches in girth, has every possible mark of great age.

"In the Dean's garden at Winchester there was also, in the year 1757, a very ancient fig-tree, whose fruit was of the small red sort. It was inclosed in a wooden frame, with a glass door and two windows on each side of it, for the admission of sun and air. The frame protected it from wind and rain.

"On the stone wall to which the tree was nailed there is a maitering, and several inscriptions in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages; one of them, in the latter, mentioning, that in the year 1623 King James the First, as is there said, 'tasted of the fruit of this fig-tree with great pleasure.' The other inscriptions were passages in the Old and New Testaments, all alluding to fig-trees. This tree has been suffered to parish, for want of necessary repairs to the frame-work.

"At Oxford, in the garden of the Regius Professor of Hebrew, is a fig-tree brought from the East, and planted by Dr. Pocock in the year 1648, which is at this day in a thriving condition. It bears a black fig.

"As the digression respecting these trees is a piece of horticultural history, it is hoped the reader will pardon its being here inserted."

To this work the abstract (or report) of the Yurt mentioned above is a valuable addition, as it contains many curious facts, cases, and arguments, that we do not remember to have seen so amply discussed. Mr. Serjeant Hill and Mr. Dunning were counsel for the archbishop; and Mr. Bearcroft and Mr. Serjeant Kemp, for the parish. And it should be recorded, that, "in conse-

quence of this verdict, the parish was "condemned in costs amounting to 150l. "which money was raised by an assessment on all the inhabitants, and paid "to Archbishop Cornwallis, who, a few "months after, very generously presented the whole sum to the parish, and "paid his solicitor's bill out of his own "pocket." On reading the above, we cannot help observing, that one of the principal arguments to prove the palace to be "in the parish" (weak as it is) was founded on an entry made by Alp. Secker ["a very exact and careful "man," (as Mr. Bearcroft styles him), "a man not likely to blunder and mistake, still less against himself, more "likely to mistake in any other cause "than where his own interest was concerned," &c.] in which those words were added. And though the late Archbishop did not use that phrase, he styled himself, when celebrating a marriage in his own chapel, "Frederick "Cant. Curate." And we cannot help wondering, that, on a former entry, in 1743, being mentioned as made by "Thomas Tanner, the Archbishop's "chaplain," Mr. Dunning should say, "who he was we don't at all know," as almost any clerical friend could have informed him, that he was Archbishop Potter's son-in-law, and is now the very respectable rector of Hadleigh, &c.

Portraits of the Author, Archbishop Chicheley, Bishops Gibson and Smallbroke, and Plans and Views of the Palace and Gardens, are inserted, one of the latter by Miss Hartley.

A few unnoticed errata we will beg leave to subjoin, for correction.

P. 9, l. ult. for "1109" r. "1209."

P. 42, note †, l. 1. } for "Dr. James
P. 81, l. 24. } "Bradford" read
"Dr. Samuel."

P. 68, l. 18, for "1686" r. "1696."

P. 92, l. 24, for "parish" r. "palace."

Append. p. 23, col. 2, l. 5, for "Orpington" r. "Aynestford."

39. *Sonnets and other Poems; with a Verification of the Six Bards of Ossian.* 8vo.

THIS Collection, which consists of XVI Sonnets, V Odes, some Translations of Horace, &c. besides the "Six "Bards," gives us a very favourable idea of the poetical abilities of this young bard, and shews that he has drunk deep of the Pierian spring of the best authors, Milton in particular. And every reader of taste, we doubt not, will be

"These particulars of the fig-trees are printed by Capt. Grise (to whom they were communicated by Dr. Ducarel in 1773) in his Account of Lambeth Palace."

be of the same opinion when he has perused them. Two specimens shall be inserted.

"SONNET XII.

To Miss M——, of N——.

Aug. 4, 1784.

"Sweet is the gleam of morn; and sweet on high
The wandering moon; with sweets all nature blest:
But most the virgin's beauty strikes the breast;
The tender voice, white neck, and full black eye
Drowsily sweet, like Sol through clouds; the dye,
That paints the cheek, by dark brown locks caress'd;
The slender form, that grace and ease invest,
Yet shrinking from the sight with modesty;
The manners form'd to shine in courts; yet meek,
And pleas'd with all, and wishing all to please,
Erupture; but when join'd in one they speak,
The Bard with joys unutterable seize:
Yet such he fear'd but in his dreams to seek,
Till Mary blest'd his gaze with living charms like these."

"VERSES inscribed in a Book, a Legacy to a very young Lady from an old Man, who had been a Servant in her Family, and died, aged 96, March 1781.

"When a few moons (Heaven grant the lot!)
have shed
Their rip'ning lustre o'er thine infant head,
And Shakespeare's page, my Lucy, shall unroll
To thy rapt sight the mirror of the soul;
There, 'mid his scenes with thousand colours fraught,
Old Adam shall exclaim thy wond'ring thought.
Such was the man who bade thy mother bear
This small memorial to thy future care:
From youth to age her grateful house he serv'd,
Nor from strict Virtue's path a moment swerv'd.
When life's dark winter, as it 'gan to lour,
Dimm'd his sight, and bound up every power
For active good, yet many a lengthen'd day
With meek content he smil'd beneath its sway;
And still with kindest thoughts his time beguild,
And blest the race, for whom he once had toil'd;
Till ninety years being past, in measure even,
He sail'd, with conscious triumph, up to Heaven."

If such are the "buds" of twenty-two, what may we not expect from the

"ripened fruits" of thirty, unless they should be blasted by the ungenial damps of the law, as the Aluses and Themis seldom long agree, and even a Yorke, a Blackstone, and a Browne, found it impossible to reconcile them!

40. *The History of the Race of Charles the First*
Charles the First
Edition, with
notes. By N
Esq. 2 Vols.

OF these then styled, tracts were published) Little, there except the ac has over the now to have because the produced (in not a single enlarged, and because the notes are not only more numerous, but contain great historical information on all the principal points of the French annals during the period of time here comprised.—Where the text is enlarged, or altered, or augmented, we cannot pretend to specify, as it is so throughout the whole work, and not in any one particular reign, or page, or place. The most material and important additions are, however, the notes, of which a great part are quite new: and those before printed are in general enlarged and improved. The reign of Henry III, the last of the family of Valois, is still wanting to complete the piece.

41. *The Knight and Friar. An Historic Tale.*
By Richard Paul Judrell, Esq. F. R. and
A. S. S. 4to.

THE original story of Sir Thomas Erpingham, &c. on which this tale is founded, may be seen in Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. III. pp. 647 and 648.

The moral of it, which, though the incidents are comic, seems intended to be serious, may be collected from the beginning, which, therefore, we will insert.

"When Guilt pursues the coward soul,
Vain is our flight from pole to pole.
O impotence of land and sea!
Poor sacrifice from mortal eyes!

Not Peru's Eastern can effrage
The mental fever's boiling rage;
Nor Eastern Poppy's opiate dream
Lull with oblivious Lethe's dream
For Asclepi's Conscience knows no sleep
In adamantine chains the mind.
Condemn'd unheard by Judge or Jury,
Or killing Theatre of Drury,
Lo! where the blood'ning culprit stands,
And tears to Heaven his pallid hands.
Before the darksome Strygian throne
Of his tremendous breast stone,
Drown'd by fear, or legal pelf,
He stamps the verdict—*Against Self*.
No Rhodantheus, though severe,
Could plunge an equal scorpion there;
Nor bloody Jefferies, nor Page †,
Though fir'd by Hell's vindictive rage,
With Pope and Solum of the quorum ‡,
Could thunder such a curse before 'em.
"Murder! O flagrant sin! no doubt,
Cries reverend Spintest, it will out;
But grace obtain'd, my spruce Divine,
I'll preach a tale worth ten of thine.
For ten, in Heywood's learned book,
Call'd *Goodwin*, please to look:

Mr. Jodrell, it should be added, thinks the prose relation (which is annexed) "exact and authentic." In that we cannot agree with him.

40. *An account of the Musical Performances in Westminster-Abbey, and The Pantheon, May 26, 27, 29, and June 3 and 5, 1784. In Commemoration of Handel.* By Charles Burney, Mus. D. F. R. S. 4th. (Concluded from p. 130.)

WE shall now give (as was proposed) some extracts from the Doctor's entertaining Life of Handel.

"His government of fingers was father-what despotic; for, upon Corelli's instantly refusing to sing his admirable air, *Passez Angine*, in *Osbo*, he told her, that he always knew she was a very *Droll*; but that he should now let her know, in his turn, that he was *Baruchah*, the *Prince of the Druth*. And then, taking her up by the waist, snore, if she did not immediately obey his orders, he would throw her out of the window." . . .

"When Handel went through Chester, in his way to Ireland, 1741, I was at the public school in that city, and very well remember seeing him smoke a pipe over a dish of coffee at the Exchange Coffee-house; for, being extremely curious to see so extraordinary a man, I watched him narrowly as long as he remained in Chester; which, on account of the wind being unfavourable for his embarking at Park-Ole, was several days. During this time, he applied to Mrs. Baker, the organist, my first music-master, to know whether there were any chorists in the cathedral, who could sing at *figé*, as he wished to prove some books that had been hastily transcribed, by trying the chorists, which he intended to perform in Ireland. Mr. Baker mentioned some of the most likely singers then in Chester, and, among the rest, a printer of the name of Janson, who had a good bass voice, and was one of the best musicians in the choir. At this time Harry Alcock, a good player, was the first violin at Chester, which was then a very musical place; for, besides public performances, Mr. Puckendary Prescott had a weekly concert, at which he was able to muster eighteen or twenty performers, gentlemen and professors. A time was fixed for this private rehearsal at the Golden Falcon, where Handel was quartered; but, alas! on trial of the chorus in the *Messiah*, and with his stripes we are beset, poor Janson, after repeated attempts, failed so egregiously, that Handel let loose his great bear upon him; and, after swearing in four or five languages, cried out in broken English, 'You schoun-trel! did not you tell me dat you could sing at *foite*?'—"Yes, Sir," says the printer, "and so I can; but not at *figé*." . . .

* "Pena autem vehemens, ac multis saevior illis,
Quas & Caudius gravis invenit aut Rhodamanthus,
Necesse dicque sonum gestare in pectore testem.

Juv. Sat. viii. v. 198."

† "Hard words or hanging, if your Judge be Page.

Poet, Horace's First Sat. Imit. v. 81."

‡ "The author does not here insinuate, that either Jefferies or Page were Roman Catholics, for, on the contrary, he knows that they were both Protestants; but the sentence implies, that the most severe Judges, of all ages and denominations, united, could not inflict a judgment equal to the remorse of Conscience."

§ How Thomas Heywood, who published his *Summum* in 1624, could introduce Nell Gwin, who flourished in Charles the Second's reign, or whether there is any other 'Gwin' as famous, the author should have informed us; and also what authority he has for the use of pistols in Henry the Fifth's reign. Epit.

"The

"The last lesson of Handel's personal attendance, and of his life, was remarkably successful. One of my friends, who was generally at the performance of each Oratorio that year, and who used to visit him, after it was over, in the treasurer of the theatre's office, says, that the money he used to take to his carriage of a night, though in gold and silver, was as likely to weigh him down, and throw him into a fever, as the copper-money of the painter Correggio, if he had had as far to carry it."...

"Sometimes I have heard him, as pleasantly as philosophically, console his friends, when, previous to the curtain being drawn up, they have lamented that the house was so empty, by saying, "Nevra moind; de moosic vill sound de petter."....

"A nobleman, still living, going one night to the Oratorio at Covent Garden, met Lord Chesterfield coming out of the theatre.— "What! my lord, are you dismissed? Is there no Oratorio to-night?"—"Yes," says his Lordship, "they are now performing; but I thought it best to retire, lest I should disturb the King in his privacies!"...

"Handel expired on Good Friday, April 23, (not the 14th, as was at first asserted,) 1759. He had most seriously and devoutly wished (as Dr. Warren, who attended him, remembers,) for several days before his death, that he might breathe his last on Good Friday, 'in hopes,' he said, 'of meeting his good God, his sweet Lord and Saviour, on the day of his resurrection,' meaning the third day, or the Easter Sunday following."....

"Besides seeing Handel myself at his own house in Brook Street, and at Carlston House, where he had rehearsals of his Oratorios, by meeting him at Mrs. Cibber's, and at Fraſi's, who was then my scholar, I acquired considerable knowledge of his private character and turn for humour. He was very fond of Mrs. Cibber, whose voice and manners had softened his severity for her want of musical knowledge. At her house, on a Sunday evening, he used to meet Quin, who, in spite of native roughness, was very fond of music. Yet the first time Mrs. Cibber prevailed on Handel to sit down to the harpsichord, while he was present, on which occasion I remember the great musician played the overture in *Siroe*, and delighted us all with the marvellous neatness with which he played the jig at the end of it, Quin, after Handel was gone, being asked by Mrs. Cibber, whether he did not think Mr. Handel had a charming hand? replied, "a-hand, Madam, you mistake, it's a foot." "Poh! poh!" says she, "has he not a fine finger?" "Toss, by G—, Madam." Indeed his hand was then so fat, that the knuckles, which usually appear convex, were like those of a child, dented or dimpled in, GENT. MAG. March, 1786.

so as to be rendered concave; however, his touch was so smooth, and the tone of the instrument so much cherished, that his fingers seemed to glow to the keys. They were so curved and compact, when he played, that no motion, and scarcely the fingers themselves, could be discovered."....

"Handel wore an enormous white wig, and when things went well at the Oratorio, it had a certain nod, or vibration, which manifested his pleasure and satisfaction. Without it, nice observers were certain that he was out of humour."....

"If the maids of honour, or any other female attendants, talked during the performance at Carlton House, I fear that our modern Timotheas not only swore, but called names; yet, at such times, the Princess of Wales, with her accustomed mildness and benignity, used to say, "Hush! hush! Handel's in a passion."....

"His general look was somewhat heavy and sour; but when he did smile, it was his fire, the sun, breaking out of a black cloud. There was a sudden flash of intelligence, wit, and good humour, beaming in his countenance, which I hardly ever saw in any other."....

"He died worth upwards of 20,000*l.* which, except 1000*l.* to the fund for decayed musicians and their families, he chiefly bequeathed to his relations on the continent."

One or two passages from Count Benincasa's letter (mentioned before) are too flattering to our nation to be omitted.

"To honour, in this manner, the memory of an author, who has signalised himself so much in the divine art of music, though [he was] a foreigner; an author, who had the merit of breaking up new ground, and sowing it with the immortal seeds of knowledge and genius, which time, and the limits assigned by nature [to every inventor, however astonishing he may be, did not allow him to carry] to their present degree of perfection, is an event the most honourable to that nation, which renders such public and disinterested justice to the simple and silent merit of an illustrious mortal, who is now no more. Why did not his shade hover round his portrait, and enjoy the triumph?"

"I shall long have before my eyes that temple whose pointed vaults ascend to heaven, that numerous and select crowd of the beautiful and wealthy inhabitants of the first city in the universe; the interesting sight of a Royal Family, whose beauty charms every eye, and whose goodness captivates every heart, and that prodigious orchestra, which never before existed on earth, and which, by

"The portrait of Handel was placed in the front of the orchestra."

its

its admirable arrangement, seemed, like their daughter Music, to descend from the skies."

We have taken the liberty, in a few instances, to make the translation more close to the original.

This work, we may add, is embellished with seven plates, representing the medal struck and worn on the occasion, Handel's monument in the Abbey, the three tickets of admission, and two perspective views, 1. of the gallery prepared for their Majesties, &c. and 2. of the orchestra and performers, all (but one*) extremely well drawn by Mr. E. F. Burney (a nephew of the Doctor), and engraved by Bartolozzi, Delatré, Sherwin, Spilsbury, and Collyer.

43. *Oberon, Une Poème, heroi-comique. Traduite d'Allemand de M. Wieland. Par M. de Boaton. Berlin.*

TO the brief account we gave of this celebrated German poem in our last volume, p. 837, we will now add a sketch of the subject.

Huon, heir to Guyenne, sets out for Paris, to do homage for his dukedom to Charlemagne, but is intercepted, in his way, by the Baron of Hohenblat, who had long been his enemy, accompanied by Sharlot, a son of the Emperor. Huon defends himself, kills Sharlot, without knowing him, and proceeds to the palace. Soon after, the Baron arrives, with the corpse of Sharlot, and accuses Huon of the murder. Huon vindicates himself, and recriminates on the Baron. A trial by single combat ensues, in which Huon kills his adversary. Charles, still inexorable, consents to pardon him only on these terms: that he should go to Bagdad; approach the Caliph, while he is seated at a royal banquet, smite off the head of him that sits on his left hand, kiss twice her who sits on his right, and then ask of the Caliph himself four of his hinder teeth and a lock of his grey beard, as a present to the Emperor. This, in a fit of frenzy, Huon undertakes; receives a blessing from the Pope, his uncle; goes on a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre; and from thence sets out for Bagdad. In his way thither, passing Mount Lebanon, he finds Sherasmin, an old, faithful follower of his father, who becomes his attendant and squire, and to whom he relates the occasion of his journey,

* Viz. the third ticket, which was painted by R. Smak, R. A.

which is thus disclosed to the reader. Soon after, they enter an enchanted forest, the residence of OBERON, King of the Fairies, who appears to them, takes Huon under his protection, and gives him a magic cap and a bugle horn, with a strict injunction to be upon his guard against every weakness, as, the moment he gives way to that, he loses the favour of OBERON. Huon then meets a prince of Lebanon, delivers his bride from a giant, who had stolen a ring from OBERON, gets possession of this ring without knowing its virtues, and kills the giant. He next sees, in a dream, Retzia, the Caliph's daughter (converted and baptised afterwards by the name of Amanda), with whom he falls passionately in love. She is equally enamoured of him. Huon and Sherasmin arrive at Bagdad, and meet with an old woman, who lodges them the first night. She proves to be mother to Fatme, Retzia's nurse. By her means Retzia and Huon have an account of each other's dreams, and, recognising each other by the old dame's description, conceive hopes of those dreams being realised. The next day had been fixed, by the Caliph, for the celebration of his daughter's nuptials with Babeken, a prince of Drusia, whom she detests. The Caliph is seated at the nuptial banquet, in all his state, with Retzia on his right hand, and Babeken on his left, when Huon enters the palace, approaches the Caliph, beheads Babeken, salutes Retzia twice, puts on her finger the ring of OBERON, as a pledge of his honourable love, requests of the Caliph four of his hinder teeth and a lock of his grey beard, and, by the assistance of OBERON and the horn, gains his request, and carries Retzia off, attended by Fatme, her nurse. OBERON gives, this second time, a more explicit admonition, enjoining Huon to treat Retzia no otherwise than his sister, till the Pope's benediction shall have sanctified their union. They embark. Huon makes the best resolutions, and adheres to them strictly at first. As trusty Sherasmin keeps a strict eye upon the lovers, his presence becomes irksome; an occasion offering, Huon sends him, on a frivolous pretence, to Paris, and at length, surprised and overcome by passion, yields to its dictates. The cap and horn instantly vanish. A dreadful storm arises. The captain, after struggling with it in vain, attributes it to the wrath of Heaven directed against some guilty wretch

wretch on board, and makes them all cast lots to discover him. The lot falls upon Huon, and he, like another Jonah, is condemned to be thrown into the sea. Retzia clasps him in her arms, and leaps into the sea with him. The unknown virtue of the ring saves them. They float to the strand of a desert island, where they pass some months in great want and misery. At length, Huon climbing some rocks, which he till then had thought inaccessible, finds a fertile spot and the cell of a hermit, into which he receives them, inculcating resignation to their fate, and penitence for their fault. They pass a considerable time in this delightful retreat. By the assistance of Titania, Queen of the Fairies, a little Huonnet comes into the world. At length the hermit dies. Titania, foreseeing evil at hand, steals Huonnet away, and gives him to her nymphs, to be educated in her immortal bowers. His parents, wandering in quest of him, separate near the shore, where a Tunisian galley happens to be watering. The Moors see Retzia, seize her, and force her on board their vessel, in spite of the efforts of Huon, who, hearing her cries, runs to her assistance. He is overpowered by numbers. They strip him, tie him hand and foot to a tree, and set sail for Tunis. When they are near their port, Titania raises a storm, strikes the ship with lightning, and drowns all the crew. Retzia floats miraculously to the shore, just at the foot of a terrace of the royal gardens. Almanzor, King of Tunis, happens to be walking there; sees her, falls violently in love with her, and lodges her, with every mark of respect, in an apartment in the palace of Almanfari, his queen. Mean time, Fatme, left unprotected in the ship from which Huon and Retzia had leaped into the sea, has been sold for a slave by the treachery of the captain, and bought by old Ibrahim, Almanzor's chief gardener. Sherafmin, when within sight of Paris, beginning to consider that he was sent on a frivolous errand, had turned short, and set out to meet his master at Rome. Not finding him there, he had wandered about the world in quest of him. He passes one day by the gardener's door at Tunis, sees Fatme, hears her story, and being totally at a loss how to proceed, hires himself as a day-labourer to Ibrahim. Huon, after remaining some time bound to the tree, is loosed by one of OBERON's spirits, who conveys him

likewise to the door of Ibrahim. There Sherafmin finds him. He hears the story of the beautiful stranger received the night before into the queen's apartment; he suspects her to be his Retzia, and with this hope prevails on Ibrahim to adopt him as his nephew, and permit him to work in the gardens of the Seraglio, under the name of Hassan. Almanfari accidentally sees him there, and conceives a violent passion for him. Fatme undertakes to convey to Amanda [Retzia] from Huon an Eastern billet-doux; this, by a mistake, falls into the hands of Almanfari, who receives it as for herself, and immediately makes an assignation with Hassan, which he, believing this answer to come from his Amanda, punctually keeps. Here Almanfari practises all the arts of seduction, but in vain. Retzia resists Almanzor with equal constancy. Almanfari makes a second attempt upon Huon, but with no greater success; when being surprised by Almanzor, she accuses Hassan, who, in consequence, is condemned to be burnt alive the next day. Almanfari visits Hassan in prison, offers him liberty, and, by her means, the crown of Tunis, if he will return her love. This he rejects with disdain. Almanzor, in like manner, offers Retzia his hand and the throne, which she rejects with equal disdain; and being informed, by Fatme, of the dreadful situation of her Huon, she flies to Almanzor to beg his life. Her agitation and zeal in the cause of Hassan surprise and pique Almanzor. He refuses, she still intreats, and, when interrogated by the King, avows the relation she bears to Hassan, and her resolution to share his fate. At length, Almanzor, incensed, condemns her to be burnt with Hassan. The lovers are brought out, bound to the stake, and the fire kindled; when, their probation being now completed, and their constancy tried to the utmost, Titania extinguishes the flames. Huon finds the horn again at his side, by the aid of which, and that of the King and Queen of the Fairies, Huon, Retzia, Sherafmin, and Fatme are miraculously conveyed to Paris. There Retzia receives Huonnet from Titania. Huon presents his bride and casket, with the teeth and beard of the Caliph, to Charlemagne, whose anger, at length, gives place to admiration and esteem.

It may be necessary to add a few words on the machinery of this poem.

It is founded on the story of *January and May*, altered by Chaucer from Boccaccio, and modernised by Pope from Chaucer. Oberon and Titania are witnesses to the scene of the pear-tree; he, incensed at the impudence of May, restores January to his sight; she instantly puts an excuse into the mouth of May, which January believes rather than his own eyes. Oberon, provoked, swears an irrevocable oath to Titania, that he will never see her more till one faithful woman re-establish the credit of her sex. Oberon's resentment subsides, but he and his queen are still severed by this fatal oath; till at length, thinking they have discovered, in Huon and Retzia, the faithful pair whose constancy will annul it, the Fairy sovereigns deeply interest themselves in all that concerns them. The tale itself of *January and May* is interwoven in the work, and is put into the mouth of Sherafmin, who, far from suspecting its immediate connection with the adventures of his Knight, relates it as a pleasant story to amuse and divert the lovers. The cup, given by Oberon to Huon, has a never-failing supply of liquor. The horn, if blown gently, sets all those who hear it, and are not perfectly good and true, into an involuntary fit of dancing; if blown louder, it brings Oberon to the place. The ridiculous scenes produced by this horn are perhaps too nearly allied to the burlesque. Though the poem be written professedly in a comic strain, the author has strictly observed the rules of decency, and managed more than one delicate passage with so much art as not to offend the nicest ear. A good translation of it into English, we need not add, is much to be wished, though perhaps scarce to be expected.

44. *An Apology for the Life of George Anne Bellamy, late of Covent Garden Theatre. Written by herself. To which is annexed, Her original Letter to John Calcraft, Esq. advertised to be published in October, 1767, but which was then violently suppressed.* 5 Vols. 8vo.

UNHAPPY the Life that needs an Apology! But such is the phrase which, borrowed originally from the primitive defenders of Christianity, has of late been perverted and prostituted to the uses of the stage and the stews. Mrs. Bellamy's mother (she tells us) was the daughter of an eminent farmer and hop-planter at Maidstone in Kent, named Seal, a Quaker, who was also proprietor of Mount

Sion at Tunbridge-Well, to which his widow removed soon after his death, and let her houses furnished. She then married Mr. Busby, a builder, who unexpectedly failing, and no fortune having been secured to her daughter, or settled on herself, they were both left destitute. Mrs. Godfrey, however, sister to the great Duke of Marlborough (see the extracts), who had in her service a daughter of Mr. Busby by a former wife, placed Miss Seal at a boarding school in Queen Square, from whence, at the age of fourteen, she was seduced and kept at Somerset-House by the late Lord Tyrawley, till he married, for convenience, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Blessington. Indignant as his mistress was at first, she followed him to Lisbon, on his going thither in a public character; but there, finding him attached to a Donna Anna, the same indignation made her accept the hand of a Captain Bellamy, whom she accompanied to Ireland, where being delivered of our heroine on St. George's day, 1733, (therefore named *George*, we suppose,) some months too soon for him to be her father, he immediately left the kingdom, and never more saw either mother or child. The sententious morality of our apologist here fails most egregiously, nor can she, by any means, reconcile us to such a flagrant breach, not only of virtue, but common honesty. By the directions of Lord Tyrawley, her real father, she was taken from her mother soon after her birth, and put to nurse, and at four years old was sent, with a Miss Frazer, to the Ursulines at Bologna, for education. Thus she was bred a Roman Catholic, though her mother was first a Quaker, and then a Methodist. The latter was then on Covent-Garden stage. At eleven, Miss B. was recalled to England, and lived with her noble father, till, on his going ambassador to Russia, her mother (then imprudently married again to a Mr. Walter, though it is not said when Capt. Bellamy died,) prevailed with her to come and reside with her. This occasioned her being renounced by Lord T., who, in consequence, withdrew her allowance. Meeting, at Twickenham, with Mrs. Woffington, Miss B. was induced to act privately, at Kingston, *Andromache* in the *Distressed Mother*, with her and Mr. Garrick. &c. and afterwards *Othello*, at Mr. Rich's, with his daughters, and being accidentally overheard.

overheard by Mr. R, he introduced her on his stage at the age of 14 in the character of Monimia, in which she succeeded (she says) at last beyond expectation, so as to conquer even the prejudices of Mr. Quin. Her favours from the great, and theatrical anecdotes, we shall pass over, till being pursued by Lord Byron, a friend of his, an "ignoble Earl," unnamed, took her by force to his house, and afterwards placed her in a lodging. What ensued we are not told, save that her character seemed, from this time, blasted; though it does not appear that she saw Lord B, and though she avows her innocence. But her own brother, who accompanied the Earl to her lodgings, could not be convinced of this. Her mother too was inveterate, and her health being much impaired, she went to Braintree, in Essex, to some female Quaker relations of her mother, where passing, by her dress, for "a wet Quaker," (as the phrase is,) she captivated, and would probably have married, an honest apothecary of the same persuasion, had not her name and theatrical connection been unwittingly betrayed by "the well-known Zachary Moore." The indignation, and also jealousy, of her female cousin, her leaving the country, her mother's reconciliation to her, their enlisting with Mr. Sheridan at Dublin Theatre, her campaign there with Garrick, &c. in 1746, and afterwards at Covent-Garden, her being again restored to the favour of Lord Tyrawley, his displeasure at her refusing Mr. Crump, an Irish linen merchant, for a husband, and her accepting Mr. Metnam for a gallant, &c. are incidents on which we will not dwell, further than to say that the latter gentleman (now Sir George Montgomery) took her, "nothing loth," ("neither sorry or offended," are her own words,) from the theatre, when the audience were expecting her in the 5th act of "The Provoked Wife," as Lady Fanshul, and that, after she had borne him a son, she discarded him for a mad, jealous freak, in consequence of a rash vow of which she seemed ever afterwards to have repented, and accepted the offers of the late Mr. Calcraft, whom she despised, and could never love, by whom she had a daughter, to whom "Lady Caroline Fox, Lady Tyrawley, and Mr. Fox," stood sponsors in person." Her theatrical engagements at Covent-Garden, however, still continued, (refusing the

offers of Mr. Garrick,) from which, and her benefit, the amount of her income, she says, was larger than Mr. Calcraft's. With Mrs. Cibber, her rival Juliet, she was on the most friendly terms; but she and Mrs. Woffington (the Rival Queens) were continually squabbling and almost fighting, and one of their affrays occasioned Foote's little piece, "The Green-Room Squabble," &c. After this, they never spoke till Mrs. W. desired to ask her pardon, for an intentional injury, on her death-bed. But here we must at present drop the curtain, after adding, by way of epilogue, a few extracts, and will resume the historical part of the three remaining acts, or volumes, in our next, first observing, that the Life of this heroine, a continued course, as it seems, of vice, folly, and extravagance, by the distresses in which it involved her, and the remorse which it now must occasion, may afford an useful lesson to the young and giddy of her own sex, especially to those who are so unfortunate as to tread the slippery boards of a theatre; though the candid will make great allowance for such a wretched birth and education (if so it may be called,) and the miserable example of such blind guides as her parents.

"Among the many persons of quality who occupied occasionally my grandmother's houses, was the Honourable Mrs. Godfrey, mistress of the Jewel Office, and sister to the great Duke of Marlborough. With this lady a daughter of Mr. Busby's, by a former marriage, lived as her own attendant; and so great an esteem had she contracted, during her residence at Tonbridge, for my grandmother, and fondness for my mother, that she offered to bring up the latter, and have her educated, in every respect, the same as her own daughter, Miss Godfrey. My grandmother, however, having at this time no reason to doubt but that her child was amply provided for, politely declined the offer, but agreed, that upon Mrs. Godfrey's return to town for the winter, she should accompany, and spend three or four months with her.

"That season being now come, Mrs. Godfrey set out for London; and, upon her arrival, heard that her noble brother was given over by his physicians. But having been, for some time, at variance with the Duchess, on account of her exposing, though in a state of second childhood, the man who had rendered himself so famous, an imprudence which deservedly gave offence to Mrs. God-

* This lady had no title to this appellation, her father, Sir Winston Churchill, being only a knight. EDIT.

frey, she had not the satisfaction of seeing him before he died. Here I must add, that the Duchess of Marlborough, much to her discredit, used to take the Duke with her in the coach, whenever she went abroad, even upon the most trivial occasions; exhibiting, as a public spectacle, the hero who had lately kept nations in awe, and whose talents in the cabinet were equal to his valour and military knowledge in the field. — Good heavens! such a ruin must surely have excited the most poignant grief even in the most unfeeling breast.

“Mrs. Godfrey was prevented, by this disagreement, from paying a visit herself at Marlborough-house, to condole with her sister-in-law on the loss their family and the nation had sustained. Having, however, an inclination to know how things were conducted there, she sent her woman, Mr. Busby’s daughter, to make what enquiries she could; and the latter, overcome by the importunities of her little step-sister, who had attended Mrs. Godfrey to town, as proposed, was accompanied by her to see the remains of the Duke lie in state.

“When they arrived at the gate of Marlborough-house, they found it open, but, to their infinite surprise, met not a living creature during their passage to the room in which the body was deposited. So totally was this incomparable man neglected in the last stage of his mortal exhibition, that not a single attendant, or one glimmering taper, remained about him as tokens of respectful attention. My mother and her companion were obliged to the day-light alone for the faint view they obtained of the funeral decorations.

“The melancholy and disrespectful scene she had been just witness to was no sooner described to Mrs. Godfrey by her woman, than it had such an effect upon her as to occasion a long and severe illness, which at length reduced her to such a state that, had she experienced the same neglectful treatment her brother had done, she must have been buried alive: for one Sunday, fancying herself better than she had been for some time, and able to go to chapel, as she was dressing for that purpose, she suddenly fell down to all appearance dead.

“The screams of her woman and my mother brought Col. Godfrey into the room, who, having probably seen instances of persons remaining in a state of insensibility for a considerable time, and afterwards recovering, directed that his lady should be immediately put into bed, and that two persons should constantly continue with her, till indubitable symptoms appeared of her decease. The consequences proved with how much judgement the Colonel had acted. Notwithstanding the opinion of the physicians, who all declared that the breath of life was irrecoverably departed, and in opposition to the solicitations of his friends to have the body

interred, he continued resolute in his determination till the Sunday following, when, exactly at the same hour on which the change had happened, signs appeared of returning sensibility. So punctual was Nature in her operations upon this singular occasion, that Mrs. Godfrey awoke from her trance just as the chapel bell was once more ringing, which so perfectly eradicated from her memory every trace of her insensibility, that she blamed her attendants for not awaking her in time to go to church, as she had proposed to do. Col. Godfrey, whose tenderness to his lady was unremitted, taking advantage of this incident, prudently gave orders that she should by no means be made acquainted with what had happened, lest it should make a melancholy impression on her mind. And I believe, to the day of her death, she remained ignorant of it.”....

“I cannot here help taking notice of one instance, among many, of Mr. Fox’s fondness for his son, who justly makes so conspicuous a figure in the political annals of the present times. The wall at the bottom of the lawn before Holland-house being to be taken down, and iron pallisades put up in its room, that the passengers on the road might have a better view of that fine antique building, it was necessary to make use of gunpowder to precipitate the work. Mr Fox had promised Master Charles that he should be present when the explosion took place. But finding the workmen had completed the fall of the wall without giving him notice, he ordered it to be rebuilt, and when it was thoroughly cemented, had it blown up again, in order to keep his word with his son. He at the same time recommended it to those about him never, upon any account, to be guilty of a breach of promise to children, as, by doing so, they instilled into them an indifference with regard to the observance of their own promises when they arrived at years of maturity.”....

Mr. Fox, in another place, is styled “one of the tenderest husbands, too indulgent a father, the best of masters, and the warmest and most attached of friends.” Of his generosity and compassion some striking instances are recorded; and his transactions with his steward and Ayliffe are set, we are told, in a true light. See p. 174.

We will also add her account of “the well-known *Zachary Moore*” [mentioned above], as distinguished for “his misfortunes as his dissipation.”

“This gentleman had once been possessed of an income of £.25,000 per annum. But not being endowed with a proportionable share of prudence, he found himself at length reduced, through his own extravagance, and the chicanery of his steward, to the most humiliating necessity. And what is very extraordinary,

extraordinary, the wretch, who had thus juggled him out of a princely fortune, had the audacity to propose to him to take his daughter to wife; on which condition he would agree to return him back the whole of the estate he had deprived him of. Mr. Moore nobly, in my opinion, rejected the disgraceful offer. The generality of his acquaintance, however, notwithstanding they could not but admire his magnanimity upon the occasion, blamed an imprudence in consequence of which he was necessitated, at forty years of age, to accept of an ensigncy in a regiment that was ordered to Gibraltar." . . .

"General Braddock, to whom I had been known from my infancy, and who was particularly fond of me, the evening before his departure for America supped with me, accompanied by his two aides-de-camp, Major Burton and Capt. Orme. Before we parted, the General told me he should never see me more; for he was going, with a handful of men, to conquer whole nations; and to do this they must cut their way through unknown woods. He produced a map of the country, saying, at the same time, "Dear Pop, we are sent like sacrifices to the altar." The event of the expedition too fatally verified the General's expectations. — On going away, he put into my hands a paper, which proved to be his will. As he did not doubt my being married to Mr. Calcraft, from his apparent fondness for me, from the alteration in my behaviour, and from the preference I had given to him before Mr. Metham, he had made him his sole executor, leaving me only the plate which he had received as the usual perquisite from government on his nomination." — The death of this second father (as she calls him) we are afterwards told, threw her into a fever.

Dr. Francis is twice styled "the reputed translator of Horace;" and this, in a note, is thus explained: "I have been creditably informed, that this translation was the production of Mr. Duncombe." But this lady should be informed, that these two translations are totally different, and that Dr. Francis (as is well known to his scholars) certainly translated Horace as much as "Garth wrote his own Dispensary." — This mistake probably arises from his having been assisted by a "Dr. Dunkin" of Ireland. His Constantine failing on the stage, our heroine, his "Empress Fulvia," introduced him, she says, to Mr. Fox, who invited him to breakfast the next day with saying, "Well! Doctor, who knows but your damnation as a play-wright may be the means of your promotion as a divine?" She might have added, "And so it was." For Dr. F., after going chaplain to the

staff with Gen. Braddock, succeeded Bishop Green, in 1762, by Mr. Fox's means, in the valuable rectory of Barrow. — The late Dr. Best (who supplied Mrs. B. with poultry, &c. at Holwood Hill) and his living, Keston, are, by another mistake, changed into "Betts" and "Caston."

45. *Observations on an extraordinary Case of a ruptured Uterus.* By Andrew Douglas, M.D. Member of the College of Physicians, London, &c. &c.

A RUPTURE of the gravid uterus has always been thought highly dangerous, but that it is not necessarily fatal appears from the case here related, the recovery of Mrs. Manning, of Denzil Street, Clare Market, where the membranes had been ruptured eight hours when Dr. Douglas first saw her, Sept. 12, 1784. The woman appearing *in extremis* the same evening, the uterus seeming to have been ruptured transversely, he determined on immediate delivery, which was happily effected by extracting the foetus and secundinae through the rupture by the natural passage, and, after many alarming symptoms, by slow degrees she was so far recovered, on the 27th, as to be able to walk to the Doctor's house in Bedford Street, Bedford Square, and from that time to the present, Jan. 10, 1785, she has continued well.

So unusual an event as recovery in such an instance led our practitioner to think it was equally criminal either to give up such a case as hopeless, and do nothing; or to consign the patient to a certain death, by means of a cruel operation."

To strengthen his opinion by collateral supports, he has abstracted XV Cases from medical writers, and the information of his friends, which, he thinks, "will give additional weight to his conclusions," though in three of these cases only the patients recovered. On these Dr. D. makes several scientific and humane observations, and among them the following: "A rupture of the gravid uterus is, confessedly, a case which the experience of the past and of the present time has rendered almost hopeless. Yet it might be worth enquiring, whether the recovery would have been so very rare, had we not so generally given way to an almost criminal despondency. The case I have related is decisive as to

"the

“the possibility of recovery; and the
 “other histories which I have cited,
 “though not so conclusive as I could
 “wish, contain, each of them, some
 “circumstance which ought to encour-
 “age us to try, in future what imme-
 “diate delivery may be able to effect;
 “since it does not appear that any thing
 “has hitherto been gained by a con-
 “trary conduct.” And, after obviating
 the objections that may be made to im-
 mediate delivery, shewing “how little
 “relief is to be expected from any
 “power which we can suppose the con-
 “stitution to have over a foetus, in
 “such circumstances” as he describes,
 and pointing out “the pernicious effects
 “which its remaining in the abdomen
 “must inevitably produce,” he thinks
 these conclusions may be admitted:

“1. That, in a rupture of the gravid
 “uterus, which has even allowed a
 “foetus to pass into the cavity of the
 “abdomen, the case is not to be confi-
 “dered as absolutely hopeless.

“2. That the danger of such a case
 “is as much, in consequence of the in-
 “jury which the viscera sustain from
 “the child remaining in the cavity of
 “the abdomen, as from that which is
 “done to the uterus itself.

“3. That the danger will generally
 “be in proportion to the time the child
 “is suffered to remain among the vis-
 “cera, and to the susceptibility of irri-
 “tation which prevails in the constitu-
 “tion of the patient at the time.

“4. That delivery affords the only
 “prospect of recovery to the patient,
 “and should therefore be effected as
 “soon as circumstances will permit.”

At the same time he allows that, “in
 “a case of such complicated danger,
 “circumstances will frequently arise
 “which will baffle all reasoning from
 “general principles.”—“It is a matter
 “of some comfort,” he adds, “that,
 “amidst such accumulated danger,
 “there still remains a possibility of the
 “patient’s recovery; and as that seems
 “in a great measure to depend on the
 “speedy removal of the child from
 “among the viscera, it is a point of the
 “highest importance to be able early
 “and certainly to determine, that the
 “accident has really happened.” With
 this laudable view this pamphlet was
 written, and these cases and circum-
 stances collected, which, we hope, (in
 the Doctor’s words) will induce the fa-
 culty to “discard the melancholy ap-
 “prehensions” that they have hitherto

indulged, and “to cherish the hope of
 “a more favourable event.”

46. *Symptomatology*. By John Berkenhout,
 M. D. 8vo.

THOUGH the author prefers “the
 “practice of old women, because they
 “do not sport with edged tools,” to
 “the present established practice of
 “physic in England,” he dedicates his
 work “To each individual Apothecary
 “in England,” as they “precede the
 “physician both in time and import-
 “ance,” and in every thing but rank,
 as “the life of every individual in
 “England is in the hands of some apo-
 “thecary,” &c. He insists, therefore,
 that “every gentleman of their profes-
 “sion should explore every possible
 “source of information,” should be ac-
 quainted with Latin, Greek, Arabic,
 Italian, French, and German, and also
 with the sciences of Anatomy, Che-
 mistry, Botany, Physiology*, Patho-
 logy, Theory and Practice of Physic.
 “But, as it may be inconvenient for
 “them to reside, in their present situa-
 “tion, at some university, where they
 “are taught to prevent, in some de-
 “gree, the fatal consequences of their
 “mistaking one disease for another,”
 Dr. Berkenhout has “collected,” he tells
 them, “from his common-place book,
 “this concise system of Symptomatology,
 “by which they are enabled to investigate
 “every disease incident to the human
 “body,” and has added “an English
 “translation of the nosological denom-
 “nation of each class, order, and genus,
 “(according to Dr. Cullen’s system,) and
 “every genus in the class and order to
 “which it belongs.”—“Every thing
 “(he adds) in Hippocrates worth re-
 “membering, and some predictions
 “from Galen and other ancient phys-
 “cians, is comprehended” in these
 pages.—“The symptoms without au-
 “thority” are from his own recollec-
 tion.—Whether the gentlemen whom
 the Doctor addresses will think them-
 selves most obliged or affronted, time
 must shew. They will probably avail
 themselves of his book, and inveigh
 against the author.—As a specimen we
 will add one article.

“SCURFINESS (com.) after delirium gene-
 rally fatal. Hipp. Epid. III. Ast. Pass.

with distortion of the eyes
 bad. Hipp. Præd. I. 85.

* Mispelt “Physiology.”

“SLEEPINESS

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. II.

*Debates in the present Session of Parliament,
continued from p. 143.*

Wednesday 9.

MR. *Burke* rose, and after enlarging, as usual, on the mal-administration of justice in India, called for two papers to be read, containing charges against two persons in high official stations [Gov. Hastings and Sir Elijah Impey], on which he meant to ground a motion; but meeting with some opposition from Mr. H. Dundas, said, he would defer his motion till the house should be more at leisure to attend to it.

The Newfoundland bill (see p. 141.) was then brought forward; read a second time, and ordered to be committed. And the order of the day being called for,

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* rose, and, in a very able speech, remarked upon the evidence of yesterday (see p. 143.), which, he said, of itself spoke forcibly to the fact.—The present question was nearly connected with the privileges of the House, and the rights of representation. The conduct of the H. Bailiff of Westminster was, therefore, first to be considered—how far he had obeyed the writ of the crown, and conformed himself to the forms of the House. His Majesty had appointed a time and a place for the meeting of his parliament, and a precept for that purpose had been issued, the departure from which was certainly censurable. The nature of the precept, and the importance of fulfilling it, were well known; but notwithstanding, on reading over the evidence, it would appear, that, instead of obeying, the H. B. had proceeded on his own authority to re-examine votes, which he had examined before; and that too upon their word only, though, in the former case, if he had doubted, he might have examined them upon oath. But this was not all. He had set the laws, and the court established by law for trying elections and reforming the abuses of returning officers, at defiance; and had constituted a new court unknown to the laws, which, having no authority to punish, was incompetent to the purpose for which it was established. Mr. Grenville's bill was framed on just and constitutional principles, and intended to narrow the power of returning officers, that elections might not be protracted for years, as in the present case; nor, if unduly made, remain undecided for any length of time. Much has been said as to the conscience of the High Bailiff, and it has been thought expedient that he should have time to make up his mind before he should make his return; and that, as there had been a precedent of a scrutiny having been granted, he should have been careful that his scrutiny did not supersede the writ. The latter came to him from the highest authority; the former had only the sanction of one branch of the legislature, which, however respectable, was not to be

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held in competition with that in which the three were combined. In proof of this, the H. B. being asked, if the authority of the House was withdrawn, under what authority he would then act, his answer was, he knew of none. Hence it is evident, beyond contradiction, that the House have now upon them the whole weight of the scrutiny, and are become a new power in the constitution, under which a returning officer dares to act in opposition to the known and established laws. He begged the House maturely to consider the consequence. Already has this scrutiny continued 8 months; and, proceeding upon the same plan, must of course continue 24 months longer, and all this while the city of Westminster must remain unrepresented. This was so glaring a violation of the rights of the electors, as must reflect disgrace on the dignity of the House, and for that reason he should move once more the resolution he had moved before, "That the H. B. be now directed forthwith to make a return," &c. (See the motion at large, p. 152.)

Mr. *Peabam* seconded the motion, and was very severe on the conduct of the High Bailiff, which, he said, should excite the highest resentment of that House. If a returning officer should delay the return of a writ, an attachment would issue against him. On the due meeting of parliament the rights of the people depended; and, if that by any fraudulent means might be evaded, or impeded, the constitution would at once be dissolved, and we should no longer be a free people. If in one instance the prerogative were suffered to prevail, it might in many; he therefore was for pursuing decisive measures, by enjoining the High Bailiff to make his return, and inflicting upon him exemplary punishment for his unprecedented presumption.

Lord *Mulgrave* remarked, that, with respect to common law, which derived its origin from a much earlier period than the law of parliament, he did not see the use of introducing it on the present occasion, any more than the statute law where the common were silent. And as it was allowed that scrutinies had been granted, and were truly consistent with reason, good policy, and parliamentary usage, he could not see the danger to the constitution, which the Hon. Gentlemen who had spoken before him were so apprehensive of. His Lordship adverted to the delays thrown in the way of the scrutiny by long speeches, cross-examinations, and frivolous objections; and he anticipated the arguments which the Rt. Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Fox] would no doubt endeavour, by his powerful eloquence and numerous friends, to impress upon the House, of "his grievous sufferings, and the sufferings of the electors of Westminster, by the exercise of a right, which had already been represented as contrary to the known laws of the land, and that militated even against the constitution itself." Any thing and every thing, his

Lordship said, would serve the Right Hon. Gentleman for subjects of popular declamation; and as he had the power of perverting the sense of the most opposite truths, to serve his own purposes, every one knew he did not want the inclination to exaggerate his imaginary grievances, in order, if possible, to interest the whole nation in his cause. He trusted, however, that the House were not to be moved with empty unmeaning sounds; but that they would act with consistency and firmness; and not one day begin a business, by way of experiment, which the next, without having patience to see it folly tried, they would pronounce absurd and impracticable. His Lordship, after one of the most elaborate speeches he ever made, concluded with moving an amendment, which, except the word "That" at the beginning, had nothing in connection with the former motion of Mr. Welbore Ellis; which the reader will see by comparing them in p. 153 of last Magazine.

Mr. *Montagu* rose next and declared himself a steady friend to Mr. Grenville's act, tho' an enemy to the present mode of scrutiny. He dwelt some time on exposing the incompetency of the miserable court in which the H. B. presided, when compared with the efficacy of the committee prescribed by the law. One, he said, had the power of repressing long speeches, and rejecting whatever was foreign to the question; the other had not one feature of power to repress the grossest insults on its own authority. Establish the precedent, said he, that a returning officer may, on the pretence of satisfying his conscience, postpone the return of the writ, after the day on which it is made returnable, and mark the consequence. If one member may be thus deprived of his seat now, it is no improbable thing that fifty may hereafter be so excluded. But he hoped the friends of liberty would unite, to defeat the machinations of those who had countenanced and supported the scrutiny. Let every man's soul glow with the spirit and fire of his ancestors; those men who possessed

Unconquer'd minds by freedom's holy flame.

We should then have nothing to fear from the hostile attacks of those who are enemies to the liberties of mankind. Mr. M. recommended deliberation and caution to the House. He had heard doctrines advanced, and opinions supported, that had given him serious alarm. He had heard law authorities thrown out in the order of debate, that had excited the laughter of the House. In his opinion, men who were appointed to dispense the laws, were not fit members for popular assemblies, where it was hardly possible for them to avoid contracting a portion of that party spirit, with which almost every member was liable to be affected. He strongly supported the original motion.

Sir *Lloyd Kenyon* [Master of the Rolls,] could not admit the learned gentleman's remark, that a seat in that House was incon-

sistent with the dignity or gravity of a judge. Men who had been ornaments to their profession [Sir Joseph J. Kyll, Sir J. S. Rangr, &c.] had held their seats in parliament with the office that he occupied, with dignity to themselves and advantage to the country. Because he had said the day before, that every assembly, which, under the sanction of that House, had the image of a court, in fairness of argument, must have the power of commanding due respect and decorum to be observed within its own limits, did, therefore, such an opinion militate with the laws and the constitution? Every one knew that justices of the peace had the power to summon witnesses, but not to compel appearance; but, in case of disobedience or improper behaviour, the courts gave them aid; and the learned gentleman cannot have forgotten, that in the last scrutiny for this very city, one gentleman [Mr. Crowle] had been committed to Newgate by the House for improper language, and another [the hon. Mr. Murray] for contempt. He had given his opinion, and he had given it with the most solemn regard to truth, that the scrutiny was perfectly constitutional, and was warranted by the law of the land. Scrutinies were as ancient as the institution of Parliament itself, and many petitions had been presented because scrutinies had been denied. There was nothing, he insisted, in what was called the exigency of the writ, so urgent and positive, as to take from the returning officer all discretion. It had been said, that on the day of the return of writs, in the courts below, no excuse would be admitted by the courts. On the contrary, nothing was more frequent. He paid the most unequivocal compliments to the abilities, industry, and impartiality of Mr. Hargrave; but, not being accustomed to the bustle of courts, he was not so well qualified for dispatch as some others, who were not so deeply learned in the laws. He concluded with giving his support to the amendment.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* rose, he said, to give his vote against those with whom he was accustomed to agree, and against whom perhaps he might never give another vote; but, for his part, he could not perceive the analogy between the sheriff's writs from the courts, and the writs from the crown. In the one, the writs returning to the courts from whence they issued, those courts were competent to decide both on the exigency and the allegations of the sheriff for delay. But in the other case, who was to judge of the exigency? The parliament being assembled, the tribunal was changed, and the laws of the land had wisely determined that no apology should be admitted for disobedience. He declared, that he delivered every legal opinion in that House, or elsewhere, with the humility that became him. He was young, and might call himself a *chick* in the profession; but with respect to the case put by the noble

Lord

Lord [Mulgrave], of the sheriff dying on the day of the return, and the corner having the voters to poll over-again, *that* he would venture to pronounce totally irrelevant to the present question.

Mr. *Lee* agreed with the Master of the Rolls, that every legal opinion which came from a lawyer in that House should be delivered with the rigorous impartiality of a judge; and therefore he must declare, in the most solemn manner, that in his mind the Westminster scrutiny could not be justified. He insisted, that law, the constitution, and common sense militated against it. Suppose, said he, that the sheriff of Cornwall should next take it into his head to have scruples, and should appoint a scrutiny instead of a return, then, as all the returns of the boroughs must be attached to his writ, he might keep out of parliament forty members till measures might be carried to the ruin of the constitution. The noble Lord [Mulgrave], in the gentleness of his gentle nature, had said, that it would be cruel to force the H. B. to make a return without satisfying his conscience. His conscience ought to be satisfied with the discharge of his duty; and his duty directed him to obey the King's writ, by returning those who appeared on the poll to have the majority.

Mr. *Bearcroft* rose, he said, as the House seemed inclined to hear the opinions of lawyers, *briefly* to state his ideas, as he would not be the means of keeping back the principal actors from coming forward to "sret and strut their hour upon the stage." With regard to the opinions of lawyers, whether *chickens* or old cocks, without being biased by either, he should speak his sentiments with impartiality. He had not the bad opinion of the Westminster election which some of the learned gentlemen seemed to entertain. He considered the scrutiny as proper and necessary; and what could not in justice be denied, when demanded: as to the clamours that this measure had excited, as if the constitution was endangered, and the freedom of election violated, they did not much affect him. The same complaints were carried, perhaps, to a greater pitch 30 years ago than now, on the last Westminster scrutiny; and yet nothing has happened since, either dangerous to the one, or hurtful to the other. The present scrutiny, with all its imperfections on its head, must be acknowledged to have done good. It has discovered one hundred bad votes already, and opened a scene of corruption and undue influence, which all men disclaim, and all good men detest. He was therefore for continuing the scrutiny, till the truth should be brought to light. Mr. *Bearcroft*, in the course of his speech, pronounced a most flattering eulogium on Mr. Fox, which he concluded with a true epigrammatic point. The talents of the Right Hon. Gent. he said, were such as all men were united to applaud; he had a quickness of discernment, a sensibility of reasoning, a boldness

of enterprise, and a profoundness of judgment, beyond all men. These qualities excited admiration in their display; but they demand a watchful attention with respect to their object; when happily directed, they are the best ornaments of human character and the best blessings of society. But when perverted, they are dangerous in the extreme. In the Hon. Gent. they are perhaps more so than in any other man, owing to that imposing *appearance of candour which seldom failed to betray you into error, while it wore the appearance of leading you to truth.*

Lord North rose, he said, to "sret and strut his hour upon the stage." He began by applauding the generosity of the noble Lord [Mulgrave] in leaving the word "That" in the original motion. He followed Mr. Montagu in contrasting the scrutiny to a committee of the House. No two things could be more dissimilar, as it was agreed on all sides, that the scrutiny could not be decisive, and that a committee of the House must at last be referred to; he was pointedly severe on those who advised the scrutiny in preference to the committee. The gentlemen on the other side are loud in their praises of Mr. Grenville's act, and yet, to shew their consistency, they have adopted the only mode by which it was possible to elude its operation. He then adverted to what had been said the day before on the *payment of witnesses*, (see p. 143.) but said nothing new on the subject. He expressed his dislike to the fighting manner, in which the name of Mr. Hargrave had been treated; and applauded his integrity, his research, his judgement, his industry to come at truth, and his inflexible impartiality, which, he supposed, were the qualities the friends to the scrutiny disliked. He strongly supported the original motion.

Mr. *Sheridan* remarked, in reply to Mr. *Bearcroft*, that he had exalted with one hand, and had pulled down with the other; when he talked of his honourable friend's boldness, he meant his craft; and when he gave him candour, he qualified it with hypocrisy. But it was not from such men as his honourable friend, that danger was to be dreaded. It was not from the saug of the lion, but the tooth of the serpent, that the poison was ejected. He adverted to the declaration of the hon. Gent. who, with peculiar modesty, had styled himself a chicken of the law, "That he should that day vote with opposition, because they were in the right; but he probably should never vote with them again;" presaging that for the future they would ever be in the wrong. If such was his augur, he could not help looking on this *chicken* as a bird of ill omen, and wishing he had continued side by side with the *full-grown cock*, who, he doubted not, would

* — Gallicinæ filius albx

Tu nos viles, pulli nati infelicitibus annis.

long

long continue to feed about the Treasury gates, to pick up those crumbs which were there plentifully scattered about, to keep the chickens and full-grown fowls together.

Having with much wit and satirical humour diverted the House for some time, at the expence of the supporters of the scrutiny who had spoken before him, he next proceeded to reply to such matters as more immediately affected the question; and first, as to what had been said in tenderness to the H. B.'s conscience, which he thought the House was more solicitous about than the H. B. himself; for he, it had appeared on his examination, had delivered it over to his assessors, and, having so done, took no more concern about it.—A noble Lord [Mulgrave], he observed, had early in the debate treated it as a false idea, that the Westminster election had any connection at all with the common or statute laws. He referred to the words of the precept, to convince his Lordship of the fallacy of that argument. He glanced at a sarcasm which the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had thrown out against the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, as if his administration, *memorable for its purity*, had been supported only by the secret efforts of ministerial influence; and said, it struck him at the time, when he looked over to the treasury bench, to see how some of those people felt who sat near the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, and who had formerly been in the confidence of the noble Lord, had supported his measures, had been foremost in advising them, and most industrious in promoting them. He could not help remarking their present attachment to their *immaculate* leader, whose boast it was to use only the *best* influence of his own abilities, and the services he had done and would do his country, to support his measures. He defended Mr. Hargrave, and said, if he was unfit for the office, it was the High Bailiff that was to blame who chose him. He said, if the House should suffer the scrutiny to continue, new delusions must be found, to induce the House to countenance a measure, which all the world must consider as a stretch of ministerial tyranny. He concluded with a solemn address to the Right Hon. Gentleman [the Chancellor of the Exchequer], not as minister, but as a member of parliament, a friend of parliamentary reform, who, when he first declared his intention of putting himself at the head of the friends of reform, was considered as a most valuable acquisition. In that light he still considered him, and gave him the most unreserved credit for his sincerity; a gift, which, in whatever estimation the Right Hon. Gent. might hold it, was worth all the rotten support of the whole herd of followers, attached only by their present interests, and ready to change with the first change of circumstances; he therefore recommended consistency as well as sincerity, as necessary to establish a character in political life, and not to lay himself open to

be pointed at in his way to the House with, "There goes the minister, who in his liberality gives 160 members to the counties; but denies to the city of Westminster its two legal constitutional representatives." Let the Rt. Hon. Gent. he said, be open to conviction. The path of recantation was not new to him, [here Mr. Pitt in a loud whisper said, In what?]. Mr. Sheridan replied, In the coal-tax last year, and in others that must be altered or given up this year; he, therefore, exhorted him to tread back the mistaken road he had taken with respect to the Westminster scrutiny, and, he would answer for it, the House would be ready to meet him.

Mr. Pitt then rose, and waving the variety of extraneous matter which had been introduced by the noble Lord in the blue ribbon and the hon. Gent. that spoke last; he would, he said, reduce all he had to say to two heads: one, the legality of the scrutiny; the other, the necessity of continuing it. As to the first, it had been so fully discussed in the preceding session, that to add any thing more would be superfluous. The second was a simple one, but spread into a variety of branches. It had been said, that by the institution of the scrutiny, the constitution had been violated. But had not the same thing happened in the case of Trentham and Vandepur, and did any one complain on that scrutiny that the constitution had been violated?—The legality of the scrutiny was therefore incontrovertible. All then that can be called in question is, the propriety of continuing the scrutiny. To determine this question, he referred back to the principle on which the scrutiny was established, namely, on the numbers of *bad* votes being so great, that it was doubtful which of the parties had the majority of legal votes. In confirmation of this doubt, though the H. Bailiff had not yet gone through more than a 4th part of the number of voters, who amounted in all to 12,000, there had been more than 200 of that 4th found to have been *bad*. Will it not, therefore, by parity of reasoning, be natural to conclude, that if in the examination of two parishes only, in which there were not more than 3000 voters, 200 of them have been found to be *bad*, that in the examination of the other parishes, in which there are 9,000 voters yet to be scrutinised, there will be found the same proportion *bad*, that is, in all 8000 at least *bad*? Surely, as this short specimen has incontrovertibly justified the principle, it has likewise furnished ample reason for full investigation of the grievance.

Mr. Pitt proceeded, in like manner, to answer other objections. 1st, He said, it had been urged, that the scrutiny had proved ineffectual; 2. That the enquiry should rather have been referred to the committee under Mr. Grenville's act; 3. That the poll was itself a scrutiny, and that therefore another scrutiny was superfluous; 4. That it was a partial,

partial mode of proceeding; and 5. That it was expensive, and meant as a means of keeping the city of Westminster unrepresented. To the first, he answered, that it had been rendered ineffectual by the spirit of procrastination in Mr. Fox and his friends, and by the unsuitableness of Mr. Hargrave to accelerate the proceedings. To the 2d, he replied, that Mr. Grenville's committee was a tribunal to try an election, not to make one. How, he would ask, was this business to be brought before Mr. Grenville's committee before it was completed? And how could it be completed while so many bad votes were undiscovered? In either case the grievance, if so it must be termed, to the electors of Westminster, must have been equal; they must have remained equally unrepresented. To the 3d objection, the number of bad votes that had been found since the conclusion of the poll was an answer not to be refuted. To the 4th, the high encomiums that had been passed on the integrity, wisdom, knowledge in the laws, unconquerable honesty and strict impartiality of Mr. Hargrave, left no room to suspect that any partialities had been permitted on either side. To the 5th objection, he answered, that the expence was enhanced by every mode of unnecessary extravagance; by all the arts of law-craft; all what is called puzzling the cause; by every means of promoting litigation, and causing an unnecessary waste of time and money. Mr. Hargrave, he said, had a great depth of knowledge, a perfect acquaintance with the ambiguities of the law, which he had learned to convert to the causes that came before him, and knew how to apply the system of his own court (Chancery) to the method chalked out in the court of scrutiny. His labour and industry were unremitting, and his sagacity so great that he could confound and perplex, and render that unintelligible to himself which was clear to all the world besides, and all this with the greatest professional dexterity; but, for his part, he could not see the necessity for such a profundity of erudition in cases familiar to the most ordinary understanding. It was true the right of voting in elections for Westminster was not so clearly ascertained as not to admit of a doubt, but that doubt was not to be removed by the subtleties of lawyers. It must be removed by an act of the legislature. Before he sat down, he took notice of every invidious remark, every poignant stroke of wit, and every sensible and pertinent observation, that had been said or made during the course of the debate; and seeing the Rt. Hon. Gent. [Mr. Fox] in a collected state, having reserved himself to hear what he had to say on the subject before he rose himself; he hoped to hear no more of those tragic tales of tyranny, persecution, and cruelty, that have been so pathetically deplored on the other side of the House, nor of those declamations, and wailings, as if every hour the scrutiny continued, a fresh stab was given to the vitals of the constitution.

Mr. Wyndham observed, that, if the H. B. was not obliged to make his return till he could satisfy his conscience, that his poll was strictly and legally correct, he might in that case never be able to satisfy his conscience, and consequently never be obliged to make a return.

Mr. Fox rose at half after two in the morning, and, in an animated speech of more than two hours, kept the House awake till five. He considered the question under different heads, and combated the principle on which it was grounded, as well in point of law, as ancient usage, and parliamentary proceeding. The principle, he said, was new, and had no precedent. If elections were to depend on the conscience of the returning officer, the returning officer would then be the sole elector, for his scruples would not be confined to the free voice of the adverse party; he would have his scruples to the oaths of such as made against him. Nothing, he said, could be more false and absurd, than the assertion, that the returning officer need make no return till he was satisfied of the legal majority of votes. The reason, why some gentlemen were so *inexterminably* earnest for continuing the scrutiny, was, its being tedious, distressing, and expensive. He retorted the charge of *his* being the cause of delay on the party that opposed him, and vindicated the conduct of Mr. Hargrave with some warmth. He explained the reasons for insisting on a direct answer from Mr. Murphy, and paid that gentleman a handsome compliment. He refuted the argument of Mr. Pitt, "that the scrutiny now carrying on" was a part of the election, which was still "incompetent; and that Mr. Grenville's committee (which was to try the merits of elections) was inapplicable to the case." This led him to state the law as it stands with reference to the case, in which he took a wide range, and challenged the ablest of the lawyers to controvert him. He enumerated the various places where scrutinies had been demanded at the last general election, viz. in London, Liverpool, Southwark, Bedford, Middlesex, &c. in all of which they had either been refused by the returning officers, or declined by the parties; and called upon the opposite side to produce a precedent, where a scrutiny had been protracted beyond the day of the return of the writ. In the course of his speech, he was serious, severe, ironical, witty, sarcastical, and immitably logical and pointed. His speech might rather be considered as a remonstrance against the measures of the present administration, than a mere discussion of the present question. He recapitulated every leading feature of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's conduct [meaning Mr. Pitt's], from his assuming the character of minister to the present hour. He dwelt particularly on his Indian manoeuvres, which he reprobated in the most unequivocal terms. He concluded with observing,

serving, that tho' he had unwillingly been driven into a state of political hostility with the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, he had notwithstanding seen, or thought he had seen, something like magnanimity in his disposition, which he thought would have inspired him with a different personal conduct than he had met from him that day. He considered the proceedings against him as a means of expulsion. He stated the expences of the scrutiny at 3,000*l.* a-year, a sum so enormous, that neither he nor any party could be supposed able to support it for any length of time. He would not, he said, withhold from them the pleasure of knowing, that, from the above circumstance, protraction would certainly give them success; and he believed, that the statement he had just made would shew the cause of their perseverance in a clearer point of view than any thing else that had been said upon the subject. But though personal poverty might give his persecutors some temporary pleasure, they should still find him unbroken in spirit; and undaunted in mind, pursuing every constitutional means to stem the current of corruption, not ever to let sleep for a moment the decision that they so malignantly endeavoured to evade.

Mr. Dundas rose, he said, in reply to all that vehement declamation, all that torrent of coarse obloquy, which the Rt. hon. Gent. who spoke last is so ready, on all occasions, and on all questions, to pour forth against those who oppose his pursuits. What he has been pleased to say of his unwillingness to be driven into a state of political hostility with the Rt. Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Pitt] is neither more nor less than this, that he had no better seen that the Rt. Hon. Gent. had a will of his own, and would not be compulsively led to second his views, than he resolved to represent him as the most haughty, corrupt, unconstitutional, and dangerous man and minister that ever this country produced. It is thus, said Mr. Dundas, that the Rt. hon. Gent. has at all times thought proper to monopolise all patriotism, all public principles, and all love of freedom, to his own single self. "I am the palladium of the liberties of this country. I am the champion of the constitution. I am the man of the people. I am the Atlas of this free state." Such is the language of the Hon. Gent. alternately pouring forth praises and execrations on the same men, just as the vicissitudes of political affairs may happen to set for him or against him. Having said thus much by way of reply to the Hon. Gent.'s invectives, Mr. Dundas proceeded, in the next place, to consider his argument, with reference to the question; and first, to the vehement exclamations of the violation of the constitution, which is so familiar in the mouth of the Hon. Gentleman, and with which he is so sensibly affected, that he cannot sit silent, he cannot rest, he cannot sleep, all the vote of the House is rescinded, and the

outrage repaired. I would ask him, said Mr. Dundas, how he slept since the year 1750, when the outrage on the constitution was then as flagrant as now, by the scrutiny between Vaudeput and Trentham? The constitution has survived that shock, and it would be ridiculous to suppose that it will be in the least injured by this. The similarity between the two scrutinies is striking. There were the same exertions, the same contentions of the aristocracy, the same intrigues as now. Both the great men and great women were seen to vie the same condescensions in both cases; and, in point of delay, if there was any difference, he appealed to the evidence before the House, if it was not owing to the manoeuvres of the Hon. Gent. [Mr. Fox] to procrastinate.

He supported the right of the H. B. to have proceeded, without the consent of parties, to scrutinise the parishes where the greatest suspicion of bad votes lay, which was notwithstanding controverted by Mr. F. and was determined by ballot. Would it not then be partial to the last degree, to restrain the H. B. from scrutinising those parishes in their turn, and compel him to make a return before he had fully satisfied his doubts? The House had already gone the length of determining scrutinies to be lawful, even after the return of the writ, should the circumstances of the case require it; surely, this is more agreeable to reason, and consonant to the principles of the constitution, than to declare all scrutinies illegal. If no scrutiny was to be allowed, mark the consequence. At all popular elections, the rabble would be the electors; and if the returning officer was obliged to make his return on their votes, the absurdity to which that would lead is notorious. The fact is, the right of voting in Westminster is not sufficiently ascertained, and a bill is wanting to explain it; but till that is obtained, parliament must not decide against the law of the land, and scrutinies must be permitted, wherever, on probable grounds, they are demanded.

Mr. Le Mesurier being referred to by Mr. Fox in the course of his speech, relative to bad votes in Southwark, as there was a petition against him for Southwark, did not think, in his circumstances, that this question deserved an answer; but being referred to as a gentleman of *Indian connections*, he felt it necessary to inform the hon. Gentleman, that the connections he had with India were his property in the stock, and the honour he had of a seat at the board of directors; but as to other connections, he was as independent as the hon. Gentleman, or any other member in the House. He was not panting after patronage; for he had neither son, nephew, relation, or friend, that he wanted to prefer, and held his seat in that House by the free voice of his electors.

The question being loudly called for, it was put on the motion, ayes 135; noes

1774; majority 39. The question was then put on Lord Mulgrave's amendment, and carried without a division.

The High Bailiff was then called to the Bar, and the resolutions contained in the amendment just carried were read to him by the Speaker, and a copy of them ordered to be delivered to him.

Col. Fitzpatrick then rose, and gave notice that he had received a petition from the electors of Westminster, praying to be heard by counsel; which he should present on an early day. The House rose at half after six in the morning.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, no debates.
Monday, Feb. 14.

Col. Fitzpatrick rose, he said, not to present the petition of which he had before given notice, chusing rather to defer it till the call of the House would ensure him a full attendance, and accordingly gave notice that on Thursday he would move for leave to present it. Mr. Pitt said, that if the prayer of the petition was, to be heard by counsel on a petition of which the House had already disposed, he for one would oppose it, as what the House could not with any propriety consent to receive; but, if the hon. Gent. wished to bring forward that question, he would beg leave to remind him, that business of the greatest national importance was one of the orders of that day.

Col. Fitzpatrick then said, that he would fix it for Friday.

Mr. Fox gave notice, that, having waited for the call of the House, in order to move for papers relative to India affairs, he would make a motion on that subject on Monday next.

Mr. Pitt reminded the Rr. hon. Gent. that when he moved for the call of the House, he gave notice that on Monday next, he intended to lay before the House the outlines of the commercial arrangements with Ireland. He hoped, therefore, that no obstruction might be thrown in the way of that important object.

Mr. Fox did not know that, if he were in the situation of his hon. friend Col. Fitzpatrick, any pre-engagement should prevent him from bringing forward the election business; for, if private grievances were invariably to give way to prior orders on public affairs, it would be easy for ministers to pre-occupy all the early days on crown business, and when that was gone through, to put an end to the session, so that grievances might never be redressed; on this occasion, however, he would not stand in the way of the commercial arrangements with Ireland, which, he said, if his information was to be depended on, had proceeded on the other side of the water in a manner alarming to this country.

Lord Beauchamp, feeling for the hardships of officers old in the naval service, moved that a copy of the plan for the reduction of the marine establishment be laid before the House.

Lord Mulgrave in reply said, that he could see no hardship in the proposed reduction. The officers in the navy were by no means in the same situation with the officers of the army; the latter paid for their commissions, and, when reduced, their property was affected; but the former paid nothing for their commissions, and consequently had no good ground of complaint on that head. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Pitt then rose, and moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Newfoundland bill. But having already explained the nature of that bill according to our best comprehensions (see p. 141.) any further explanation of it would be only a tedious repetition, as even Mr. Fox, whose discernment is quicker than most men's, declared he did not clearly understand it [at least had not made up his mind upon it]. Thus much, however, may be necessary to say, that while the House were discussing the people of Newfoundland were starving. After the strongest opposition that we have known to a bill of this humane nature, it was suffered to pass for a limited time (seven months) only. It was the principle of the bill, which was thought to encroach upon the navigation act, that was so strongly combated.

Thursday 15.

This day a great deal of public business was gone through without debate.

The House was called over, and a new call was ordered on that day three weeks.

Wednesday 16.

Mr. Francis rose, and called the attention of the House to the civil establishment of Bengal, which, he said, amounted to the enormous sum of 927,945l. greater than the civil list establishment of Great Britain.

In 1774, it amounted only to £. 126,000

In 1776, in consequence of the adjustment of Governor Hastings and council, it rose to 251,533l.

Since which the whole power of the government having devolved on Gov. Hastings, it has amounted to 927,945l.

Among the particulars of this increase he mentioned the following:

New salt-office instituted by Gov. Hastings.

The president of that board (besides being chief of the district of Nudca, the emoluments of which are unknown) it stated to have received

		£. 18,480
Five other members,	First —	13,100
	Second	11,480
	Third	13,183
	Fourth	6,257
	Fifth	10,307

Total expence of this board £. 72,837

That, besides the above, there was a board of customs at Calcutta, the salaries of three officers for management annually £. 23,070

A new committee of revenue, of 5 persons — 47,350

The

The president's salary 10,950l.; of the other four 9,100l. each annually. The president has received besides 4,280l. a year, as ambassador to Madagasc-Saïndia, which he now enjoys, and has enjoyed for several years.

An agent victualler at Fort-William, whose profits on an average of 3 years have amounted to 15,970l. a year, besides 2,200l. a year as post-master; who is yet no higher in the service than a writer.

A committee of grain, whose salaries amount in the whole to 14,100l. a year.

Paymasters of the forces 43,670l. a year, besides a paymaster and accountant at Lucknow 7,640l. a year.

An allowance of 4,280l. a year to a resident at Goa, where there never was a resident.

Chaplains charged to the company 10,428l. a year, though there is not one church in Bengal.

Gov. Gen's. eight aid-de-camps. Besides the above, an innumerable multitude of officers, whose stated profits are immoderate, among whom are agents for providing gunpowder; for supplying military stores; for providing elephants; for supplying boats; for furnishing the army with draught and carriage bullocks; the profits of whose contracts are supposed to amount to more than 50,000l. a year.

Mr. Francis observed, that those expences were greater than could possibly be borne, if any hopes were yet entertained of making India a source of revenue to this country. He could not, however, account for the sudden reduction of the disbursements in Bengal, from 3 millions and a half to 1 million. But, preparatory to what he had further to bring forward on the subject, he would move, That a statement be laid before the House of the salaries and emoluments of the officers in the several departments of revenue, &c. in Bengal in the years 1782 and 1783, compared with their amount in 1776; also for an estimate of the probable resources and expenditure of the Bengal Government, from April 30, 1784, to the 16th of May 1785.

Maj. Scott rose, and replied to Mr. Francis. He declared before God, that nothing he had ever heard in that House had astonished him so much as the speech of the hon. gentleman. He had stated that the emoluments arising to the officers employed in the department of salt were enormous; yet all those emoluments were fixed by the unanimous assent of the supreme council, when that very gentleman was one of the members. And when the House were informed, that for every rupee gained by the members of that board, the Company realised nine, the House would be equally astonished at the hon. gentleman's unfair representation. The fact was, that from 1776 down to 1780 the Company had realised no revenue from salt. In 1780 Gov. Hastings took the manufacture of salt into the Company's hands, and allowed the gentlemen employed in it 10 per

cent. for all they *worked*; [and the reasons for so doing were contained in a minute, signed by the hon. gentleman's own hand; importing, that as the advantage to be derived from the plan would depend on the quantity manufactured, and the *economy* to be observed in the management, it would be advisable to afford the comptroller and agents some particular inducement to give their utmost attention to those two objects, &c.] The consequence had proved the wisdom of the plan; for after paying all those enormous salaries, as the hon. gentleman has been pleased to call them, and every other expence, the Company have now a net revenue of 590,000l. a year, from which, before, they had sustained an annual loss.

In this manner did Maj. Scott combat almost every charge brought by Mr. Francis against the enormous emoluments shared by the Company's servants. He was himself, he said, sent by Mr. Hastings officially to the hon. gentleman in May or June 1780, to communicate to him a resolution of council, not to suffer army pay-masters to retain balances in their hands, but to allow per centage on their disbursements; this per centage rose, as in England, in time of war, and as now reduced by the peace. The hon. gentleman expresses pleasure to see the military charges reduced so low, but he doubts the fact. Every one knows the difference between war and peace, and what the extraordinaries of an army are. When the estimates in 1782 were made out, it was war; when the last estimates were made out, it was peace. Is there any mystery in accounting for the difference of the two estimates?

Maj. Scott made several other pertinent observations. And

Mr. Francis, in reply, said, the plan of paying the salt-officers by per centage was proposed to him about two months before his departure from India, when he was but little concerned about measures that were to operate long after his departure; he thought the principle might be a good one, and that was all he had consented to. He could not then judge of the abuses that would be made of it; but when they were discovered, they ought to have been reformed.

Mr. Pitt was fully sensible of reductions that were necessary for the salvation of the Company; but as a board had been appointed by act of parliament for regulating the abuses so justly complained of, he hoped, gentlemen would not run a race with the commissioners now actually exerting their utmost in the investigation of that important reform; he, therefore, could not help opposing the motion, which could only tend to obstruct the measure, without producing any possible advantage.

[To be continued.]

Mr. Erskine's Opinion of the Proceedings of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland by Attachment, written to a Gentleman in high Reputation at the Bar in Dublin.

S 1 R, Bath, Jan. 13. 1785.

I feel myself very much honoured by your application to me on an occasion so important to the publick freedom; and I only lament that neither my age nor experience are such as to give my opinion any authority with the court in which you practice; but wherever I have no doubts, I am always ready to say what I think: and you are, therefore, very welcome to my most publick sentiments, if any use can be made of them.

You have very properly confined your questions to the particular case furnished by the affidavit which you have transmitted to me; and my answers therefore need involve in them no general discussions upon the principles of civil government, which in the mere abstract are not often useful, nor always intelligible. The propositions, to which my answers are meant strictly to apply, are,

First, Whether the facts charged by the affidavit, on which your court of King's Bench is proceeding against the magistrates of Leiden, are sufficient to warrant any criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor whatsoever.

Secondly, Whether, supposing them sufficient to warrant a prosecution by information or indictment, the court has any jurisdiction to proceed by attachment.

As you are pushed in point of time, I can venture to answer both these questions at Bath, without the assistance of my books; because they would throw no light upon the first from its simplicity, and the last is much too clear to require any from them.

As to the first, the facts charged by the affidavit do of themselves neither establish nor exclude guilt in the defendants: in one state of society, such proceedings might be highly criminal; and, in another, truly virtuous and legal.

To create a national delegation amongst a free people, already governed by representation, can never be, under all circumstances, a crime: the objects of such delegation, and the purposes of those who seek to effect it, can alone determine the quality of the act, and the guilt or innocence of the actors.

If it points (no matter upon what necessity) to supersede or to controul the existing governments, it is self-evident, that it cannot be tolerated by its laws. It may be a glorious revolution, but it is rebellion against the government which it changes.

If, on the other hand, it extends no further than to speak with certainty the united voice of the nation to its Representatives, without any derogation of their legislative authority and discretion; it is a legal proceeding, which ought not indeed to be lightly entertained, but which many national conjunctures may render wise and necessary.

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The Attorney-General might undoubtedly convert the facts, contained in the affidavit, into a legal charge of a high misdemeanor; which, when properly put into the form of an information, the defendants could not demur to: but he could not accomplish this without putting upon the record averments of their criminal purposes and intentions; the truth of which averments are facts which he must establish at the trial, or fail in his prosecution. It is the province of the jury, who are the best judges of the state of the nation, and the most deeply interested in the preservation of its tranquillity, to say, by their verdict, whether the defendants acted from principles of publick spirit, and for the support of good government, or sought seditiously to disturb it. The one or the other of these objects would be collected at the trial, from the conduct of the defendants in summoning the meeting, and the purposes of it met.

If the jury saw reason from the evidence to think that its objects, however coloured by expressions the most guarded and legal, were in effect, and intended to be, subversive of government and order, or calculated to stir up discontent, without adequate objects to vindicate the active attention of the publick, they would be bound in conscience and in law to convict them.

But if, on the other hand, their conduct appeared to be vindicated by publick danger or necessity, directed to legal objects of reformation, and animated by a laudable zeal for the honour and prosperity of the nation; then no departure from accustomed forms in the manner of assembling, nor any incorrect expressions in the description of their object, would bind or even justify the jury to convict them as libellers of the government, or disturbers of its peace.

To constitute a legal charge of either of these offences, the crown (as I before observed) must aver the criminal intention, which is the essence of every crime; and these averments must be either proved at the trial, or, if to be inferred, *prima facie*, from the facts themselves, may be rebutted by evidence of the defendants innocent purposes. If the criminal intent charged by the information be not established to the satisfaction of the jury, the information, which charges it, is not true; and they are bound to say so by a verdict of acquittal.

I am therefore of opinion (in answer to the first question) that the defendants are liable to be prosecuted by information; but that the success of such prosecution ought to depend upon the opinion which the people of Ireland, forming a jury, shall entertain of their intention in summoning the meeting, and the real *bona fide* objects of the assembly when met.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon these principles, because their notoriety has no doubt suggested this novel attempt to proceed by attachment

ment where they have no place; and I cannot help remarking that the prosecutor (if his prosecution be founded in policy or justice) has acted with great discretion, by shewing that he is afraid to trust the people with that decision upon it which belongs to them by the constitution; and which they are more likely to give with impartial justice, than the judges whom he desires to decide upon it at the expence of their oaths and of the law.

This is a strong expression, which perhaps I should not have used in answering the same case in the ordinary course of business; but writing to you as a gentleman, I have no scruple in saying, that the judges of the court of King's-Bench cannot entertain a jurisdiction by attachment over the matter contained in the affidavit which you have sent me, without such a gross usurpation and abuse of power as would make me think it my duty, were I a member of the Irish parliament, to call them to account for it by impeachment.

The rights of the superior courts to proceed by attachment, and the limitations imposed upon that right, are established upon principles plain to be misunderstood.

Every court must have power to enforce its own process, and to vindicate contempts of its authority; otherwise the laws would be despised; and this obvious necessity at once produces and limits the process of attachment.

Wherever any act is done by a court which the subject is bound to obey, obedience may be enforced, and disobedience punished, by that summary proceeding. Upon this principle attachments issued against officers for contempts in not obeying the process of courts directed to them as the ministerial servants of the law, and the parties on whom such process is served, may in like manner be attached for disobedience.

Many other cases might be put in which it is a legal proceeding, since every act which tends directly to frustrate the mandates of a court of justice is a contempt of its authority. But I may venture to lay down this distinct and absolute limitation of such process, viz. That it can only issue in cases where the court, which issues it, has awarded some process; given some judgement; made some legal order; or done some act, which the party against whom it issues, or others on whom it is binding, have either neglected to obey, contumaciously refused to submit to; excited others to defeat by artifice or force, or treated with terms of contumely and disrespect.

But no crime, however enormous, even open treason and rebellion, which carry with them a contempt of all law, and the authority of all courts, can possibly be considered as a contempt of any particular court, so as to be punishable by attachment; unless the act, which is the object of that punishment, be in direct violation or obstruction of something previously done by the court which issues it, and which the party attached was bound, by some antecedent proceeding of it, to make the

rule of his conduct. A constructive extension of contempt beyond the limits of this plain principle would evidently involve every misdemeanor, and deprive the subject of the trial by jury in all cases where the punishment does not extend to touch his life.

The peculiar excellence of the English government consists in the right of being judged by the country in every criminal case, and not by fixed magistrates appointed by the crown. In the higher order of crimes the people alone can accuse, and, without their leave distinctly expressed by an indictment found before them, no man can be capitally arraigned; and in all the lesser misdemeanors, which either the crown or individuals borrowing its authority may prosecute, the safety of individuals and the public freedom absolutely depend upon the well-known immemorial right of every defendant, to throw himself upon his country for deliverance by the general plea of not guilty. By that plea, which in no such case can be demurred to by the crown, or questioned by its judges, the whole charge comes before the jury on the general issue, who have a jurisdiction co-extensive with the accusation, the exercise of which, in every instance, the authority of the court can neither limit, supersede, controul, or punish.

Whenever this ceases to be the law of England, the English constitution is at an end, and its period in Ireland is arrived already if the court of King's Bench can convert every crime by construction into a contempt of its authority, in order to punish by attachment.

By this proceeding the party offended is the judge; creates the offence without any previous promulgation; avoids the doubtful and tedious ceremony of proof, by forcing the defendant to accuse himself; and inflicts an arbitrary punishment, which, if not submitted to and revered by the nation as law, is to be the parent of new contempts, to be punished like the former.

As I live in England, I leave it to the parliament and people of Ireland to consider what is their duty, if such authority is assumed and exercised by their judges: If it ever happens in this country, I shall give my opinion.

It is sufficient for me to have given you my judgement as a lawyer upon both your questions; yet, as topics of policy can never be misplaced when magistrates are to exercise a discretionary authority, I cannot help concluding with an observation, which both the crown and its courts would do well to attend to upon every occasion.

The great objects of criminal justice are reformation and example; but neither of them are to be produced by punishments which the laws will not warrant: on the contrary, they convert the offender into a suffering patriot; and that crime which would have been abhorred for its malignity, and the contagion of which would have been extinguished by a legal prosecution, unites an injured nation

tion under the banners of the criminal, to protect the great rights of the community, which in his person have been endangered.

These, Sir, are my sentiments, and you may make what use of them you please. I am a zealous friend to a reform of the representation of the people in the parliaments of both kingdoms, and a sincere admirer of that spirit and perseverance which in these days, when every important consideration is swallowed up in luxury and corruption, has so eminently distinguished the people of your country.

The interests of both nations are in my opinion the same; and I sincerely hope that neither ill-timed severity on the part of government, nor precipitate measures on the part of the people of Ireland, may disturb that harmony between the remaining parts of the empire, which ought to be held more sacred, from a reflection on what has been lost.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient,
and humble-servant,

T. EKSKINE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRACTIONS have long prevailed in *Holland*, and are now carried to so great a length as even to threaten the dissolution of the union. The party of the prince of Orange seems to lose ground, and his betraying a want of fortitude to support his cause. As if the prince's conduct wanted an apology, they have caused a paper to be circulated throughout the provinces, full of condescension, and destitute of that magnanimity that was ever the characteristic of his warlike ancestors.

In the paper alluded to, of which the following is the substance, he is made to complain of being falsely and maliciously represented as fomenting a spirit of rebellion in the country, with the design of aggrandizing his own power, and of even aspiring to sovereignty;—of such a contempt to his authority, that in the flat country the people have refused obedience to the orders of the high regency, for practising the military exercise, and putting themselves in a capacity of defending the state; the consequence of which mutinous disposition must naturally tend to undermine the foundation of public security, to disregard the duty of subordination, and to draw upon the delinquents the utmost rigour of the law. His highness therefore thinks it necessary to exculpate himself, by a solemn declaration, not only of never having entertained such views as have been imputed to him, but of his utter abhorrence of all measures tending in any shape to the unlawful increase of his power: to the infringement of the public liberty, or to that of individuals. Having said this, he sets before their H. M. M. the debilitated state of the republic; which, without foreign troops, or foreign allies, is in no condition to make resistance against a prince so formidable as its present enemy; but must either sink under the first attack, or be forced to yield to the pretensions of the Emperor, so ruinous to the republic, as well by the diminution of its real force, as by the destruction of the principal branches of its prosperity.—Such being the present calamitous situation of the country, brought forward by the intrigues of faction, and the violence of party rage, his Highness enters into his own justification. On our

part, says his Highness, having from the first moment of our administration done our utmost to put the republic in such a situation, that, without depending on other powers, it might have rested upon itself alone for its security, and have acquired, by alliances reciprocally advantageous, a just right to assistance in case of an attack, we have left no cause for censure or reproach. On the contrary, we now again offer to employ our influence, our property, and our person, in the defence of our country, and to sacrifice them all in so good a cause, if such should be the pleasure of the Almighty Disposer of human events.

This paper appears to have had no other effect than to irritate rather than conciliate the opposite party, which is so firmly devoted to the interests of France, as to leave no hope of the ancient system of reciprocal friendship with Great Britain ever being again restored.

The following is given as the translation of an official paper from his Most Christian Majesty to the Emperor. [*Though some late circumstances render its authenticity doubtful, yet, as it was at first generally received as genuine, we have been induced to lay it before our readers.*]

“THE sincere friendship which attaches the King to the Emperor, and the wishes of his Majesty for the maintainance of public tranquillity, make it his duty to come to an explanation with his Imperial Majesty on the difference between that Monarch and the United Provinces.

“The King has the less hesitation in expressing his thoughts on this important subject, as the purity of his intentions cannot be called in question. His Majesty, while, in compliance with the solicitations of both parties, he employs his good offices to effect a reconciliation, has carefully abstained from giving any opinion on the foundation of his Imperial Majesty's first pretensions. The King still prescribes to himself the same silence; but his concern for the glory of the Emperor authorizes the observation, that his *first pretensions*, and the *demand for opening the Scheldt*, are distinct propositions, and cannot be considered under the same point of view.

“The

"The Dutch, while they refused their compliance with the demand, only supposed a right which is secured to them by a solemn treaty, and which they look upon as the basis of their prosperity and even existence.

"It seems to result from thence, that the refusal of the States General ought to have no other effect than to bring back the negotiation begun at Brussels, and to establish a discussion on the result of which the respective claims ought naturally to depend.

"The King would the more earnestly desire this measure to be adopted, as it would prevent hostilities, and might lead to equitable arrangements.

"By pursuing an opposite conduct, it is feared, the Emperor will excite a general uneasiness, and that most of the powers will think themselves obliged to take such precautions as events may require. The King himself must be under the necessity of assembling troops on his frontiers. Besides, his Majesty cannot by any means be indifferent to the fate of the United Provinces, or see them attacked by open force in their rights and possessions, in the very moment when he is on the point of concluding with the Republic an alliance, the fundamental articles of which were agreed on before the late differences.

"If, by considerations of so great importance, the Emperor can be induced to suspend all marks of hostility, and listen to the voice of moderation and humanity, the King renews the offer of his mediation to procure an equitable and suitable accommodation, which he will the more zealously strive to bring about, as, while he obeys the dictates of his personal regard to the Emperor, he will have the satisfaction to concur in extinguishing, in its first seeds, a war, the consequences of which cannot but be dreaded."

It has been already remarked, that the claim of the Emperor to the free navigation of the Scheldt (see vol. LIV. p. 948). could not be his only motive for alarming Europe with his military preparations, which were by far too great for the object he pretended to have in view. In imitation of the King of Prussia, whose example his Imperial Majesty seems to copy, his designs remain a secret, till they are ripe for execution, or till they can no longer be concealed. The grand project he had in view, for uniting Bavaria to the Austrian Dominions, has at length found its way into the public prints. What effect this measure may produce a few months will discover. All that can now be said upon the subject depends upon appearances. The preparations for war are every where continued. His Imperial Majesty's Journey to Brussels is no longer talked of. No answer appears yet to be given by the Emperor to the proffered mediation of the court of France; nor are the sentiments of the King of Prussia on this important exchange publicly known; though letters from Ratis-

bon, of a late date, say positively, that the treaty of cession of Bavaria to the House of Austria is already signed; and other letters from Versailles go farther, and assure, that the treaty has been notified in form to the court of France, yet neither of these reports seem well founded. This cession is in direct opposition to the wishes of the Bavarian Noblesse, who have strongly remonstrated against it, and has revived the rooted enmity between the Bavarians and the Palatines, which never can be reconciled.

Their representations were not without effect; their sovereign, perceiving the report to be spread with a confidence that gained it universal credit, thought fit to remove their anxiety by the following declaration:

"CHARLES THEODORE, ELECTOR, &c.

"We have caused to be read to Us your humble representations, with regard to a pretended treaty for exchange of countries, which was said to be signed Jan. 2, between Us and the Imperial Court. That report, published in the news-papers, is destitute of foundation; and the convention with the Imperial Court, ratified and signed by Us Jan. 3, only concerned the difference relative to the limits between Bavaria and Inverriel. This information we give you to quiet your minds. Done at Munich, Feb. 13, 1785."

Some treasonable practices have been discovered for putting *Maastricht* into the possession of the Emperor. The discovery is said to have been made by the King of Prussia.

Troops are levying in all parts of *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, *Hungary*, and in short throughout all the Emperor's dominions; and it is assured, that the year 1785 will be the most remarkable era in the reign of Joseph II. The Emperor's forces, when completed, will amount to 600,000 fighting men. The motions of the Austrian troops are narrowly watched by the King of Prussia. An army of 30,000 Prussians and 12,000 Saxons are ready to form a camp at *Konigslein*; while another Prussian army of 80,000 are assembling in the neighbourhood of *Schweidnitz*, to penetrate, if occasion should require, into *Bohemia* and *Moravia*. This does not carry the appearance of peace.

By the ultimatum delivered by Comte de Mercy, the Imperial minister at Paris, to M. de Vergennes, the Emperor enforces his demand, that the navigation of the Scheldt shall be free and open; all duties and tolls abolished; the forts of *Lillo* and *Lusenhock* to be delivered into his hands, and those of *Kruys-Schans* and *Frederic-Henry* demolished; the country called *Outre-Meuse* and *Vraemhaven* surrendered; and that his sovereignty over all that part of the Scheldt from *Antwerp* to the extremity of *Saflingore* be acknowledged.—Should these terms be insisted on, war will be inevitable.

The convention between the city of *Dantzick* and the King of *Prussia*, which has been long in negotiation, is now declared to be finally

finally concluded. See Vol. LIII and LIV.

The States of *Brabant*, ecclesiastical and civil, having been assembled by summons, the Emperor's Chancellor de Crumpypen acquainted them in form with the purpose of their meeting, and demanded the loan of four millions, to be repaid in a manner to be afterwards agreed upon; with which requisition the States thought proper to comply.

The accounts from *Transylvania* differ widely as to the fate of Horiah (see p. 147). Some say he insists on being tried by the laws of his country; while others assert, that his sentence is already passed; that he is to be carried through the principal towns in which he committed his ravages, is to receive 50 blows with a baton in each; and, if he survives, is to work among the felons on the Danube for life; and every year, on the anniversary of his rebellion, is to receive the same punishment.—This, however, seems rather to be an ideal sentence proportioned to his offence, than a real legal punishment authorized by the laws.

The Spanish minister holds frequent conferences with the Secretary of the Divan at *Constantinople*, for the purpose of suppressing the piracies of the *Algarines* in the Mediterranean (see p. 66.); in consequence of which, a *Capegi Bacha* has been sent to *Algiers*, threatening the Republicans with the effects of his Sublime Highness's utmost indignation, in case they persevere in committing the hostilities complained of. Little stress, however, is laid upon these threatenings. The Spaniards are busy in making preparations, which it is wished may prove effectual. A grand expedition is again meditating against the *Algerines* at *Cadiz*; in which the Portuguese, Venetians, Maltese, and French, are to join, of which Count O'Reilly is to take the command, assisted by some of the ablest engineers in Europe. A great number of land-forces are to be employed, and many foreigners of distinction have already offered themselves as volunteers.

ADVICES FROM THE EAST-INDIES.

On the 28th past an officer of the Royal Navy arrived at the Admiralty-office with dispatches from Adm. Sir Richard Hughes, brought by the *Juno* frigate, Capt. Montagu, who sailed from Bengal the 28th of Sept. The advices are, that the French squadron is still formidable in those seas, and that the Dutch have at *Ceylon* five ships of the line besides frigates; that the several articles of peace with *Tippoo Sultan* were carried completely into execution, and that the *Carnatic* army were in cantonments; that Gov. Hastings had left *Lucknow*, and was soon expected at *Calcutta*, and that all was peace and tranquillity in Bengal, and in every part of *Hindustan*. Sir Edward Hughes's letters to government contain in substance, that he sailed from *Bombay* on the 12th of March

last with the Sultan flag-ship of 74 guns; Defence 74; Eagle 64; Worcester 64; Bristol 60; Active 32; Juno 32; Eurydice, and Lizard cutter of 14 guns; having on board 1100 troops chiefly Europeans, that were wanting on the coast of *Coromandel*; and arrived in *Madras road* on the 23d of April; that he intended going down soon to *Trincomale*, to finish with the French Commandant those matters which had not yet been settled. This is all that has transpired.

The French accounts, however, are not so favourable. Their ministers are said to have received a return of the surveys of the *Nicobar islands*, situated in the entrance to the gulph of *Mulacca*; and the report transmitted by M. Bussy is, that these islands may be of the greatest utility in case of another war with England, as they afford good anchorage, and a safe retreat for the King's ships from the dangers of the monsoons;—and, what is still more, no ship can either pass or repass to China without being intercepted, as the straits of *Sunda* are always guarded in time of war; and then they have no other possible passage but the dangerous straits of *Ballay* and *Lindbuc*. For these reasons it is said, that the French intend to take possession and to fortify them.

The Dutch are likewise strengthening their fortifications in *Ceylon*.

M. Bussy positively refuses to deliver up *Trincomale* to the English, but declares himself willing to surrender it to the Dutch.

The French have taken possession of the *Great Andaman Islands*, so that they have now two harbours in the bay; while we are left without a place of shelter for our fleet.

All the powers of the East are making preparations as if they were jealous of each other, and apprehensive of being attacked. Our nation seems to sleep in security. The payment of the debts of the Nabob of *Arcot* engrosses their attention. Gov. Hastings has recovered most of the debts from the Nabob *Visier of Oude*; and the rains that have fallen in that country afford a fair prospect of a plentiful season throughout.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

By the *Thynne* packet, lately arrived, the dispatches from Adm. Sir Richard Hughes and Gov. Sherley import, that the dispute with the *Caribees* is nearly compromised; that all the settlements had good seasons last year, and made large quantities of rum and sugar, but they are greatly at a loss for barrel staves, &c. which they are obliged to procure under-hand by a kind of contraband trade from the French at *Martinico* at very high prices.

INTELLIGENCE FROM IRELAND.

The following Resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament of Ireland shew how well satisfied the people of that sister kingdom are with the eleven Resolutions moved by

by Mr. Secretary Orde, as the basis of the commercial system.

Die Mercurii, 16 Feb. 1785.

"Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, That the said Resolutions be laid before his Majesty, together with an humble Address, to assure his Majesty, that they are thoroughly sensible of his Majesty's unwearied attention to the welfare and happiness of his subjects; that our gratitude is peculiarly due to his Majesty for the measures, which, since the last session of parliament, have been taken by his Royal Command towards forming the arrangement of commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and Ireland; that, with the most sanguine hope, they look forward to the confirmation of these Resolutions, containing the principles upon which they trust the commercial interests of the two nations will be finally established; when these shall be happily and fully carried into effect, through his Majesty's paternal goodness, and the wisdom and liberality of his parliaments of Great-Britain and Ireland, they shall, with the most sincere satisfaction, behold a system established upon the firm basis of reciprocal advantages, which will effectually strengthen and cement the common interest and mutual affection of both kingdoms, and will indissolubly unite the efforts of all his Majesty's subjects of Great-Britain and Ireland, in maintaining the strength, increasing the resources, and extending the power and credit of the British empire; and that it is their fervent prayer that his Majesty may long possess the true reward of a great and generous mind, in beholding the blessings derived under his royal auspices, and in receiving the just tribute of the most zealous duty and attachment, from his royal and affectionate people.

William Watu Gayer, } Cler.
Edward Gayer, } Parl.

Thomas Ellis, Cl. Parl. Dom. Com."

Dublin Castle, Feb. 20. Being appointed for celebrating her Majesty's birth day, the flag was displayed on Bedford Tower; the great guns in Phoenix Park were fired three rounds, and answered by volleys from the regiments in garrison. At noon there was a very numerous assembly at the Castle; and in the evening a play was given by his Grace to the Ladies; and at night bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy throughout the city. *Gaz.*

Taxes for 1785 in Ireland.

Expences as stated for the	}	£. 1,000,000
present year		
Produce of the revenue after	}	170,000
all deduction		

Money to be provided for £. 930,000
By 2s. 6d. a barrel on malt—brewers as some compensation to have a draw-back of 1s. 6d. a barrel on ale, and the distillers 5d. a gallon on spirits.

By a duty of 2s. 6d. a barrel on all malt imported into Ireland.

By a licence of 5l. a year on all tables for rolling or spinning tobacco.

By a duty of 2d. a pound on all tobacco manufactured in Ireland. [The importation duty is lowered to 1d. per lb.]

Every manufacturer of candles 20s. a year.

Every vender of tobacco or snuff — 20s.

Every vender of soap — 20s.

Grocers in corporate towns — 20s.

— in villages, — 10s.

Makers of gold or silver plate — 20s.

Tanners of leather for sale — 20s.

By a duty of 6d. a lb. on bees-wax imported from all foreign countries except G. B.

A duty of 5 per cent. on all dry goods imported except from G. B.

A duty of 4l. for every 4 wheel coach, &c. (except hackney coaches) which shall come into or be driven through Dublin (40s. of which to be applied to the paving the streets) 20s. in aid of tillages, and the other 20s. in aid of the revenue.

A duty of 10s. a barrel on herrings imported except from G. B.

A duty of 10s. a 100wt. on cork.

A duty of 12l. on all promotions to church livings above 100l. a year.

A duty of 9l. on all letters patent of honours and employments exceeding 200l.

A duty of 1d. on all news-papers, and 1s. on all advertisements of ten lines, and 1s. more if above 10 lines.

An additional duty of 1s. on every memorial.

A duty of 1s. on every policy of insurance of 100l. and so on for every 100 to 1000l.

A duty of 2s. 6d. on all discharges and receipts for legacies of the value of 20l. and so on in proportion to upwards of 1000l. except to wives and children.—Ireland begins already to feel the effects of their freedom. Our manufacturers would soon repent the change, were they to emigrate to Ireland.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 9. The silver plate taken in April 1778, by the crew of the Ranger American privateer, then commanded by Paul Jones, from the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, was last week sent back to his Lordship by Paul Jones, carriage-paid.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Feb. 26.

CAME on, at the Old Bailey, the trial of Jacques Phillippe Hardy, secretary to the Count de Mirabeau, for stealing several of his master's effects, part here, and part in France. The trial having proceeded to some length, and there appearing no sufficient evidence on which to convict the prisoner, Mr. Justice Buller recommended it to the counsel for the prosecution to drop it. This was agreed to by the Count, provided his motives for commencing it might be permitted

mitted to be explained to the court, and to the public; to which no opposition was made. It appeared, that the Count had received his trunk almost empty from Paris, and that among the articles missing were some confidential papers that had been entrusted to the prisoner: that, in hopes of recovering those papers, Sir Gilbert Elliott had advised the Count, to apply for a warrant to apprehend his secretary; but this not having the desired effect, (the warrant not having been executed till more than ten days after it had been issued,) Sir Gilbert, to clear the Count of any malicious intention, advised the carrying the affair into court, which he was now ready to drop, at the recommendation of the bench.

Judge Buller then directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, at the same time approving the propriety of the prosecution on the grounds on which it was undertaken; which however did not, in his opinion, affect the character of the prisoner.—Such was the issue of this business, which has occasioned much talk here and at Paris.

Feb. 28.

The purser of the Sandwich East India-man arrived at the India-house with advice of the safe arrival of that ship at Plymouth.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Being the annual feast of the Society of Ancient Britons, the same was celebrated with more than usual splendor, the right hon. Lord Viscount Hereford being President. The collection for the benefit of the charity, including one hundred guineas from the Prince of Wales, amounted to 476l. 8s.

Dr. Jeffries, the aerostat, who accompanied M. Blanchard in his hazardous voyage across the British channel, was honoured with the freedom of the town and port of Dover, as a mark of applause.—M. Vander Monde proposes to construct an aerostatic ship, to circumnavigate the globe through the medium of air, as other navigators have done through the medium of water. He insists that there are currents of air to be met with in the atmosphere every where.

An epidemical fever, which has raged for some time in the county of Gloucester, is said to have lately carried off a great number of poor. At Norton, within five miles of Gloucester, there lived, in two adjoining tenements, two families; in one, a man and his wife, and three children; in the other, a man and his wife: of these there was only one alive on the first of March.

Mr. Fox moved, in the House of Commons, extracts of orders from the Committee of Directors of the East India Company to their servants in India, to be laid before the House, agreeable to the 37th and 38th clauses of the late act, which, after warm debates, was negatived, 164 to 69.

In the House of Peers, Lord Carlisle made a motion tending to the same end, viz. that the debts claimed by British subjects

from the Nabob of Arcot, should not be put into a course of payment till the origin and justice of those debts contracted contrary to the orders of the East India Company, shall be previously examined.—This motion had in view the payment of the debts due to the Company, in preference to other debts, that the Company might thereby be enabled to discharge their debt to the public. It passed in the negative, 73 to 29.

Wednesday 3.

Mr. Flood (in the Irish Parliament) moved for leave to bring in a bill for a more equal representation of the people, which was agreed to. He said, he did not mean to bring it in, till he had seen the fate of a like bill about to be introduced into the British Parliament.

The following malefactors, who were capitally convicted last January session, were executed on the scaffold at Newgate, viz. Edward Payne, for robbing the Dutch ship *Elbe* of a large quantity of dollars (see vol. LIV. p. 791); John Brice, for robbing the house of Mr. Whiting, of Lime-house, of a great quantity of plate; Thomas Brown, for robbing James Cook on the highway of his watch and six guineas; Samuel Davis, for robbing Mr. Lowth of his gold watch near Covent-Garden play-house; and William Hart, for robbing Mr. Walker on the highway near Southgate of his watch and money. They all behaved decently. Brice was a hair-dresser, in good business, in Ratcliff-highway.

Thursday 3.

Mr. Sawbridge moved, that the High Bailiff of Westminster, having finished his poll on the 17th of May last, the day previous to the return of the writ, be forthwith ordered to make his return.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, and moved to adjourn.

Lord Surrey objected to it; and

Sir W. Dolben supported it.

On the question being put for adjournment, it was negatived, 162 to 124; and of course the original motion carried without a division;—Lord Hood and Mr. Fox have since been returned.

The Committee of Supply voted 940,000l. for the building and repairs of ships.

Friday 4.

The metropolis and its neighbourhood having been for some days disturbed with a report of the plague having been in the Lock Hospital, owing to a putrid fever which had seized some of the inhabitants; the following notice will serve to shew the pains the committee took to undeceive the public, as well as the scientific, classical, manner which they shewed their zeal.

“Lock Hospital, near Hyde-park-corner, March 4, 1785. Whereas a report prevails, that there is an infectious disease now raging in this Hospital:—This is to assure the pub-

lie, that every person in the Hospital, both servants and PATIENTS, are in PERFECT HEALTH. By order of the Committee."

A duel was fought between Lieut. F. son of Gen. F. then quartered in the Old Barracks at Chatham, and a gentleman of the name of Gordon, who was on a visit to his brother, an officer in the same barracks, when Mr. G. was so desperately wounded in one of his legs, that the limb was obliged to be cut off. The affair took its rise from a quarrel at cards.

Saturday 5.

The session at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday the 23d of February, ended, when 33 convicts received judgement of death. Among them were Holland Palmer and Anne Jones, for forging and uttering two-penny stamp receipts, a crime which may prove of the most pernicious consequence, as receipts written upon such stamps would not be allowed in evidence.

Monday 7.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland [Mr. Foster] moved for leave to bring in a bill for the extension of trade, by exempting bounties and drawbacks from all fees whatever. This is intended to remove a very great grievance, which had arisen to such a height, that bounties and drawbacks were eaten up in fees for receiving them.

Tuesday 8.

The Lady Mayoress gave a splendid route and ball at the Mansion-house, at which were present many of the nobility and persons of distinction. The ball was opened by the Lord Mayor and Miss Spencer.

Wednesday 9.

The order of the day being read, for rescinding the resolution of the House on the 8th of June last, relative to the Westminster scrutiny; Mr. Francis rose, and reprobated the whole transaction as illegal, and, if suffered to remain on the Journals, would prove a most dangerous precedent.

Mr. Bastard thought there was another way to get rid of the disgrace, and that was by a bill; and if Ministers would promise to bring in such a bill, or countenance it when brought in, he would vote against the present motion.

The Attorney General thought the question a mighty modest one, viz. that the House should acknowledge themselves either rogues or fools in the votes they had already given, and dupes in what they were now to give. The next demand, he supposed, would be, that the House should make the *amende honorable*, and appear before the Westminster electors, in Westminster-hall, in white sheets, making humble confession of their guilt! The motion was negatived, 242 to 137.

Saturday 12.

A gang of fresh-water pirates broke open the hatches of one of the custom-house lighters lying along-side a West Indiaman,

from which they stole 49 bags of Jamaica pepper; but, not content with their booty, they were going on board the ship, had not the watch been upon their guard, who fired upon them, notwithstanding which they made their escape. It appeared that they came in three boats, one of which was seized by some custom-house officers with 12 of the bags on board.

Sunday 13.

A remarkable high tide in the river Thames did considerable damage to the cellars and warehouses on both sides that river.

Mr. Orde, Secretary to the Duke of Rutland, arrived in town from Ireland and waited on the King.

Monday 14.

Lord Mahon moved for leave to bring in a bill for reducing into one act all the acts made to prevent bribery and corruption at elections. Agreed to. Also moved for leave to bring in a bill for securing the rights of voters at elections.

The tea sale commenced at the East-India-House. The buyers were not uncommonly numerous, nor did the altercations that were expected between the tea-dealers and directors, on account of damaged teas, take place.

At half past twelve A. M. a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Rivier, N^o. 4. in Scots Yard, Bath-lane: nobody was in the house but two maid servants, who had *lighted a fire, and gone to bed, intending to get up to wash* in three or four hours; upon being awakened, they attempted to come down stairs, but found it impossible, the fire having got to such a height, that their hands were burnt by taking hold of the bannisters; and they supposed the first floor had already fallen in, upon which they retreated, and made their escape over the roofs over the houses. The night was very calm; there was plenty of water, and immediate assistance; and by five o'clock the fury of the fire was subdued, having completely destroyed Mr. Rivier's house and all its contents (except a few trifles that have since been found among the rubbish) burnt a considerable part of the two houses on each side, and damaged the backs of about half a dozen in Cannon-street.

It may render the Public some service to record this, if it tends in any degree to stop a practice which is too common in many families.

Tuesday 15.

A court of Aldermen was held at Guild-hall, when a complaint came to be heard, that several barbers, who had been chosen constables, had refused to serve, alledging, that by the act for separating the *Barbers* for the *Surgeons* they were exempt. The consideration was adjourned, and the Recorder and Common Serjeant desired to give their opinion.

Wednesday 16.

Lord Muncaster presented a petition, signed by a number of Westminster electors, complaining

plaining of the return of Mr. Fox; and moved; that it be considered on the 23d of June. Agreed to.

Sunday 20.

The French ambassador, while talking to Ld. Salisbury at court, was suddenly seized with a paralytic stroke, which, for some time, deprived him of his speech and the use of one side. He was immediately attended by Dr. Gisborne, and, being carried home, soon recovered the use of his speech.

Wednesday 23.

Count Zambecari and Adm. Sir E. Vernon made an aerial trip from the cheap-bread warehouse in Tottenham Court Road, to a ploughed field about 3 miles beyond King's field, near Horsham in Sussex, distant from London 35 miles, which they sailed in less than an hour. This seems to have been by far the most hazardous voyage that has yet been made. At first setting out, the wind tore away the lower part of the netting, and broke the glass at the lower part of the machine through which the string of the valve passed, in consequence of which, a piece of silk was hastily applied to stop the aperture, and the string in the hurry left in the inside, by which they were deprived of the means of descending at pleasure; but this was not all. When they were far above the clouds, three of the strings that attached the boat to the balloon gave way almost at once, by which it is not to be wondered that they were desirous to change their element; but all means of descending seemed out of their power, till the Count thought of cutting the silken tubes, which fortunately gave the necessary exit to the inflammable air; but not before the balloon had mounted so high, that the clouds appeared at a great distance below, and the sun shone very bright; at the same time the quicksilver in the barometer fell suddenly to 20: 8, whereas on earth it stood at 30: 4. The distance nearly 2 miles, in perpendicular height to which the balloon had reached. In descending, they passed through a dense cloud which covered them with snow, and felt very cold; but their motion being then very rapid, they soon arrived safe without any other accident. The observations they made were, that the balloon kept perpetually turning round its vertical axis, sometimes so rapidly as to make each revolution in 4 or 5 seconds; that a peculiar noise was heard like rustling among the clouds; and that in their descent the air was cold, and the balloon much agitated.

Saturday 26.

The Readings, a new species of elegant entertainment, introduced by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Henderson, at Freemasons Hall, ended. Of this entertainment we shall give some farther account.

Monday 28.

About five, A. M. a fire broke out in the GENT. MAG. March, 1785.

laundry at the fine seat of Earl Spencer, at Wimbledon, in Surrey, which, for want of water, burnt with such violence, that the whole house was destroyed, and the greatest part of the valuable furniture consumed by the flames.

Thursday 31.

A mutual explanation and agreement is now finally settled between France and Britain, for delivering up of felons on both sides, on demand being made of them by their respective sovereigns. This explanation happened in consequence of the prosecution long carried on in France against Charles Clutterbuck, late one of the clerks of the Bank of England, which has at length been brought to a final conclusion, and his sentence of condemnation for life to the gallows confirmed. He was first tried for defrauding the Bank Royal of England, but, by a flaw in the indictment, his case was reserved, which his most Christian Majesty has since sitten in judgement upon and decided.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

On the 13th of January the barometer was higher at Leeds in Yorkshire than ever remembered in that town, being 30. 80. wind E. and high, but fell as the wind shifted to N. and N. W. a great fall of snow was followed by intense frost. Saturday 19, an excellent Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 7. 25. deg. below the freezing point. On New-year's-day 1784 the same thermometer stood at 8. In December the thermometer was as low as 6, see vol. LIV. p. 952. a degree of cold greater than has been felt in England these many years.

A meteorological correspondent assures us from observation, that from the 18th of October till the present time, which is a period of 143 days, there have been only 26 in which the thermometer has not been from one to 18 degrees and an half below the freezing point, which is a more constant succession of cold weather than has been known in this climate. Last year there were 89 days of frost, and in the year 1779 there were 84; in 1763 there were 94 days of frost, and in the celebrated winter of 1739 there were only 103, which are 12 fewer than in the present winter.

Lloyd's Ev. Post.

On the evening of the 13th of February the sea in sight of Alicant appeared as if on fire. This wonderful phenomenon excited every body's curiosity, though nobody could account for the cause. The fire shone splendidly in the water, and its brilliancy increased as the waves drew nearer the shore. When they broke upon it, they sent forth an infinite number of luminous particles, some great, some small, which flew to a considerable distance. This appearance began at half an hour after seven, and lasted three hours.

New

NEW DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.

A Frenchman has discovered a method of making helmets, for the army, of prepared leather, musket-proof, and impenetrable by any cutting instrument used in battle, and withall so light as to be worn with the greatest ease. The Prince de Conde and the Comte Maillebois are in earnest to introduce them in their legions.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The two prizes of 25l. each bequeathed by the late Rev. and learned Dr. Smith, master of Trinity College Cambridge, to those junier Bachelors of Arts who shall appear to be the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy, were this year adjudged to Mr. Lay of Trinity, and Mr. Dudley of Clare-hall.

Two prizes of 15 guineas, proposed to be given by Lord Euston and Mr. Pitt, to two senior Bachelors of Arts, and the like to two Middle Bachelors, who shall compose the best exercises in Latin Prose, to be read by them on a day hereafter to be appointed, near the Commencement, the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge gives notice, that the subjects for this year are.

For the Senior Bachelors,

An liceat nolentes in civitatem dare?

For the Middle Bachelors,

Utrum civis perniciosus acrioribus suppliciis quam acerrimus hostis sit coercendus?

The academy of Sciences, &c. at Dijon, have proposed the following subject for the prize of 1786. "To determine from their respective properties the difference between phlogiston and the matter of heat." No satisfactory memoir having been presented on the subject of last year, "The Theory of Winds," the academy has been obliged again to recommend it to the attention of the learned. The prize is double, and the time for presenting is unlimited.

The valuable collection of the late Dr. Askew's manuscripts have brought at a sale above two thousand pounds; amongst them were some very scarce books, with written annotations by some of the most learned men in Europe. Upon the doctor's death some years ago, they were offered to be sold to a great personage for two thousand guineas, but were refused on account of the magnitude of the price.

MEMORABILIA.

Meetings have been numerous, during the month past of almost all the manufacturing-towns in England and Scotland, in opposition to the plan for a commercial intercourse between the sister kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; and not a few (if the papers may be credited) of the most considerable Manufacturers have threatened to remove the manufactories to Ireland if the propositions held forth and accepted by Ireland should take place here.—But were the manufacturers

of England to remove to Ireland, the price of labour and provisions would soon increase there, and they would find themselves fatally disappointed. The English way of living once introduced among the lower class of people in Ireland would produce a change ruinous to both kingdoms.

The principles of peace, which characterize the society of Quakers and forbid them from taking any part in wars or to partake of any profits arising from wars, have been lately eminently displayed by one of these peaceable people, who, being involuntarily drawn in by his partners to take part in some privateers during the late war, or receiving his dividend, sent his son to Paris, to notify the names of all the ships taken by these privateers, and to apply to Dr. Edw. Ling, Fox Hotel at York, Rue Jacob à Paris, to receive their respective proportions of his share.

Mrs. Page, of Buxted, in Suffolk, was suddenly seized with a pain in her gums, of which she had only time to say it ran all through her before she expired.

On the 11th of March, in the afternoon, the tide at North Shields ran in more rapidly than has ever been known: wind N. and N. E. blew hard, with hail and snow. Ships drove on ships, and the whole harbour was a scene of confusion.

An ewe, the property of a servant to Mr. Philips, of Chipping Norton, cased five lambs, on the 26th past.

Four soldiers quartered at Terlemont, to warm the room in which they were to sleep, procured some charcoal, and set it on fire before they went to sleep. In the morning they were all found dead by the suffocating vapour of the charcoal.

From the statement of the Board of Mines, transmitted to the Mine-office at Madrid, it appears that in the course of last year 903 workmen were sent to the general hospital, 805 of whom were soon dismissed cured, 67 died, and 31 whose cases required farther relief remained. This fact, which is well established, proves how ill-founded the common prejudices against working in the mines of mercury are, as being prejudicial to health.

REMARKABLE ROBBERY.

On Monday the 7th of February, about eight in the evening, a man knocked at the door of Mrs. Abercrombie in Charlotte-street, in Rathbone Place, calling out Post. The maid opened the door, and instantly rushed in the villain with six others, threatening the girl with horrid imprecations if she spoke a word. They then went into the parlour, robbed Mrs. Abercrombie of her jewels, between 50 and 60 guineas in cash, and all the linen and cloaths they could pack up. While they were thus employed, the girl found means to get out at the back door; and though the whole neighbourhood was alarmed, the villains fought their way through and escaped.

P. 158, col. i. l. 46, r. 'of which church
' and manor.'

— col. ii. l. 42, r. 'Mary Countess
' Dowager'

— l. 52, for 'Esq;' r. 'Earl.'

General Honeywood, (see p. 159) was colonel of the 3d reg. of drag. guards. He received no less than twenty-three broad-sword wounds at the battle of Dettingen, in which he so much distinguished himself by his personal valour; he likewise, on the same day, received two musquet shots, which never were extracted to the day of his death. — The general died possessed of an estate of near 6000l. per annum, which, together with a considerable sum of ready money, he has bequeathed to Mrs. H. for her life, and afterwards to his cousin Filmer Honeywood, esq; M. P. for Kcht.

In perfect compliance with the wishes of Dr. Johnson, a sepulchral stone now covers the grave which holds his respectable remains. It is a stout, plain, blue slab, and bears this concise inscription:

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

Obiit xiii Die Decembris,

Anno Domini

M DCC LXXXIV.

Ætatis suæ LXXV.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the lady of Sir Elijah Impey, a son.

The wife of Mr. Crouch, of the custom-house, a daughter.

Mrs. Clifton, wife of Mr. Leonard C. of the George-inn, Brailes, co. Warw. safely delivered of three daughters, all living. Mrs. C. had before 19 children.

Countess Dow. of Westmoreland (lady of Col. Woodford), a son.

Countess of Westmoreland, a daughter.

Lady of John Blackburne, esq; M.P. for Lancash. a daughter.

15. The wife of Mr. James Piercy, of Friday-str. a son.

16. The lady of Craven Ord, esq; of James-str. Bedford-row, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Gretna-Green, Capt. Barrett, to Miss Wilmot, daughter of Rob. Mead W. esq; and grand-dau. of Sir Edw. W.

17. At Eccleshall, Staffordshire, the rev. Francis Mecke, M.A. rector of that parish, and chaplain to the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to Mrs. Green, relict of the late — G. esq.

22. John Lawrence, esq; mayor of Huntington, to Miss Palmer.

John Fortescue, esq; a captain in the royal navy, to Miss Fraime, of Chelsea.

26. At Bath, Mr. De Luc, F.R.S. and reader to her Majesty, to Miss Cooper.

28. At St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Capt. Henry Gamble, of the marines, to Miss Burslem; and Capt. Burton, of the royal artillery, to Miss Judith Burslem, both daughters

of the late W. Burslem, esq; of Coleorton, co. Leicester.

1. Mr. John Farmer, hop-merchant, in the Borough, to Miss Ferguson.

2. Rev. Baron French, of Ware, Herts, to Miss Dickinson.

3. By special licence, the Marquess of Graham, to Lady Jemima-Elizabeth, 2d dau. of the Earl of Ashburnham.

By special licence, Mr. Hale, son of the late General Hale, to Miss Rumbold, of Grosvenor-sq. daughter of Sir Thomas R.

5. Lieut. Col. Brownlow, to Miss Ashe.

17. By special licence, the Earl of Clancarde, to Miss Poulet.

19. By special licence, at her father's house at Bevere, near Worcester, Miss Margaret Nash, only daughter and heiress of the rev. Dr. Treadway Nash, author of the History of Worcestershire, to Joseph Somers Cocks, esq; only surviving son of Charles Lord Somers, baron of Evesham.

23. W. Crawley, esq; of 14th reg. to Miss Yates.

24. By special licence, Capt. Rowley, son of Adm. R. to Miss Harley, dau. of Ald. H.

Rev. C. Schwiers, D.D. and minister of the Dutch church in Austin-friars, to Miss Mary Stafford.

DEATHS.

LATELY, in Dominick-street, Dublin, Sir Richard Steele, bart.

At Maidstone, Mr. Punnet, attorney at law.

In Ireland, Lady Arabella Denny; her ladyship was sister to the Earl of Shelburne, and aunt to the present Marquess of Lansdown. By her death, a considerable fortune devolves to the hon. Mr. Fitzmaurice, and a jointure of 1000l. per annum on Sir Barry Denny, bart. M.P. for the county of Kilkenny, of whose uncle she was relict. She was the original foundress of the Magdalen Asylum in Dublin, and of the few, if not the only female, who was admitted an honorary member of the Dublin society for promoting arts and agriculture.

At Bridgewater, Somersetshire, rev. Mr. Coles, V. of that parish.

At St. Issey, Cornwall, rev. Mr. Williams, R. of St. Ewe and of Gerrans, in that county.

At Gwinear, Cornwall, rev. Mr. Bennet, V. of that parish.

In Dublin, where he had resided many years, Henry Shute Cox, esq; formerly a bookseller in London.

David La Touche, esq; banker, of Dublin. He was one of the richest bankers in Europe: and has left an estate to his eldest son of 12,000l. per annum; to his second 7000l. per annum; and to his third son 5000l. per annum; in all 24,000l. a year; besides an equal division of the banking business, which has been computed, for several years back, to be between 20 and 30,000l. annually.

Near Madras, Lieut. Paul Norris of the 52d regiment, a promising young man, in the prime

prime of life, and third son to William Norris, of Nonfuch, co. Wilts. As inclination first led him into the army, so a laudable ambition of rising in the profession of arms afterwards carried him a volunteer to the sultry regions of India, where, to the great regret of his surviving friends, he fell a victim to the climate, in his 23d year.

At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Sherrard, relict of Mr. S. who died Nov. 8, 1784, and whom she survived but six weeks.

19. At Eton-college, Mrs. Mary Hind, aged 84. She had many years kept a boarding house there for the reception of young gentlemen educated at that seminary. Her reputation in this line was obtained by her uncommon attention, care, and assiduity. As she was the oldest inhabitant, so also was she the most esteemed. She acquired a considerable sum by the early encouragement she met with; to deserve which, she exerted herself with unremitting zeal. Many who had been benefited by her care, paid her their visits when entered into the great world; and many who survive her will let fall the tear of concern in the reflection that their much-valued dame * is no more! She succeeded her sister, Mrs. Hopkins, about 1747. F. PICOTT.

20. At Windsor, Henry Boisragon, esq; late major of the 8th reg. of foot.

In Provence, Mr. Winthrop, a Petersburg merchant, of London, who had retired thither about two years ago for his health.

22. At Broadway-farm, near Great Berkhamstead, Herts, the person distinguished by the appellation of Peter the Wild Boy, who was picked up in a wood in Germany in the latter end of the reign of George I. while the king was hunting, and by that monarch sent over to England, where he has remained ever since; and of whom Lord Monboddo has lately given a particular history, which see in our list, p. 113; and also a singular anecdote of him in our vol. XXI. p. 522. A half-length figure of him was for many years exhibited at Mrs. Salmon's, in Fleet-street.

At Aberdeen, Christian Gavin, aged 103.

24. At Bath, Sir T. Dyke Ackland, bart. Sir Elias Prestwich, of Holme, bart.

25. At Chelsea, Mr. James Johnson, formerly a jeweller in the Strand.

Rev. — Lucas, vicar of Milbourne-port. He was found dead in his bed, though he went to bed in apparent good health the evening before.

27. At the parsonage-house of St. George in the East, Mrs. Pearley, a maiden lady, who has left the bulk of her fortune to the rev. Dr. Mayo, for charitable purposes.

At the Abbey-hill, Edinburgh, James Erskine, esq; knight marshal of Scotland.

At Mytote, Kent, much-lamented, the la-

dy of Sir William Fagg, bart. aged 59.

28. In Broad-street, Carnaby-market, Capt. John Elphinstone, of the navy. In Feb. 1761, in the Richmond, of 32 guns, he destroyed the Felicite, a French frigate of superior force, on the coast of Holland, (see vol. XXXI. p. 90) In 1762, in the same ship, he piloted the British fleet through the Old Straits of Bahama, to the Savannah. He afterwards acted as rear-admiral to the Russian fleet against the Turks.

Mr. Robert Gulling, goldsmith, in Fenchurch-st.

Mar... At Ramsgate, Col. Daniel Haseltine, of the electorate of Hanover, and an aid du camp for Germany.

At Aglionby, Cumberland, Mr. Joseph Bond, aged 102, one of the people called Quakers.

1. In Poland-st. aged 85, Lady Rush, relict of Sir John R. of Shute, Berks.

In his 83d year, the rev. Mr. Turner, rector of Garthorpe, co. Leicester, and Stretton, co. Rutland.

2. In a very advanced age, at Colchester, Guyon Griffith, M.D. father of the late rev. Guyon G. D.D. rector of St. Mary-hill.

At Great Baddow, Essex, Mrs. Aldridge, wife of Mr. A. of that place, and dau. of the great Mr. Edward Bright, late of Malden.

Aged 81, the hon. Mrs Trevor, sister to Lord T.

Of an apoplexy, while at breakfast, Mr. Wells, boat-builder, of Christ-church, Surrey.

3. Rev. William Townsend, M.A. rector of Rotherfield-Greys, co. Oxford.

In Portland-street, Henry John Eaton, esq.

At Horsham, in the Weald of Kent, aged 90, the rev. William Hassell, M.A. rector of that parish from October, 1724; and it is observable, that he and Mr. Bate, his immediate predecessor, held that living upwards of 111 years. Mr. H. was educated at St. John's college, and elected thence a bye fellow of Peter-house, in Cambridge.

5. At South Lambeth, aged 58, the rev. Richard Yalden, M.A. vicar of Newton Valence, and rector of Greatham, both in co. Southampton.

7. At Dublin, right hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, bart. of Colebrooke, a privy counsellor, and member in the present parliament, of Ireland.

8. Aged 28, Mrs. Elizabeth Hewlett, wife of Mr. J. H. of Clifford's-inn. She had been 9 months afflicted with an atrophy, which she bore with that true fortitude which is inseparable from the Christian character. In her manners she was sweet, and in her temper benevolent.

9. At Godmanchester, near Huntingdon, aged 57, of a third paralytic stroke, the hon. Mrs. Mary Drax, eldest dau. of John 10th Ld St. John, of Bleisoe, sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Lord St. John, and wife of Henry Esle Drax, esq; of Charborough, co. Dorset, to whom she was married Oct. 22, 1754.

Rer.

* Dame is the appellation given at Eton to the ladies who board the young gentlemen in that seminary, and which has been the customary one for time immemorial.

Rev. Robert Hall, M.A. R. of Hawton, co. Nott.

In his 57th year, Thomas Livingston, M.D. many years an eminent physician at that place. As he was visiting a patient on the last evening of his life, he complained of a sudden indisposition, called for a glass of water, drank it, and sunk down dead without a groan.

10. Rev. Richard Walter, M.A. many years chaplain to Portsmouth dock-yard. He was chaplain to Lord Anson, on board the Centurion, in his voyage round the world, and had the merit and profit of writing the account of it, which was really the work of Mr. Robins, the engineer. The chaplainship is estimated at 500l. per ann.

11. In Jermyn-street, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Bernard, aunt to Sir Robert B. of Huntingdonsh. and half-sister of the late Lord Trevor.

In Southampton-st. Covent-garden, in her 56th year, Mrs. Mary Norman, spinster, who had retired from business in Tavistock-street several years ago, with a plentiful fortune, acquired with great reputation. She was remarkable for enjoying a constancy of good health, and great vivacity of spirits, till within the last fourteen months of her life. She was bountiful to her relations, hospitable to her acquaintance, and attentive to all her friends: charitable to the poor, and lived and died in peace with all the world.

"How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee
not;

"By whom lamented, or by whom forgot!"

At Methley, advanced in years, the rev. John Taylor, vicar of Hoyland, and for several years minister of Rothwell, and chaplain to the Earl of Mexborough.

At Greysouthen, near Cockermouth, Mr. Joseph Watson, in an advanced age, one of the people called Quakers, and many years a reputable flax-dresser at Whitehaven.

12. Suddenly, Mr. T. Howard, of Lambeth, one of the musicians in ordinary to his majesty's band, a place he had enjoyed upwards of 30 years.

At Mr. Cameron's, grocer, Cheapside, Mr. Fenton, many years master of the King's-head-ian, at Enfield, and father of Mrs. C.

13. At Twysford-lodge, Hants, Godfrey Woodward Vane, esq.

At Ollington, co. Nott. Rob. Denison, esq; one of the greatest merchants in the woollen manufactory in the north of England.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Doddridge, attorney at law, only son of the late Dr. D.

14. Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Faulkner, many years master of the Harp public house in Aylesbury-street. In the younger part of his life he was eminent as a prize-fighter, a wrestler, and a cricketer.

At Oxford, Mrs. Jenima Conybeare, only daughter of the late Dr. J. C. bishop of Bristol, and dean of Christ church.

At Castle Upton, in Ireland, right hon. Ld. Templetown, who is succeeded by his eld-st

son, now at school.

At Edmondton, Miss Maria Jones, youngest dau. of Henry J. esq; of that place.

15. At the house of Richard Gough, esq; Enfield, in her 49th year, regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, sister to Mrs. G. and third daughter of the late Thomas H. esq; of Goldings, Herts.

At Hampstead, aged 62, Mr. J. Clarke.

In Bennet-st. Blackfriars-road, aged 81, Samuel Redhead, esq; of Antigua.

16. In the prime of life, after near a twelve-month's tranquil submission to an atrophy in its early state pronounced incurable, Mr. Charles Green, hosier, in Fleet-street; a lively, benevolent and amiable man, respected by all who knew him. He had just completed his 27th year.

At Bell-hall, near York, aged 63, the rev. Sir William Anderson, bart. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Edmund A. bart.

In St. James's-st. aged 87, Mrs. Wignam.

17. Mr. Philip Martin, attorney at Epping.

At Alfreton, co. Derby, aged 73, rev. Jonah Macklin, many years pastor of the dissenting congregation in that town.

19. Rev. James Adams, M.A. rector of South Okington, and vicar of Grays, Essex.

At Lanreth, Cornwall, in his 87th year, rev. Joshua Howell, R. of that parish, and V. of Pelynt. He was the oldest incumbent in Cornwall, and had acted many years in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Nottingham, Lady Leyn, wife of Sir William L.

20. At the rev. Mr. Stuar's, at Ashen, co. Essex, the rev. Mr. Hewitt, M.A. fellow of Bene't coll. Camb. and minister of St. Benet's church there.

In Great James-st. Bedford-row, advanced in years, Mrs. Henley, relict of William H. esq; of Gore-court, near Maidstone.

Major Parr, late of the 53d reg.

23. In his 63d year, Mr. Richard Bingley, linen-draper in Tavistock-st.

At Greenwich, aged 79, Mrs. Leigh, relict of the rev. Thomas L. late rector of Lower Heyford, co. Oxf.

24. Of an inflammation in his throat, at his lodgings in Carey-street, the celebrated Count O'Rourke, descended from the sovereigns of O'Rourke's county, now Leitrim, in Ireland. Oliver Cromwell stripped the family of an estate worth 20,000l. per annum. The Count had been in the Imperial and French service, and had received the order of St. Louis from the King of France for his bravery. He had prepared a memorial to the King for a pension; part of his immense fortune being now in the crown.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

William Barrow, B.D. Bealsby R. co. Linc. vice John Holmes, dec.

Rev. William Pinchin, M.A. late school-

master

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master at Cambridge, vicar choral and school-master of Southwell.

Rev. John Davie, sen. fellow of Baliol college, Oxford, elected master, *vice* Dr. Theophilus Leigh, dec.

Rev. Thomas Hunt, All Saints V. with St. Peter's, co. Linc.

Rev. George Cope, B.A. collated to the prebend of Hundreton, in Hereford cath.

Rev. Richard Hele, B.D. Farnham R. Essex.

Rev. Thomas Thompson, B.D. Staplehurst R. Kent.

Rev. David Ball, LL.B. Aldington R. with Smeeth ch. Kent, *vice* Dr. Chapman, dec.

Rev. Isaac Denton, Bromfield V. co. Cumberland, *vice* Mr. Raincock, dec.

Rev. William Benson, Ashby Ledgers V. co. Northampton, *vice* Isaac Denton, resign.

Rev. Mr. Shackelford, St. Sepulchre V. on Snow-hill, London.

Rev. Mr. Lawson, elected head master of the free grammar-school at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire; Rev. Mr. Syndal, second master; and Mr. Draper mathematical master.

Rev. Spencer Madan (the young, but ingenious translator of Grotius), installed into the prebend of Lichfield, vacant by the death of Mr Unett. (See p. 158.)

Rev. Josiah Fleming, Thornton V. Yorksh.

Rev. Canon Kerrich, by the dean and chapter of Salisbury, custos of the ancient hospital at Heytesbury, *vice* Caleb Crulston, dec.

George Henry, M.A. domestic chaplain to Lord Sefton, and V. of Hanwell, Middlesex, *vice* his father, resign.

Rev. Mr. Huddesford, one of the curates of St. Andrew's, Holborn, chosen lecturer of St. George the Martyr, Queen-sq.

Rev. Geo. Henry Glasse, M.A. Hanwell R. co. Middlesex, *vice* Dr. Sam. Glasse, resign.

DISPENSATION.

REV. John Russell, R. of Helmdon, co. Northampton. to hold Ilmington R. co. Warwick.

Sam. Smith, D.D. master of Westminster-school, Walpole St. Andrews R. co. Norf. and Dry Drayton R. co. Cambr.

Rev. Malachy Hitchens, M.A. to hold Gwinear and St. Hillary VV. co. Cornwall.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

EARL of Glandore, a privy counsellor in Ireland.

John Pownall, esq; commissioner of customs, *vice* Thomas Allan, esq; resign.

Hon. John Luttrell, commissioner of excise, *vice* John Pownall.

John Temple, esq; Consul General to the United States of America.

Mr. George Home, clerk of the registers of tailzies and inventories of heirs, in Scotland.

Hale Young Wortham, esq; a groom of the privy chamber in ordinary to his majesty.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JAMES JOLLIFF, esq; assay master of tin in the Duchy of Cornwall.

Charles Edward Wilson, esq; of Lombard-street, receiver-general of the money arising from the commutation-tax, for the cities of London and Westminster, and the county of Middlesex.

B—NKR—PTS.

Thomas Ridings, Tottington, Lancashire, butcher

William Pearson, New-Bond-street, chinaman
William Turner and Walter Smith, Oxford-street, linen-draper

Wm. Williamson, St. George, Middx. carpenter

Samuel Moxon, East Smithfield, wine merchant

John Campion, Pickering, Yorksh. dyer

Thomas Lynch, Clapham, Surrey, merchant

George Ashburner, Torver, Lancashire, and

John Ashburner, Grafton, Westmorland, dealers

James Wyatt Gooch, Brundish, Suff. merchant

Thomas Williams, St. James's-st. china-man

William Egerton, Little Trinity-lane, London, insurance-broker

William Dinele, Millthorp, Westmorland, surgeon

John Hayward, Old Bond-street, stable-keeper

Edward Lloyd, Fenchurch-street, grocer

Eliezer Chater, Exchange-alley, Cornhill, watchmaker

John Huntley, Gravel-lane, Ratchiff-high-way, mariner

Sprignall Brown, Peterboro', merchant

Francis Hodson, Cambridge, printer

Henry Elliott, New Sarum, Wilts, linen-drap.

Henry Aylward, Southampton, tell-monger

John Ponsonby, Seaton iron works, Cumberl.

Joseph Ward, Birmingham, mouse-trap-maker

John Davies, Twickenham, Middlesex, cond-wainer

Richard Brown, Newcastle-upon Tyne, wine-merchant

John Bond, Bristol, corn-factor

Robert Grayton, St. Andrew's-moore, Cart-mell, Lancashire, liquor-merchant

Robert and George Diggles, Lothbury, hay-factors

John Fowner, Birmingham, ferrier

William Storer, Great Marlbro'-st. optician

John Robinson, Battle-bridge, brewer

John Cocker, Garlick-hithe, London, dyer

Samuel Hill, Bull-and-mouth-yard, Hart-st. Bloomsbury, stable-keeper

William Johnson, Halifax, Yorksh. dyer

James Russell, Bath, butcher

Thomas Whitfield, Twysford, Berks and Wilts, grocer

William Cato, Fareham, Southampton, linen-drafter

Samuel Lichfield, Birmingham, tailor

William Dale, Liverpool, merchant

Abraham le Mellurier, Token-house-yard, merchant

William Bell, Birmingham, jeweller

Robert Hellip, Bishopgate st. oilman

William Jeffer, East Harham, Wilts, clothier

Charles

Charles Touse and John Joy, Lynn Regis, Norfolk, linen-draper
 William Tiebborne, St. George's-row, near Tyburn-turmpike, dealer
 Lewis B. Crisloz, Fenchurch-st. merchant
 William Briffenden, Holborn, broker
 Thomas Vaux, Watling-st. warehouseman
 Andrew Sutton, Gosport, innholder
 George Adams, Taunton, Somersetsh. malster
 Richard Davis, Towcester, North'tonsh. dealer
 Francis Scott, Pitt-st. tea-dealer
 Francis Philpot, Barking, Essex, brewer
 James Fairbank, West Witton, Yorksh. miller
 Richard Phelps, Bridgewater, vintner
 James Stafford, Durham, coal-fitter
 Howel Howel, Whitechapel-road, tanner
 Joseph Shore, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, bookseller and binder
 Peregrine and Edward D'Oyley, Gorton, Suff. linen draper
 Elizabeth and Robert Clarke, Twickenham, Middlesex, glass-sellers
 William Allen, Oundle, North'tonsh. grocer
 John H. Reichard, Manchester, merchant
 Aaron Elias, Queen-street, Rosemary-lane, salesman
 John Saunders, Bromley, Kent, haberdasher
 Griffith Maskelyn, Bristol, merchant
 Joseph Robinson, Bilpar, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner
 John Bringloe, Norwich, grocer
 Thomas Jarvoise, Portsmouth-common, cutler
 John Coutts, Liverpool, merchant
 James Appleton, Stockton upon Tees, Durham, ham and butter-factor
 James Harley, High Holborn, linen-draper
 James Burn, Suffolk-st. scrivener
 Peter Warren, Exchange-alley, insurance-broker
 William Hinton, Portsmouth-common
 Henry Johnson, Colchester, Essex, bay-maker
 John Martianant, Mary-le-bonne-st. Golden-square, haberdasher
 James Williams, Bristol, wine-merchant
 Thomas Dempley, Liverpool, merchant
 William Foster, Spalding, grocer
 Edward Wilson, Southwark, carpenter
 John Booth, Smallwood, Cheshire, dealer
 Jane E. Moore, Bermondsey-st. leather-dresser
 Michael Harris, Millbank, cornfactor
 John Smyth, Maidstone, cheese-monger
 Charles Spershly, Ely, haberdasher
 Peter Rowbotham, Oxford, mercer
 John Claude Raiband, Pall-mall, perfumer
 John Hinde, Houndsditch, merchant
 Richard Benson Walker, Kingland, Middx. merchant
 John Howell, Chester, timber-merchant
 William Andrew, Manchester, fustian-maker
 Michael Rasor, Leak, Lincolnsh. grocer

John Clarke, Holborn, gun-maker
 Thomas Addison, Preston, Lancash. woollen-draper
 William Crofdale and James Barrow, Liverpool, merchants
 John Hatch, Laytonstone, Essex, grocer
 Richard Rivers, Great Marlow, Bucks, barge-master
 Charles Child, Ewhurst, Surrey, shopkeeper
 Thomas Forth, Portpool-lane, Holborn, pawn-broker
 John Sowerby, Liverpool, cheesemonger
 Henry Wood, Bolington, Chesh. timber-merchant
 James Watterall, Derby, miller
 Charles Carpenter, Plymouth-dock, shop-keeper
 Thomas Baxter, Southwark, victualler
 James Morton, Liverpool, ironmonger
 Richard Middleton, Liverpool, merchant
 John Cuff, Barking, Essex, cornchandler
 John Rogers Morgan, Vine-court, Spital-fields, brewer
 John Midlam, Sheffield, grocer
 John Kennion, jun. Liverpool, merchant
 Josiah Stone, Poplar, Middx. starch-maker
 John Bowes, sen. Crosby, Cumberland
 Char. Clarke, Northumberland-court, Strand, printer
 John Beaver Brooks, Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-ina-fields, paper-stainer
 Daniel Worton, Gerard-st. Soho, umbrella-maker
 Abrrham Duplock, Hertsmenceux, Suffex, shopkeeper
 John Bastin, Coventry-st. glover
 Thomas Menham and Robert Hodgson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron founders
 John Waterman, Coventry-st. linen-draper
 Thomas Barlow, Manchester, mercer
 William Townend, Woolley, Yorksh. malster
 James Barney, Wolverhampton, malster
 Thomas Pyott, Hatbern, Leicestersh. carrier
 Samuel Kirkup, Stockton, Durham, ship-carpenter
 Anthony Mealey, Oxford-st. hosier
 Edward Greenhill, Strand, silversmith
 John Hancock, Warmister, Wilts, silversmith
 John Clarke and Peter Byrne, Bond-street, weavers
 Thomas Stevens, Cary-st. Cheapside, glover
 William Crofdale, Liverpool, and Thomas Grundy, Bolton in the Moors, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturers
 John Mills, Bristol, vintner
 Christopher Broughton, Devizes, druggist
 Ralph Sigwerth, King-st. Hanover-sq. taylor
Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.
 John Swanton, East Rudham, Norf. dealer

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 25, to Feb. 22, 1785.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 676 } 1330	Males 882 } 1647
Females 654 }	Females 765 }
Whereof have died under two years old 434	
Peck Loaf 2s. 3½d.	

{	2 and 3	104	50 and 60	149
	5 and 10	26	60 and 70	122
	10 and 20	51	70 and 80	95
	20 and 30	144	80 and 90	45
	30 and 40	152	90 and 100	1
	40 and 50	213		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1785.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	New 1777	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds. 25. dif.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	5 per Ct. Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheq Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
28	Sunday	56 1/2	55 1/2		72 1/2	16 3/4		12	131		3			54 7/8		14 1/2	88 1/2				
27					73 1/2	17		12			4		55 1/8				88 1/4				
26					73 1/2	17		12			4		55 1/8	54 7/8			88 1/4				
25					73 1/2	17		12			4		55 1/8				88 1/4				
24						17		12			4		55 1/8				88 1/4				
23						17		12			4		55 1/8				88 1/4				
22						17		12			4		55 1/8				88 1/4				
21						17		12			4		55 1/8				88 1/4				
20	Sunday					17		12			3						88 1/4				
19						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
18						16 1/4		11 1/4			3			54 1/4			88 1/4				
17						16 1/4		11 1/4			3						88 1/4				
16						16 1/4		11 1/4			3			55 1/8			88 1/4				
15						16 1/4		11 1/4			3						88 1/4				
14	Sunday					17		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
13						17		12			4	64		54 7/8			88 1/4				
12						17		12			4						88 1/4				
11						17		12			4						88 1/4				
10						17		12			4						88 1/4				
9						17		12			4						88 1/4				
8						17		12			4						88 1/4				
7	Sunday					17		12			4						88 1/4				
6						17		12			4						88 1/4				
5						17		12			4						88 1/4				
4						17		12			4						88 1/4				
3						17		12			4						88 1/4				
2						17		12			4						88 1/4				
1						17		12			4						88 1/4				
28	Sunday					17		12			3						88 1/4				
27						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
26						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
25						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
24						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
23						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
22						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
21						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
20	Sunday					16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
19						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
18						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
17						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
16						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
15						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
14	Sunday					16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
13						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
12						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
11						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
10						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
9						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
8						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
7	Sunday					16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
6						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
5						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
4						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
3						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
2						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
1						16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				
28	Sunday					16 3/4		11 1/2			3						88 1/4				

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S GATE

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
St. James's Chron.
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Whitehall Even.
London Evening
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Cambridge
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Newcastle 2
York 2
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Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
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For A P R I L, 1785.

C O N T A I N I N G

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embellished with beautiful Representations of the MUSE JACULUS and MUSK RAT of RUSSIA;
an accurate View of a FUNERAL MONUMENT at Heidelberg, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of St. John's Gate

82 Meteorological Diary for April, 1784.—Average Prices of Corn.

April. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29 16	31	NE		fair, ice.
2	29 12	33	NW	.16	louing, ice, rain.
3	29 8	38	SE		louing ¹ .
4	29 16	43	SE		milder air, hazy.
5	29 12	44	SW		hazy, dim sun.
6	29 14	42	NW	.56	rain.
7	29 18	36	NE		thin clouds, cold wind.
8	29 18	38	NE		thin clouds, cold wind.
9	29 14	35	NW		fair and still, pleasant.
10	29 11	38	NE		louing, cold and raw ² .
11	29 4	40	NW	.37	blustering wind, rain ³ .
12	28 16	38	W		melting snow, cold and stormy ⁴ .
13	29 4	39	W		hail storms none to measure.
14	28 16	40	SW		louing and blustering.
15	29 6	42	SE		calm, mild and pleasant ⁵ .
16	29 6	36	W		white frost, thin ice, dim sun ⁶ .
17	29 10	42	W	.42	rain, fair, mild, and pleasant ⁷ .
18	29 11	44	W		mild, and pleasant ⁸ .
19	29 12	45	W	.47	gentle rain, mild and gentle air ⁹ .
20	29 10	52	W		rain, warm and pleasant ¹⁰ .
21	29 10	53	W	.10	cloudy, soft and mild rain ¹¹ .
22	29 14	51	W		mild, blustering wind, cloudy ¹² .
23	29 12	53	W	.22	hail showers, strong wind ¹³ .
24	29 10	41	W		strong wind, cooler air. [sun ¹⁴ .
25	29 14	42	W		white frost, thin ice, clouds and
26	29 15	50	W		showers, mild and pleasant ¹⁵ .
27	29 10	51	W	.28	clouds, flowers, plants thrive ¹⁶ .
28	29 14	42	W		fair, and still, whitish fr.noice ¹⁷ .
29	29 14	41	E		fair and pleasant.
30	29 17	44	E		fair and mild.

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ Snow lies on the hills. ² "Daffodils begin to peer." ³ Pilewort in bloom. ⁴ Whitlow grass (Draba verna) in bloom. ⁵ Wryneck (Iynx torquilla) returns, and pipes. ⁶ Two swallows seen. ⁷ Dogs tooth Violet (Erythronium dens canis) in bloom. ⁸ Redstart returns: Saxifraga crassifolia in bloom. ⁹ Brimstone Butterfly (Papilio Rhamni) appears. ¹⁰ Wheat sown in November begins to cover the ground. ¹¹ Gooseberries in bloom. ¹² One swallow seen. ¹³ Almond-tree in bloom. ¹⁴ Cuckow seen. ¹⁵ Swallow return to chimney, and sings. ¹⁶ Tit-lark sings. ¹⁷ Bloom of pear-tree begins to open.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 11, to April 16, 1785.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans								COUNTIES upon the COAST.							
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.															
London	4	8	3	1	2	7	2	1	3	1					
COUNTIES INLAND.															
Middlesex	5	4	0	0	2	5	2	3	3	8					
Surrey	5	5	0	0	2	6	2	5	4	4					
Hertford	5	1	0	0	2	7	2	5	3	8					
Bedford	4	9	3	3	2	6	2	4	3	5					
Cambridge	5	0	2	9	2	4	2	2	2	10					
Huntingdon	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0	2	10					
Northampton	4	9	2	11	2	5	1	11	3	1					
Rutland	4	1	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	6					
Leicester	5	3	3	6	2	6	1	11	3	4					
Nottingham	5	3	3	3	2	5	2	2	4	0					
Derby	5	5	0	0	2	10	2	1	0	0					
Stafford	6	3	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	9					
Salop	5	7	3	10	2	7	1	9	4	0					
Hereford	5	7	0	0	2	2	1	10	0	0					
Worcester	4	10	0	0	2	5	2	1	3	4					
Warwick	5	6	0	0	2	6	1	10	3	5					
Gloucester	5	4	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	7					
Wilts	5	9	0	0	2	7	2	2	4	2					
Berks	5	5	0	0	2	5	2	4	3	7					
Oxford	5	6	0	0	2	6	2	3	3	4					
Bucks	5	1	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	6					
Essex	4	9	0	0	2	6	1	11	2	10					
Suffolk	4	8	2	9	2	3	2	1	2	10					
Norfolk	5	4	2	10	2	1	2	2	0	0					
Lincoln	4	9	3	0	2	6	1	11	2	9					
York	5	6	3	5	2	9	1	10	2	8					
Durham	5	4	3	10	2	10	1	10	2	10					
Northumberland	4	9	3	5	2	7	1	9	2	6					
Cumberland	5	11	3	10	3	2	2	4	4	4					
Westmorland	6	1	4	3	2	11	2	0	4	0					
Lancashire	6	5	4	0	3	3	2	3	3	9					
Cheshire	6	0	4	2	3	0	2	2	0	0					
Monmouth	5	8	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	0					
Somerset	5	1	2	7	2	4	1	10	3	0					
Devon	5	6	0	0	2	4	1	6	0	0					
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	2	11	1	8	0	0					
Dorset	5	6	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	10					
Hampshire	5	2	0	0	2	6	2	2	3	10					
Sussex	4	9	0	0	2	5	2	2	0	0					
Kent	4	8	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	6					
WALES, April 4, to April 9, 1785.															
North Wales	5	9	4	5	3	0	1	7	3	9					
South Wales	5	7	4	2	3	0	1	6	3	7					

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For APRIL, 1785.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

*Some Account of the late Counsellor
BOOTH, of Lincoln's Inn, by an inti-
mate acquaintance.*

✱✱✱✱✱ R. JAMES BOOTH was
✱✱✱✱✱ of an ancient Roman
✱✱✱✱✱ Catholic family in Here-
✱✱✱✱✱ M fordshire, where he pos-
✱✱✱✱✱ sessed a small paternal
✱✱✱✱✱ estate, and built there
✱✱✱✱✱ a neat private mansion,

to which he used to retire in recess from business, but sold it some time before he died: I believe he was born at St. Germain-en-Laye in France, where his father accompanied his unfortunate Sovereign on the Revolution, and had some post at that court. He had at least four brothers, some of whom, I believe, are still living: one was an officer in the French service; another an ecclesiastic, who had good preferment in France, and was grand vicar to the present archbishop of Narbonne, of the Dillon family; two others were distinguished members of the late suppressed order of the Jesuits. Mr. Booth's principal talent was conveyancing, in which he was remarkably eminent, and was extremely well versed in the knowledge of the many penal and severe statutes against the Roman Catholics, still a foul blot on our code of laws, and singularly successful in protecting his clients from their many intricacies; but not to them alone was his practice confined; his abilities were universally known and acknowledged, and he was consulted by the most eminent leaders of the law on affairs of the first consequence, and particularly, as I have heard, in the

drawing up his present Majesty's will: he also gained great applause in a capital suit between the Northumberland and Egremont families, being engaged for the latter, whose success in it was principally attributed to his endeavours, and was always by them gratefully acknowledged.

He was of a very convivial disposition, and loved to enjoy his bottle and friend. No one entertained with more elegance, nor was more choice in viands, wines, &c. many of which, indeed, he received as presents from his numerous clients: on these occasions he seldom let business interfere with his pleasure; by which, it is said, he lost some practice, and hence was frequently thought dilatory; yet, when he pleased, no one could be more expeditious. He was a very entertaining and pleasing companion; and though there seemed to be an apparent gravity in him at first, and he had not a ready utterance, he soon rendered himself agreeable to his guests, and unbended himself in such a manner, as rendered his conversation highly pleasing even to the youngest persons. His discourse was animated, interesting, and interspersed with lively sallies of wit, joined with entertaining anecdotes of men and things, which attracted and commanded the attention of all: his condescension, and the notice he took of any even trifling talents the youngest were possessed of, were extremely flattering from one of his very eminent abilities and judgement. He was a man of very high sentiments of honor, never for emolument stooping to
any

MR. URBAN,

IN p. 279 of your last volume appeared a circumstantial account of the *Wesley* family, which received some enlargement in p. 353. The article which furnished it being also reviewed by Mr. Maty in December 1784; it has given rise to some animadversions by Mr. Wesley, which seems curious enough to be transcribed for your entertaining miscellany. Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

1. A DAY or two ago this Review fell into my hands, which contains a letter from the Rev. Mr. Badcock. I have not the pleasure of knowing this gentleman; but I esteem him for his useful and ingenious publications; and I think it my duty to inform both him and the public better, of some points wherein they have been misinformed.

2. He says, "Mr. Samuel Wesley, of Epworth, in Lincolnshire, *was sent* to the University." This is not accurate. He was educated for some years at a dissenting academy, from which he then privately retired, and entered himself at Exeter-College, in Oxford. "His heroic poem, the Life of Christ, excited the ridicule of the Wits." His own account of it was, "the cuts are good; the notes pretty good; the verses so so." "At a very advanced age he published a Latin work on the book of Job, which was never held in any estimation by the learned." I doubt that. It certainly contains immense learning; but of a kind which I do not admire.

3. "He married a woman of extraordinary abilities, the daughter of Dr. Samuel Annesley." (Dr. Annesley and the then Earl of Anglesea were brothers sons.) "Samuel, his eldest son, was a noted Jacobite." Nay, he was no more a Jacobite than he was a Turk. And what amends can Mr. Badcock, or Mr. Maty, make, for publishing this egregious falsehood? "Many of his political satires remain unpublished, on account of their treasonable tendency." Here is a double mistake. For, 1. He never published any thing political, whether satirical or not. 2. He never wrote any thing of a treasonable tendency; he sacredly avoided it. "In his rage of Jacobitism, he poured out the very dregs of it on royalty itself." No, never. He never wrote, much less published, one line against the King. I speak it from personal knowledge, having often heard him say, "If it reflects on the King, it is none of

mine." His constant practice may be learnt from those lines, in the *Battle of the Sexes*;

"Forgive the voice that useful fiction sings;

Not impious tales of deities impure;

Not faults of breathless Queens, or living Kings,

In open treason, or in veil obscure."

"Time, however, changed the satirist against Sir Robert, into an humble suppliant." Nay, I do not believe, he ever wrote a line to Sir Robert, either in verse or prose.

4. "Mrs. Wesley lived long enough to deplore the extravagance of her two sons, John and Charles; considering them as *under strong delusions to believe a lie*." By vile misrepresentations she was deceived for a time. But she no sooner heard them speak for themselves, than she was thoroughly convinced they were in no delusion; but spoke *the words of truth and soberness*. She afterwards lived *with me* several years, and died rejoicing and praising God.

5. I was born in June 1703, and was between six and seven years old, when I was left alone in my father's house, being then all in flames, till I was taken out of the nursery window, by a man strangely standing on the shoulders of another. Those words in the picture, *Is not this a brand plucked out of the burning?* chiefly allude to this.

6. "He had early a very strong impression of his designation to some extraordinary work." Indeed not I: I never said so. I never thought so: I am guiltless in this matter. The strongest impression I had till I was three or four and twenty was,

Inter sylvas Academi quærare verum:

and afterwards, (while I was my father's curate) to save my own soul and those that heard me. When I returned to Oxford, it was my full resolve to live and die there; the reasons for which I gave in a long letter to my father, since printed in one of my Journals. In this purpose I continued, till Dr. Burton, one of the trustees for Georgia, pressed me to go over with General Oglethorpe (who is still alive, and well knows the whole transaction), in order to preach to the Indians. With great difficulty I was prevailed upon to go, and spend upwards of two years abroad. At my return, I was more than ever determined to lay my bones at

at Oxford. But I was insensibly led, without any previous plan or design, to preach first, in many of the churches in London, then in more public places; afterwards in Bristol, King'swood, Newcastle, and throughout Great-Britain and Ireland. Therefore all that Mr. Badcock adds, of the incidents that "gave an additional force," to an impression that never existed, is very ingenious; yet is in truth a castle in the air.

7. It is true, that for a while I admired the mystic writers. But I dropped them, even before I went to Georgia; long before I knew or suspected any thing as justification by faith. Therefore all that follows, of my "making my system of divinity more commodious for general use;" and of "employing myself to search for some common bond, whereby the most dissimilar sects might have a centre of union;" having no foundation to stand upon, falls to the ground at once. I had quite other work while I was at Oxford; being fully engaged, partly with my pupils, and partly with my little offices, being Greek lecturer, and moderator of both the classes.

8. "His dexterity in debate has been so long known, that it is almost become proverbial." It has been my first care for many years, to see that my cause was good: and never, either in jest or earnest, to defend the wrong side of a question. And shame on me if I cannot defend the right, after so much practice; and after having been so early accustomed to separate truth from falsehood, how artfully soever they were twisted together!

9. If the poem on Religious Discourse "delineates the disposition and character of the author," it does not delineate mine; for I was not the author, but Mr. John Gambold. What becomes then of that good-natured remark? "The wonder is not, that John Wesley should have shewn an inclination to insult the memory of a sober divine; but that Samuel Wesley should have been disposed to shew lenity to a whig of the Revolution." Mistake upon mistake! 1. Those marginal notes were not wrote by Samuel, but Charles Wesley. He told me so this very day. 2. Both my father and all his sons have always praised God for the happy Revolution.—I let Bishop Warburton alone. He is gone to rest; I well hope, in Abraham's bosom.

10. "Mr. Wesley had a very important end in view"—What end, but to save sinners? What other end could I possibly have in view? Or can have at this day? "Deep projects of a subtle mind." Nay, I am not subtle, but the veriest fool under the sun, if I have any earthly project at all now! For what do I want which this world can give? And, after the labour of fourscore years,

No foot of land do I possess,
No cottage in the wilderness:
A poor, way-faring man,
I dwell awhile in tents below,
Or gladly wander to and fro,
Till I my Canaan gain.

JOHN WESLEY.

City-Road, Jan. 11, 1785.

MR. URBAN,

THE memory of persons whose projects or writings have been beneficial to the public, deserves to be preserved. The anecdote of Povey, obligingly communicated by Castorius in your Magazine for Nov. 1783, was therefore very acceptable; the description of his treatise, intituled "The Judgment of whole Kingdoms," &c. is just; perhaps the enquiry into the miscarriages of the four last years reign, printed 1714, was by the same author, there being such a sort of crest at the end; whether Povey was the original institutor of the Penny Post seems doubtful, for Entick (History of London) informs us, it was projected by David Murray, upholster, in Paternoster Row, who acquainted William Dowe with the plan, by whom it was carried on with good success for some time, till the government laid hold of it as a royal prerogative; but the crown indulged him with a pension of 200l. per annum during life. Vol. III, p. 463.

In answer to your correspondent's first query, Le Clerc, Hist. des Provinces Unies, t. III, p. 306, relating the murder of the De Witts, says, La Compagnie du drapeau bleu, à qui on avoit apporté de la biere, du vin, & de l'eau de vie, s'avança avec, de grands cris, vers la porte de la prison.—Le Geolier, de peur ou autrement, leur ouvrit enfin la porte: après quoi ils monterent à la chambre, où étoient les deux Freres. Le Ruart (Cornelle de Witt, Ruart ou Baillif de Putten) étoit, en robe de chambre, sur son lit, & son Frere enveloppe de son Manteau de velours, tels

rels qu'on les portoit alors, *lisoit dans l'Ecriture sainte.*

The second query may be answered from Clarendon's History, vol. III, part II, p. 419. They (Charles II and Mrs. Lane) came to Mr. Norton's house sooner than usual, and it being on a holiday, they saw many people about a bowling-green that was before the door, and the first man the King saw was a chaplain of his own (Dr. Gorges) who was allied to the gentleman of the house, and was sitting upon the rails to see how the bowlers play'd. This I hope will be satisfactory.

Yours, &c. ARMINIUS.

MR. URBAN,

March 16.

THERE is a small mistake in the account of the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury for Bishop of Connecticut in America, as it is published in your Magazine p. 105, under the title "Remarkable Anecdote."

He was consecrated at Aberdeen, Nov. 14, 1784, by three Bishops of the Church of Scotland, the College at that time consisting of only four, and not of five, as stated in those prints; though it is not unlikely that by this time the number may be increased to five or six, as, when Dr. Seabury was consecrated, they were about to elect more; which they generally do some time before consecration.

It is not very probable that Bishop Seabury will apply for the pious legacies of Archbishops Tenison and Secker*; or, if he does, that he should succeed; Connecticut being now totally independent on England both in temporals and spirituals. Bishop Seabury is gone thither, unfettered with any of our English laws, either ecclesiastical or secular, many of which are derogatory, and even destructive, so far as they are permitted to operate, of the unalienable rights of episcopacy, and of the Church, as a spiritual society. Nor can he claim these legacies as a matter of right, since by Stat. 21 Geo. II. chap. xxiv, sect. 13, so far as an act of state can produce such an effect, all ecclesiastical orders conferred by Scotch Bishops are rendered *null and void*. And though it is true that the English established Bishops did refuse to grant to America the blessings of episcopacy in the person of Dr. Seabury, and thereby drove him to seek it where (*horribile dictu*) account

ing to a most unchristian statute, which will always leave an indelible scandal upon the English Church, his consecration will not, by the establishment, be allowed *valid*. On this and such like grounds of state laws so far interfering in matters purely spiritual, as to interdict and annihilate, as far as they can, the very essential and unalienable rights and powers of the Christian Church as a spiritual society, Papists and Presbyterians, and every other sect of Anti-Episcopalians, have long, and, it must be confessed, too justly, reproached the established religion of this country, as being little better than a mere creation of the civil state: and the great concern and very active part which the dignitaries of this church now constantly take in civil matters, spending more of their time and talents in politics than in their proper religious duties, confirm the charge.

It is indeed true, that some of the prelates of the establishment treated Bishop Seabury, just before he left England, with "politeness, with strong expressions of friendship, both to him and his cause; assuring him of their personal esteem—of their conviction that he had acted from the worthiest motives—of their wishes for his success, &c." Yet surely they must have blushed, for having refused him what was their bounden duty to grant, though all the state laws in the world had been against it.

Whatever temporal benefits America may gain or lose by the revolt from Britain, Connecticut at least will greatly gain in spirituals by the event. For Bishop Seabury, being no Lord of Parliament, nor vested with any temporal or secular power whatsoever, but, as he himself says, "*In spiritual matters, totally independent of any civil power,*"—surely he will never magisterially intermeddle in state matters, but as he again expresses it, "*Conform himself as near as possible, to the primitive Catholic Church,*" and give himself wholly to the ONE THING which St. Paul gave in charge to St. Timothy, viz. The care and government of the Church, as a pure spiritual society entirely distinct from, and independant of the civil state. And thus the providence of GOD brings good out of evil—and seems to be verifying the prediction of the Rev. Geo. Herbert, in the middle of the last century:

"Religion stands on tiptoe in our land,

"Ready to pass to the American Strand."

W. C.

* Of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, of the Bishops Benson, Butler, and others.

MR. URBAN, March 28.

THE plan of your valuable Magazine being truly miscellaneous, I shall make no apology for sending you some loose thoughts upon several unconnected subjects, as they arose.

Your correspondent W. F. of Settle in Yorkshire, has given the world (*vid.* your last Supplement *ad init.*) an entertaining essay on *Sepulchral Tumuli*, and particularly one at Stackhouse in that county, and in a postscript wishes for an account or drawing of the remains of an old palace at Old Ford, said to have been built by King John, 'which, he justly observes, is not mentioned by any author,' it being the peculiar misfortune of the county of Middlesex never to have met with any one, who has thought it worth while to publish a regular, topographical history of it. I remember something of the building he speaks of, but know nothing of its history; and as to its having been built by K. John, if your correspondent had a more extensive knowledge of London and its environs, he would know that 'King John's court' is the common, popular appellation of all such buildings in that neighbourhood: he might find one in Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, another at Stepney, a third at Bermondsey, and, I believe, more elsewhere. Query, whence this appellation? is it demonstrative of the popular veneration for a man, who shewed himself by his conduct, surely, the weakest prince that ever swayed the British sceptre?

Your fame, it seems, has reached the banks of the Volga (*vid.* Mag. for January, p. 15.). The place where your correspondent dates his agreeable letter is laid down in some of the maps, and commonly known, under the name of *Toms*; the measurements, he mentions, would have been more intelligible to common readers, if he had told them that a Russian verst is $= 1168\frac{1}{2}$ English yards, ($1473\frac{1}{2}$ yards are $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile, not three quarters, as Mr. Cox says, by mistake) and an arshin $= 28$ inches and a very small fraction: it might perhaps also have been worth while to observe, that the Hegira is the date of Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which took place in July 622 of the Christian era.

Your correspondent J. A. T. C. (p. 26.) asks, with great earnestness, whether 'there ever was an instance of a person having dreamt of an animal that was dead:' in answer to which you may inform him, that on the very night after
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reading his question, I dreamt that I had before my eyes a basket, or some other vessel, containing a quantity of smelts; that a woman came and took them up one by one, and dipping them in something which contained salt or brine, eat them. I ruminated upon the question, whether I was justified in not preventing her from taking them, as I was satisfied they were not her property, when all my scruples were in an instant removed, for—I awoke, and behold, it was a dream. I blush to record such nonsensical trumpery; but, as your correspondent seems seriously to wish for an answer to his question, I thought the above would be quite satisfactory. Indeed, he might have obtained an answer (though, perhaps, not so perfectly in point) by referring to Dr. Watts's *Reliquiæ Juveniles*, p. 172 & seq. where he exhibits his 'thoughts and meditations in a long sickness,' while 'ten thousand hurrying thoughts' made him adopt the mournful language (as other circumstances have led others to do, while sailing on the troubled sea of life),

When shall this weary spirit, toss'd with tempests,
Harrass'd and broken, reach the port of rest?

Your costly correspondent in Antigua (ead. pag.) doubts the truth of an assertion in the Life of Garrick, about the coaches filling up the streets of London. I have not that book at hand, but suppose that the assertion in question refers to the crowds that resorted to the theatre in Goodman's-fields, when that celebrated actor played there; and, if so, must think, from what I have heard, that there is too much of hyperbole in the narrative. But thus much I can tell him, from the evidence of those who remembered the fact, that in the year 1720, when the good people of this poor country were in a state of infatuation, there was such an influx of carriages from the west end of the town into the city, and particularly to the South-sea-house (which I suppose then was what is now called the Old South-sea-house, facing the church of St. Peter Le Poor in Old Broad-street, and is let out in apartments to different people), that on some days about noon it was not safe for persons on foot to attempt crossing the street from Charing-Cross to Stocks-market, where the Mansion-house now stands, and many people went by water, thinking that the most expeditious and safest mode of conveyance.

The stone carving of a triple head, exhibited in the miscellaneous plate in
your

your Mag. for February, fig. 2. I apprehend to be a representation of the Holy Trinity; such were not uncommon in ancient times; there is one in the ninth compartment of Mr. Greene's altar-piece, exhibited in the preceding Magazine. And in 'a map of the Holy Land,' said to be 'by P. du Val, the King's Geographer, 1675,' inserted in an English translation of 'the works of Josephus, revised according to the French translation of M. Arnauld D'Andilly,' which map I take to be a copy from a French one, the title stands between two altars of burnt offering and incense, the smoke from which rises towards clouds that are over the title, whereon sitteth a venerable old man, designed, I imagine, to represent God the Father, cloathed with a flowing robe, his hair standing upright, with a long beard, and his arms extended upward: Cherubs are in the clouds about him.

By the way, Mr. Urban, whence comes it that that great politician and historiographer is generally known by his Latin name of Josephus? Was not his name the same with that of his renowned prototype in policy, Pharaoh's illustrious vicegerent? and is he not spoken of in the translation of his own work by his true and original name of Joseph?

Some nameless correspondent, in the Mag. for February, has been at a vast deal of pains in drawing up a list of the preachers at the anniversary meetings of the sons of the clergy, together with some interesting queries and hints relating to the subject. If I am not much mistaken, Mr. Urban, two sermons were put into my hands by a clergyman in my neighbourhood some time ago, one or both of which would have saved your correspondent much trouble, and satisfied several of his doubts; these, I believe, were Mr. Jones's before the sons of the clergy in 1782, and the Dean of Canterbury's at St. Paul's 12 June 1783, being the yearly meeting of the charity children in and about London and Westminster, together with various lists and accounts of benefactions, inserted by way of appendix; but, having no particular use to make of them, after reading them I returned them to the owner, and did not buy them; and therefore cannot now speak particularly as to the dates when the lists commenced, nor what they contained: thus much, however, if my memory do not deceive me, I think I remember, that, having spoken of one sermon before the sons of the clergy, the compiler speaks of the second as preached at some time about

the middle of the last century by Thomas Manton, D. D. successively Rector of Culliton in Devonshire, of Stoke-Newington in Middlesex, and of St. Paul Covent-Garden, (which of the three he held when he preached this sermon, I cannot tell, not knowing the exact time when it was preached); which last he resigned when the act of uniformity took place, and afterwards became the great Coryphaeus of the Presbyterian ministers*, as Owen was of the Independents. This sermon now lies before me: it was published in 1689, together with many other sermons and two treatises†: it fills up about eight pages and a half in folio, and is, according to the custom of the time, tolerably sprinkled with Latin and a little Greek: the text is Psalm cii. 28. "The children of thy servants shall continue, and their seed shall be established before thee:" in which words he observes, 1. the persons, 2. their privilege, 3. the ground or duration of it: from whence he adds, 'The point is, That God hath a great care of, and blessing for, the posterity of his servants, that they may be established by his favour:' and here his business is, 1. to shew what privilege they have; 2. the reasons; 3. to reconcile it with common sense and experience; 4. to whom the promise is most eminently fulfilled: and then come two Uses, 1. of advice and consolation to parents; 2. of advice to the children of godly parents; and here he speaks 1. to them in the general, and calls upon them to 'own the blessing of the covenant: Lord, when I came to town, I was a poor lad of mean estate, could hope for little, and would be even glad to live; and afterwards when a young beginner, full of doubts and fears; but, Lord, out of thy mercy and truth thou hast provided liberally for me, and brought me from mean estate to large and plentiful means; and 2. to this day's meeting more particularly: let it be like a meeting of ministers' sons: let me press you 1. to sobriety and temperance: do but consider what a dishonour it will be, not to yourselves only, but to this holy calling, you to

* The late Ld. Bolingbroke, when a boy, used to be one of his hearers.

† This vol. does not occur. In a letter to, Cooke's New Preacher's Assistant, he is called a Puritanical Parson, who made 119 sermons on the 117th Psalm, which he was sometimes condemned to read. His meeting-house, in New Court, Oatey-Street, was pulled down by the mob in Sacheverell's time, but soon rebuilt.

the Lord himself, when from a feast of ministers' sons some shall go away with staggering feet, inflamed countenances, and a faltering tongue: oh, let it not be:—2. to charity: this is the great end of the meeting, and therefore must not be left out or neglected.' I observe several O's in your list of preachers, but know not what they mean. Your correspondent in Jamaica (*vid.* p. 116 of same Mag.) asks for 'Anecdotes' of five Ladies, whose names he there mentions: the *History* of them is well known, but as to *Anecdotes*, I do not know where he will find any of persons dead 3 or 400 years since. And here I cannot help taking notice of a strange impropriety of speech which we often meet with, I mean that of giving extracts from books long since published, under the name of Anecdotes, *'Anecdotes, i. e. things unpublished, a solecism which no man of letters surely can be guilty of.* Philippa, sole daughter and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son to King Edward III. was born in 1355, and was married to Edmond Mortimer, third Earl of March, by whom she had issue Roger, Earl of March, Sir Edmond, and Sir John. *f. p.* Elizabeth, married to Henry, Lord Percy, surnamed Hotspur, ancestor of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, and Philippa, who was thrice married, but does not appear to have left any issue. Roger, fourth Earl of March, had issue Edmond, fifth Earl of March, *ob. f. p.* Roger. *ob. inf.* Eleanor, married to Edward Courtenay, third Earl of Devonshire of that family, ancestor of a race of earls; and Anne, eldest daughter, (another of the persons your correspondent enquires after), who thus became heiress of the family, and was married to Richard of Coningsborough, Earl of Cambridge, second son of Edmond, Duke of York, fifth son of King Edward III. by whom she had issue, first, Isabel, married to Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, by whom she had issue; and, second, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, and afterwards Duke of York, father of Edward IV. Richard III. George, Duke of Clarence; five more sons, and four daughters.

Philippa, eldest daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his first wife, and sister to King Henry IV. was married in 1387 to John I. King of Portugal, and died about 1415, leaving a numerous issue, of which the eldest son, Edward, King of Portugal, is the direct lineal ancestor of the present king and queen of that kingdom. Blanche and Philippa, daughters of King Henry IV.

both died *f. p.* the first was thrice married, first in 1402 to Louis, surnamed Barbatous, Duke of Bavaria; second, to a King of Arragon; third, to a Duke of Bar: the second was married in 1405 to John, King of Denmark and Norway.

Upon the subject of Philology, I conceive that we are guilty of an impropriety in our usual mode of writing the Hebrew name, Solomon, and that the proper way of spelling it would be with an *a*, Salomon: I find it thus written in an old book that I sometimes look into, viz. Diodati's Annotations upon the Bible, which led me to reflect that it is thus written by the people of that name in London; and when I considered whence it is derived, I was confirmed in my idea: it is interpreted 'peaceable,' as being derived from a Hebrew word, signifying peace, which we commonly write Salem, or, as I find it elsewhere, Selam: it consists, I suppose, in the original, of three letters, SLM, but, as the vowels we insert are *a* or *e*, certainly it must be much more proper and consistent to insert in the derivative *a* than *o*.

Can any of your numerous readers favour the public with a scientific explanation of a word, which I believe has not been in use in this country above twenty years, but is now, alas! domesticated among us? I mean the word *swindler*: it sounds like a German word, and, if so, I suppose should be spelt *schwindler*.

Whence arises that strange, mistaken idea that the vulgar are possessed of, that *second* cousins are not allowed by the canons to marry? especially owning, as they do, that there is no objection to the marriage of *first* cousins.

Can any cause be assigned for those beautiful appearances of vegetation with which our windows are frequently adorned in a morning, when there is a white frost, and especially for the diversity of representations they exhibit? sometimes there appear large, bold, and spreading leaves, at other times small and delicate figures. A friend of mine, who was formerly in Russia, has informed me that he has seen the windows there so thickly covered with ice, that, when he first came into a room in a morning, he has applied a rouble to the glass, and it has left behind it an impression as perfect as that of a seal upon wax. Yours, &c. E.

MR. URBAN,

HAD I happened to have seen your Supplement sooner, I should have been glad to have given an answer

W. F. time enough for insertion in this month; as I think the facility of an early reply is one considerable advantage in publications like yours. Being myself only of the humble order of fire-side naturalists and antiquaries, I am always thankful, when the business, pleasure, or locality of gentlemen of another turn concurs with their disposition to oblige, in giving us good descriptions of things rare, or uncommon, in nature, or art. And they should the rather be encouraged to do so from the consideration, that many have the talent of describing in an higher degree of perfection, than many others who can better account for and explain. Of this I lately saw a curious instance in a foreign journal; a gentleman described minutely a very large, but damaged, piece of tapestry, but without pretending to know the history represented, the discovery of which he requested from others. An answer was immediately given by one who declared, that he had seen the tapestry over and over again, but without ever attempting to make out it's meaning, so confused and perplexed it always appeared to him, but that from the description it certainly was, &c. &c. Here we have an instance of a person's not being able to make out a story from the reality, tho' he could readily do it from the representation of another, who was himself perfectly unacquainted with the subject. How many gentlemen saw, and bestowed a vast profusion of learning upon, the few letters that compose the Greek inscription to Astarte, which Mr. Tyrwhitt made out so clearly in his study, that there was no occasion to say a single word more about it! Let therefore gentlemen be so kind as to give accurate descriptions and representations; and it is probable, that some one will be found able and willing to explain them: not that any thing perfect is pretended to be said on the present occasion; as the want of historical information must for ever leave us often in the dark, as to many surprising monuments of a rude and illiterate race of predecessors, which provoke, without satisfying, our curiosity. One could wish, however, to have a few more particulars given of this extraordinary barrow, as nothing like it seems to be mentioned by Mr. Collinson in his *Beauties of British Antiquities*, 1779, 8vo. p. 9. & 13. The dimensions most wished for are the diameter of the flat part at top: the circumference of the base: and whether the present height being said to be 8 or 9 feet, be not a false print; as not suit-

ing very well with "vast mass," and taken "by computation on the spot": as one should think, so small an height, might easily be measured: nor is the meaning very clear of, "*stones piled in such a manner as to rest upon each other's bases*." Were I to judge from the engraving, I should conclude, that it was made, like other barrows, by accumulating a large quantity of earth, and then casing, coating, or facing the whole with stones. I should imagine too that, when perfect, it's summit rose in an oval form considerably above fig. 2. so as to cover, with a considerable quantity of earth, and stone-casing, the part where the bodies were deposited; as they usually lie on the ground, and all the earth is heaped on them. As to what is called the wall surrounding the present flat top, that appears to me plainly to be the outer stone casing, which stands up a little higher than the internal soft materials, which have been stirred, and thrown away, partly in the attempt to bare the stone coffin work; and partly by the weather since: so that the whole, to use a familiar image, looks like a poached egg, held in one's hand, and broken a-top, with some of the soft contents run out, so that the shell rises a little above them all round. Perhaps so much would not have been said on the present subject, but from a fancied resemblance between it, and that of King Gyges mentioned by Herodotus, and which, Dr. Chandler informs us, still subsists; as indeed what works of mens hands seem so likely to endure, the end certainly aimed at by all builders? The Dr. probably never happened to see two civil requests in *Gent. Mag.* 1775 and 1776, desiring a little more explanation, or else one may presume, that he would have gratified the enquirers; the last of whom thought he should thereby be enabled to clear up a difficulty in the text of the oldest and most valuable Greek Historian. I forgot to mention that the idea of increasing the heap by stones thrown on by passengers, though often practised in other places, seems out of the question, on a spot, where few visitors could reasonably be expected: nor could so large a mass be thus increased, any more than the Tower of London, by throwing stones at it.—As to the Roman inscription, that stands by its side in the plate, one could wish that the Romans, who aimed at eternity in all they did, had condescended to our ignorance so far, as to have applied a few stops, that should have told us the new god's name: at present, for any thing that

that appears in the print, it may be very variously expressed. If however there are none, one could at least wish to have the last line and last letter carefully examined and reported; as, could we fix the name of the dedication, that might go a little way towards doing as much for the deity's, I have no notion at all of triumph: but rather guess *viriacer*, or *virnicer*, or *virincer*: if so, then we have perhaps the usual conclusion for *votum solvit libens animo*, for I hardly think *fovi optimo* thus crowded in at last will be approved of: or *locato opere*, or *voto solenni*, or *suscepto, in officium*, though this last is not contemptible.

A BARROWIST.

MR. URBAN,
ROBERT Leighton *, D. D. was born in London in 1614, but he received his education in the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1636. He afterwards visited the Continent, and spent three years in France, where he acquired great reputation; particularly in the University of Sedan, and taught philosophy there till he returned to Scotland in 1639. He was then ordained minister at New-Battle, a place about five miles from the capital, and continued in that ministry until the year 1649, when, finding himself involved in a controversy with some of his brethren about doctrinal matters, he relinquished his parish, and retired to live privately in Edinburgh. During this recess he abode in the house of Mr. Burnet, father to the celebrated bishop of that name. In 1651; the magistrates of Edinburgh, as patrons of their own University, made choice of him to be their principal, and in that honourable station he continued ten years, respected by persons of every denomination. When episcopacy was re-established in 1661, he was appointed bishop of Dumblaine, and dean of the Chapel Royal; and in 1670, he was promoted to the archbishoprick of Glasgow. As he was naturally of a mild and peaceable disposition, he did not approve of the persecution carried on by the Presbyterians, and therefore left his see to be filled by another. The place of his retirement, for about ten years from this time, is not certainly known; but about 1684, the Earl of Perth sent for him out of Sussex to London; and this journey proved fatal to him, for over-heating himself with walk-

ing too great a portion of the way, he was seized with a pleurisy, and died on the second day after his arrival at the Bell Inn in Warwick-lane, aged 70 years. His works are *Prælectiones Theologicae*, A Commentary on the first Epistle of St. Peter, and thirty sermons.

A good account of Dr. Pitcairne may be found in the new edition of the General Biographical Dictionary.

I should esteem it a favour, to see memoirs of the Erskines, of the family of the Forbes, and Mackenzies, all great names in North Britain.

H. LEMOINE

LONGEVITY OF THE TORTOISE.

IN addition to the two instances of the longevity of the tortoise, mentioned in our last p. 297, we are enabled (by a gentleman on whom we can rely, and who has often seen the animal) to add, that in the year 1765 there was living at Sandwich in Kent, in a garden * then in the occupation of the late Samuel Simmons, Esq; † a tortoise, which was known to have been there from about the year 1679, but how long before that time no person could say with certainty. There is good reason, however, for conjecturing that it was brought thither from the West-Indies, by an ancestor of the present William Boys, Esq; F. S. A. who was proprietor of the premises several years before and after the above mentioned period. Since the death of Mr. Simmons, the premises have been in the occupation of John Matson, Esq; (lately appointed Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands); and in his possession, as we are informed, the animal died in the winter of 1767. It seems that it had (according to its usual custom on the approach of winter) endeavoured to get under ground; but having selected for this purpose a spot near an old vine, it was obstructed in its progress by the roots, and probably had not strength enough to change its situation, as it was found dead, with only half its body in the ground.—About thirty years before its death it got out of the garden, and was much injured by the wheel of a loaded waggon, which went over it and cracked its upper shell ‡.

W.

* Formerly belonging to a priory of Carmelites.

† Father of Dr. Simmons, F. R. S.

‡ Another correspondent remembers seeing this tortoise in the year 1745, and observing the crack (above mentioned) in the shell. Ed.

MR.

* See last volume, p. 272.

MR. URBAN,

AS professional men will not give advice without a fee, and as gentlemen who are better informed may not have leisure to do it; I venture to write my sentiments in answer to some queries of your correspondent H, relative to road-making.

The sketch here delineated (*see the plate fig. 1.*), I judge from experience to be the best form for a road: the materials, which are the most expensive article, being used to the greatest advantage, and being confined by the abutments, cannot give way till cut through by the wheels; but care should be taken to mix no dirt with the stones, lest the heavy carriages press between the stones, which ought to be close and compact. Any stone will do for the bottom, but it should be covered two or three inches thick with gravel; sea gravel is the best, as being hardest and clearest. Sand gravel should be well skreened, and the dirt separated from it entirely. The 14 feet, which, you may observe, is all stone, or hard materials, may be lessened to 10 or 8 feet perhaps, according to circumstances, but the abutments ought not to be lessened, because a narrow road will require as strong or even stronger abutments than a wider one, and the durability of the work depends very much upon its being close and compact; besides, the abutments form an easy slope, that carriages may run off or on at pleasure.

The red soft shelly stone may do for the purpose, if it grinds to sand, but it must be nicely distinguished whether it be sand or dirt; sand in wet weather will not turn to mud, but will be firmer and closer than in dry weather. Sand will make a sound road of itself, placed according to the plan above; but I should think the red stone covered with sand would do better, as chalk tempered with sand makes a very good road. The covering of sand must be thick enough to keep the wheels from the soft stone; that is, two or three inches thick. Sand, where it is handy, makes by much the cheapest road; pleasant for a horse, but heavy for carriages; the plan may at first sight appear expensive, but I am certain will be found cheapest in the end; it is taken from a road in Suffex leading to Brightelmstone, which was made by Mr. Jones of Hursbam, whose invention has done essential service to his country, and whose plan is now followed in the cross roads of the neighbouring parishes, upon a smaller scale. Construct your

work upon a plane, and make no upcast; use clean materials and good abutments; the thickness of the road will raise it sufficiently.

MR. URBAN, *Barbach, March 16.*

IN answer to your correspondent in p. 87, about the best materials for mending roads, that kind of gravel is the best, which, not having too large pebbles, is sharp and gritty: such as this will be compact and lasting, provided there be a good foundation laid of hard stone, where the ground is inclinable to clay, morass, or other unsolid nature. Without duly attending to this circumstance, the road, however well formed, will be of no long duration.

The second kind of gravel is that which is frequently found mixed with a sort of loamy or marly substance; the more or less of this mixture constitutes the goodness or badness of this class of materials, and if it has a greater proportion of loam than of stone, the best method in that case is to have it skreened.

Of stone materials*, that undoubtedly is to be preferred which is the hardest and most enduring; these notwithstanding should not be laid down too large, but broken into small pieces, with heavy hammers, which are cast of iron on purpose; then any kind of sand or weak gravel will suffice to level the surface. If the ground is spongey, or inclinable to clay, there should be laid a bed of sand, otherwise the stones will sink in and be lost. The inconvenience of large stones, unbroken and pointing up, must have been felt by most travellers on horseback. The same may be said of round large stones, or pebbles, which are continually slipping about, as is the case in many parts of Staffordshire on the bye-roads.

Flints make a very good road, as may be seen in most parts of Hertfordshire, and, when a little crushed by heavy carriages, form a very even and pleasant road. Some kinds of limestone compose an excellent hard road; which may be observed in practice, through all the Peak of Derbyshire, and is so far preferable to flints, in that it is more binding.

Sand or sandy stone comes next under consideration, which I place last, as being the least valuable; notwithstanding it must be allowed to answer very well, where better materials are wanting. Many parts of Leicestershire can witness

* Of which there are various sorts too tedious to be here analysed.

this,

to which the clay of that country seems impervious, to effect that purpose, it must, however, be remembered that the sand should be laid at least 18 inches thick. White sand is preferable to red, this last indicating more of the ochreous or loamy quality, and here I would particularly recommend the attention of your correspondent, as the materials he describes seem to come under this denomination; at the same time observing that the round sloping form, commonly called rampart, is in most situations approved, and was certainly the method practised by the Romans; examples whereof may be seen at this day on the military way, called Watling-street, leading from Lichfield, near a place on Cannock Heath, which goes by the name of *Knave's Castle* (supposed to be a Roman intrenchment). Here the old road may be traced for a length of three miles, with this further remark, that it is raised much higher than our modern method, and being done over a dry gravelly common, shews it was an invariable rule with them without regard to circumstance.

When roads pass over swampy bottoms, the surest reparation to improvement is by placing layers of gorse, alder, or willow-kids, with a proper thickness of sand over them, afterwards more firm materials where they can be had. If any runnel or plashe of standing water intervene, a small drain, or a brick arch laid across the road, will give a vent to the flood at rainy seasons, which, without this help, will greatly injure the rampart by being pent up on both sides; in some places, to save expence, I have observed a deep furrow made to give passage to such water-course, but this I must condemn, as very inconvenient to travellers in a carriage, as well as prejudicial to it by the violent jolts in often occasions. Other aphorisms might be drawn from experience and daily observation; I hope these hints, purely theoretical, and founded only upon reason and philosophy, will be sufficient and satisfactory to your ingenious querist; moreover, being myself an old traveller, I perfectly agree with him that good roads are a very pleasing object. Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Inverness, Feb. 8.*

THE following curious fragment translated from the Latin of the original, which is attributed to Petronius Arbiter, was found lately among the papers of a learned traveller at Constantinople, who had received it, some years

before his death, from the late Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. and is printed with a view to excite attention to the Eastern repositories of classic learning, where much may be recovered, if Apollo shall ever be permitted to shew his golden locks on the banks of the Hellespont.

A. B.

TO COSULIANUS CAPITO.

You are not acquainted, Capito, with my glorious and happy indifference concerning those things which are transacted at Rome; and I desire you to be persuaded that I am happier in this second city of Italy, than you are in the first of all the world; for whilst you are not only now suffering the terrors of new devastations in Campania, from the convulsions of nature and the elements, but those arising from your own dangerous situation in the midst of your enemies, I am here enjoying the purest air, the most tranquil life, and the greatest variety of amusements that can be conceived. I assure you, Capito, that if the sense and spirit of men and women consists, as I esteem it to be, in tasting every pleasure to the utmost boundary of health, fortune, and reputation, and even a little beyond the last, when our situation enables us to brave the opinion of the cynicks, here we have as much sense and more spirit than you have, for our fortunes are by no means equal to our abilities.

Few are the sources of our wealth, which flows from all the world to the seven hills, with an uniform and immense stream, disobeying the old laws of nature, and flowing upwards from the boundless ocean to the capitol. Some among us, indeed, have been in Bithynia, as I have been, and to better purpose, for they have brought home with them what would have prevented me from leaving Rome, or added to the riches of your illustrious father in law, by a modern testament. suited to the temper of these happy times.

These sons of fortune and the provinces, who are afraid of being made sponges in the golden palaces of Rome, drop without compulsion enough in this city, to make us all open our Tantalean lips, to taste the nectarous juice, and whilst these fortunate men are throwing their *aurei* among the handmaids of luxury and pleasure, the poor, but elegant, provincials are straining every nerve to carry their fortunes on their backs, or in their bellies, to anoint their ears with the music of Cepio, or feast their eyes with the

the significant motions of our dancers in the theatre. Our men and women have adopted the delicious and refined fashion of lying alternately at the midnight banquet; and if our women do not permit us to see so much of the panting bosom as they do with you, they conceal, I assure you, what is better worth attending to: for our air is both purer and better than yours, and the health and the climate enable all of us to pursue the delights of society on *firmer* and better ground, than can be done by those who are relaxed by the sickly influence of Campania.

One inconvenience, however, I must admit, which arises from the novelty of our improvement: our women are not so delightfully varied and interesting in their conversation as those of Rome, or Athens; but in the pursuit of pleasure they are indefatigable, and will gradually suit themselves to the object of their ambition. At present that seems only to be directed to public appearances in the elegance of dress and the grimace of *prudens* *love*, under the awe and constraint of the publick, and of their four husbands, fathers, or aunts: but by degrees this will wear off, for time, you know, O Capito, is necessary to fortify the mind, not only against the inroad of misfortune, but in the road of pleasure; in short, my friendly Capito, we do nothing here, nor can we endure any thing, that is stupid and solemn. We fiddle, we dance, we laugh, we sing, we trifle, we make love, we chatter, we feast, we drink Falernian, we go to the theatre, we sup, and we do all we can, or can be permitted to do, with impunity.

A new theatre for the feasts of love, the flaming dance, and the joyous supper, has been built for a sum so small, that you will judge how poor we are, though we live so happily; for it cost no more for the unfinished walls, than five hundred thousand testestres.

This sum, however trifling, has raised the spleen of a foolish fellow here, who being a great enquirer into the important questions concerning the history of this Greek colony, and ancient city of Magna Græcia (which, strange lot! goes by the name of Afranius, the son of Æneæ, by way of derision) but is of the family of Ardea, one of the decayed mountain-her race, from the Appennine) had taken it into his head to decoy our young men from the haunts of true pleasure, to the impertinent meetings of his

friends to look at old helmets, and rusty remains of his barbarous ancestors.

These outlines, Capito, of my present retirement will amuse the circle of my friends at Rome, whom I hope to embrace, through your mediation with him who has all power in his hands, before many days.

One other proof I will add of the change which has happened in the manners of this province.

The wife of Varronius Niger has lately persuaded her husband, who is repairing his villa, to throw all the statues of his ancestors, and the old pictures of inferior workmanship, which cumbered the Atriva, and other parts of the house, over the windows, or given them to decorate the houses of his servants, or those of the inferior people in this city.

This proves that taste begins to get the better of the silly pride of ancestry, and *Capito desinit.*

MR. URBAN,

A LETTER relative to Dr. Priestley, is in your Magazine for February, occasions this trouble, and recalled the following words to my remembrance. "Multos absolvemus & ceperimus ante judicare quam irasci."

I never saw any thing so liable to exception in a publication intended for gentlemen, as every part of that letter and postscript. As I have not seen Dr. Priestley's letter to the Critical Reviewers, I can only believe that P. Q. R. quotes the following passage from it fairly. "It [the Theological Repository] will be open to any query or difficulty relating to Religion, and it is wished that the writers should conceal their names."

P. Q. R. seems greatly alarmed and offended at the intimation of this wish. "Is this (says he) the conduct of free and ingenious writers, who are most probable, that be answered, with freedom writers are known. The difficulties are precisely the names of the writers, if they be stated in a fair, and solved in a satisfactory manner, the end proposed in the publication is effectually accomplished.

Certainly the reasoning will proceed with more freedom and greater closeness, when not interrupted by the introduc-

tion of personal compliments, or personal invectives, which, foreign as they are from such arguments, can hardly be avoided when the names of the writers are known.

P. Q. R. gives an instance of the truth of this, in his letter; for, if Dr. Priestley's name had been concealed, the argument must have been confined to this narrow compass, "Whether is it better, in religious controversies, to conceal or to mention the names of the writers?" P. Q. R. would probably have argued on his side of the question with less anger, and suppressed the superfluous rhetoric, of which the intervention of Dr. Priestley's name was the cause or occasion.

For the three following reasons I think P. Q. R. might have left out the harsh passage about "*the art of Jesuitism, and the insidious slyness of present Presbyterianism*." 1. It may be that there are at present Presbyterians and Episcopalians too, who deserve this writer's opprobrious epithets, in whatever sense he uses them: but nothing can be characteristic of any denomination, that is not to be found in the best as well as in the worst of a class. 2. If *insidious slyness* signifies here, as it seems to signify, the criminality of anonymous abusive writing, P. Q. R. has not by his own subscription guarded himself sufficiently from the charge of such guilt. 3. The art of a Jesuit ill comports with the character of a Protestant, or the nature of the Theological Repository; although P. Q. R.'s letter is a plain proof, that the art of Jesuitism did not become extinct with the order of the Jesuits.

P. Q. R. proceeds to ask, "*Will Dr. Priestley set his own name to every sentiment he holds forth in print?*" Yes, and to every sentiment too that he holds forth in writing, if he himself conceives it to be his duty, nor has it ever been said or suspected, that he is one who suits his duty to his convenience.

And will he [it is asked farther], will he invite assassins to stab religion in the dark? P. Q. R. puts a charge upon his readers, and puzzles a plain case by this sudden transition from simple to traititious language, which is here equally unnecessary and improper. There is some resemblance between the conduct of an anonymous scribbler murdering the character of a person by name, and that of a ruffian who assassinates a man unawares. But what ground of comparison is there, between stating a query

or difficulty relating to religion, without subscribing the name of the writer, and *stabbing religion in the dark?*

P. Q. R. might have been contented with a more simple style, if he had only meant to express an honest apprehension of danger to religion from the revival of the Theological Repository. Such an apprehension, however groundless, might be innocently, if it were ignorantly, entertained, or by one who had no way to guess at what is to come, by any knowledge of what is passed. Dr. Priestley, it is well known, conducted the Theological Repository for years, and precisely on the plan that seems so much to alarm and offend P. Q. R. But certainly nobody, who has examined that publication, can seriously think that the publisher by that work has either intentionally or eventually injured, or discredited, religion. Religion has little to fear from an irreligious, and less from a religious, man; so that, after all, this language has a tremendous sound, but means nothing. The persons and the characters of religionists may be assassinated, but religion seated in the soul, and secure in its existence, "*smiles at the assassin's dagger, and defies its point.*"

An invitation to send queries and difficulties relating to religion, in order to be fairly published for the general consideration of all religious people, ought not to have been called *an unworthy challenge*; nor need any Christian blush at setting his hand to such an invitation; and I sincerely believe it would be happier for us all, if nobody had any greater reason to blush than Dr. Priestley.

In the next sentence of his letter P. Q. R. insinuates, as if the Doctor had made a declaration of war against Christianity, and published a manifesto in the Critical Review, requesting the aid and co-operation of all the adversaries of our holy religion, with a kind of precaution, or a sort of promise to screen them from being known to the public; and, at the conclusion of his postscript, he as good as tells us that Dr. Priestley is Antichrist.

If P. Q. R. should be mistaken in these injurious insinuations, it concerns him to consider what reparation he can make for having printed them. As he cannot prove a single tittle of hostility to the Christian religion against the Doctor, the evil suspicion which he

idly endeavours to fix upon him, falls heavily upon himself.

I pass over the *honest enemies, who handle their weapons unfairly*, to come to a very serious business indeed, Dr. Priestley's disavowal of his Saviour. As this is not a sly insinuation, but a round assertion, every person to whom this extraordinary information is given, has a right, as I conceive, to call upon the informer for particulars; and I, for one, beg to be informed, when, where, and how it was, that Dr. Priestley *disavowed his Saviour?*

If P. Q. R. knows Dr. Priestley, I think he would not, and if he does not know him, I am sure he should not, talk in a manner that excites an indignation and contempt which it is very difficult to suppress.

It has always been the favourite study and employment of Dr. Priestley's life, to learn and teach the doctrine of JESUS, to promote the knowledge, and extend the influence of it, by his instructions in every way, and, above all, by his own excellent example. Others may very honestly and conscientiously differ from him in sundry points of his belief; but unquestionably, the Doctor is fully persuaded in his own mind, that the faith which he embraces and recommends, by which he regulates his life, and on which he risks his salvation, is precisely *the faith which was once delivered to the saints*, and the very truth as it is in JESUS. The Doctor is by no means shy of giving the reasons of his persuasion; and I dare venture to say, that the Theological Repository will be open to any query or difficulty relating to it. If P. Q. R. can pass from railing accusations to sober reasoning, he may then *enter the lists*, incognito; or if he likes it better, he may *enter his name at the barrier*; and discuss, with all freedom short of licentiousness, any religious argument, that he can state like a scholar, and maintain like a gentleman.

In return for the information which I first received from P. Q. R. of the revival of the Theological Repository, I venture to assure him with all confidence, that the great and ultimate scope of that work is to ascertain, to defend, and promote *the faith once delivered to the saints*, and to explain and recommend to the *undecided and deluded multitude*, without regard to establishments, creeds, or confessions, *the truth as it is in JESUS*. PHILOLEUTHERUS.

P. S. I have done, Mr. Urban, with P. Q. R.'s letter, whom I certainly do

not even guess at, and with whom I have no desire to be better acquainted; but I cannot conclude without addressing a few lines to yourself, on the subject of this communication.

Any man, with even less acquaintance than I have of Dr. Priestley, his writings, &c. must see clearly, that P. Q. R. has grossly misrepresented him, either through ignorance, or from malignity. In all cases of this nature, the current of my mind leads me to side with the sufferers; but in the present case, I know that the Subject of the indignity and injury is not merely innocent, but highly meritorious. Being sufficiently acquainted with his writings, conversation, and character, to be certain of what I affirm; I conceived it to be my duty to pay this tribute to truth, and in the discharge of it I am not sensible that there is the smallest mixture of undue partiality.

When I reflect, Mr. Urban, on the penetrating genius of Dr. Priestley, on his extensive knowledge and indefatigable application, when I consider the general integrity and circumspection of his conduct, the great simplicity of his manners, the serious turn and habitual piety so conspicuous in his life and writings, and take into the account, that, to the zeal of an Apostle, he unites the science of a Philosopher, I think it more than probable, that if he had subscribed the thirty-nine articles twenty years ago, he must at this day have been deservedly distinguished by his opulence and dignity in the church of England; and it can hardly be said that he would not have been an ornament even on the present very illustrious bench of Bishops. Why, Mr. Urban, has this man of superior understanding declined the riches and the rank certainly within his reach? He cannot be supposed to have been actuated by avarice, ambition, or priestcraft, nor does there seem to be any way of accounting for this that does not do him honour. I enter not into the tenets of the theologian; they must stand or fall by the reasons that are for or against them. But I contend, that there is a reverence due to the principles of the man. They appear to me dignifying principles, the leading strokes of a great character, entitled to protection from that humanity to which they do credit, and much too sacred to be silently relinquished to the rude attacks of anonymous ignorance or ill-will.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

A Letter signed *Leicestriensis*, in your Magazine for March 1783, requesting some account of Mr. George Abbott's memorable defence of Caldecote Hall in Warwickshire, in the year 1642, against the attack of Prince Rupert, has hitherto received no answer from any of your numerous correspondents. At this circumstance I confess myself to be much surprised, as a very minute relation of the gallant exploits of the besieged at this place is to be found in the second part of Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, p. 153, whose words I transcribe.

About the middle of Sept. 1642, the Parliament was enformed of the great outrages and insolencies of the cavaliers arraymen, in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Gloucester, and Cheshire. But one passage among the rest, being very remarkable and worthy of particular remembrance, may not be here omitted, which fell out in Warwickshire, and was this. The cavaliers having notice, and thereupon informing Prince Rupert of a worthy gentleman's house and habitation, by name Mr. William Purfrey, of Caldecot, in Warwickshire, a worthy member of the House of Commons, and a gentleman of a faire estate, who lived in a very strong and well built house of stone, upon which intelligence given to this Prince of Plunderers, he, with above 500 of his forces, upon a Sunday morning, a little before prayer-time (a fit day, and time of the day for such prophane thieves and robbers to act their wicked designs of thefts and rapines), came to Caldecot aforesaid, and beset this gentleman's house, with an intent to plunder and pillage it, himselfe being absent from home, and there being within onely the mistresse of the house, one or two daughters, one Mr. George Abbott her son in law, a very resolute and stout young gentleman, three serving-men, and three maid servants. The Prince being come to the house, sends unto them to open the gates, and to deliver up the house unto him; the gentleman and all within with him being very couragious and cheereful, and having good store of muskets, powder, and shot, in the house, refused so to doe, but stood upon their guard, resolving, by God's assistance, to fight it out, rather than to yeeld themselves to the perfideous cruelty of him and his accursed cavaliers, and thereupon the young gentleman tooke forth a dozen mul-

kets, and taught the women how to charge the muskets whiles he and the other men discharged them. Prince Rupert thus affronted gives command, to his cavaliers to set upon the house, and to break open the outmost gates to come into the yard or court; but as his captains and souldiers entered in, the said Mr. Abbot and his men shot so thick and quick at them, and shewed themselves (by God's assistance) such notable marks-men, that at the very first onset, they slew one Captain Mayford, and Captain Shute, and after that one Captain Steward, and ere they had done, about 15 more of their souldiers, whereof some were other officers in armes, the men within still shooting at them without intermission, and the women, who had aptly learn't their art, did their work, and acted their parts, most nimbly and cheerefully; and when their bullets began to faile, they fell to melting all their household pewter; and, having bullet moulds in the house, speedely made more, and notably supplied that want faster than they could be spent, and thus the businesse was so plyed, and with such dexterity by them all in their appointed wayes, God wonderfully enabling them, that Prince Rupert was very sorely put to it, and having seene so many of his men slaine, and seeing he could not so easily enter the house as he and his company expected, he fired the barnes, stables, and outhouses, which caused a mighty smoke, and began to smother them much in the house, and to hinder their sight from acting as they did before, and now also their store of powder was well nigh all spent; hereupon therefore, Mistris Purfrey herselfe, the mistris of the house, opened her doores, and issuing forth, fell upon her knees, and craved quarter for herselfe and her family onelt: whereupon it pleased the Lord to mollifie the Princes heart toward her, who asked her what she would desire of him? She answered, her owne life and the lyves of those that ware within with her, certifying him, who and what number they were, and that onely her son in law Mr. Abbott, and his three servants, were all the men or male kinde in the house, which did what was done; which when Prince Rupert heard, and understood for certain of the paucity of their number, and considered their brave valour and resolution, he admired and wondered at it, raised the gentlewoman from her knees, saluted her kindly (the greatest act of

humanity,

humanity, if not the only, that ever I yet could hear he expressed to any honest English), and granted her request fully and freely, notwithstanding the slaughter of so many of his men, and some commanders, as aforesaid, went into the house to see Mr. Abbot and the rest who had so bravely behaved themselves, whom when he saw, and that 'twas so indeed, he was much taken with their most notable valour, saved their lives, and house from plundering, saying to Mr. Abbot, that he was worthie to be a cheif commander in an armie, and proffered him such a place in his army if he would go with him, but he modestly refused it. However, here the said prince fairly performed his promise, and would not suffer a pennyworth of his goods in the house to be taken from them, and so departed.

*. * This notable act is recommended to the notice of future historians.

MR. URBAN, Oxford, Jan. 16.

THROUGH the channel of your useful and extensive publication, I beg leave to make a few observations which were suggested to me by reading in the new "Biographia Britannica," the extraordinary Life of Lord Clive. I respect the labours of Dr. Kippis, and would not doubt his integrity, or his judgement: but the most extensive candour cannot exclude some painful doubts from rising in the minds of his readers, when they find a character of such notoriety, who so lately departed this scene, held up to their view as adorned with every virtue. As Dr. K. admitted Mr. Beaufoy's production into his work; and, as that work may be consulted hereafter, as the great Repository of Biographical Truth; how can the Editor be excused in thus dignifying the most rapacious acts, and glossing over the most tyrannical cruelty? Notwithstanding the glaring partiality of Dr. K. and the laboured panegyric of Mr. B. yet Lord Clive will be remembered, and the truth will be spoken.

He stands forth as a striking instance, among many others which the faithful page of history exhibits, that though a man may aggrandise himself on the ruin of thousands, and then elude the sentence of Justice, yet he carries an awful tribunal in his own breast. The judge there is not long to be flattered by ambition, soothed with pleasure, or bribed by riches, but he rises to take ample ven-

geance. An infidel age may endeavour to account for the feelings of conscience on mechanical principles; and ascribe all its effects to the animal frame, or a general relaxation of the nervous system. But even an Heathen will teach us better, whose verses are peculiarly applicable to this miserable nobleman *.

What I would suggest to Dr. K. is, that in the appendix to the 4th vol. when published, he would exhibit such facts and particulars of Lord Clive, as may tend to correct the erroneous impression which must be made on the minds of those who receive all their information from the Biographia. The interest of historical truth, and the respect due to an intelligent publick, demand this recompence. I am yours, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

A constant reader wishes for some information relative to the ingenious and pious David Hartley, the author of Observations on Man, &c.

MR. URBAN, March 7.

IN Mr. Astle's "Origin and Progress of Writing," we are informed that the Emperor Julian inscribed the following motto upon the entrance of his library, "*Alii quidem Equos amant; alii Aves, alii Feras; mihi vero a Puerulo mirum acquirendi Libros insedit Desiderium.*" A somewhat different account of the Emperor's use of these words being given by Pancirolus in his book "Rerum deperditarum," I will transcribe the passage for the amusement of your learned readers, at the same time requesting, on my own part, some information relating to Mr. Astle's authority for what he has advanced †.

"Quando etiam librorum studio arserit Julianus Imperator, cetera doctissimus,

* Cur tamen hos tu
Evasisse putes, quos diri conscia facti
Mens habet attonitos, & surdo verbere credit,
Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum.
Pœna autem vehemens
Nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.
Perpetua anxietas, nec mensse tempore cessat
Nocte brevem si forte indolsit cura soporem,
Ex toto versata toto jam membra quiescent,
Continuo templum et violati Mœnibus aras
Et (quod precipuis mentem sœderibus urget)
Te vivet in somnia, Tva sacra & major Imago
Humana turbat pavidum, cogitque fateri.

JUVENAL.

† The same question was asked by another correspondent, in our last vol. p. 424. to which an answer (but not a satisfactory one) was given, p. 571.

EDIT.

at Christianorum, quos per contemptum Galileos nominabat, hostis accerimus; id Epistolæ illius initium ad Eodicium Egypti Præfectum perscriptæ satis indicat; Quidam, inquit, Equis, alii Avibus, nonnulli Feris delectantur. Ego vero inde usque à Pueritiâ Librorum Cupiditate arsi. Quam suam ardentem Cupiditatem egregie manifestavit idem Imperator in ea Epistola quæ mandat Porphyrio, ut mittat Antiochiam Georgii Episcopi Alexandrini Bibliothecam, gravi pœna irrogata, nisi integrè mitteretur."

S. E.

MR. URBAN, *Old Sarum, March 10.*
I HAVE been reading in the 27th number of the Topographical Antiquities, Dr. Ducarel's account of the Archbishopial palace at Lambeth. Among many curious particulars the following is very remarkable. In Archbishop Parker's regulations of the officers of his household (in the Appendix No VIII), Mrs. Parker is throughout styled *Her Grace*, a distinction the more singular, as, in the body of the work, a story is related, p. 55, of Queen Elizabeth, who, after having been entertained by the Prelate and his Lady, addressed the latter, with this scarce-to-be called compliment. "And you," saith she, "Madam I may not call you, and Mistress I am ashamed to call you, so as I know not what to call you; but yet I do thank you." As her Majesty, we know, retained many grains of the lately-exploded Roman religion, particularly that church's dislike of married Priests, and as she used one of Parker's successors very ill on that account, it is probable that there was more irony than civility couched under so ambiguous a speech. Still, since it is evident, that when the Queen held *Madam* to be too dignified an appellation for the Primate's wife, we may be sure that she could not approve, and consequently probably never heard of, Mrs. Parker being styled *Grace*; we may conclude, that she never was so called beyond the walls of the archiepiscopal palace.

As Bishops are allowed to be Lords of Parliament, and to marry, it is extraordinary that no kind of distinction is bestowed on their wives. The husband is my Lord for life—his wife remaining plain Mistress. I have heard of a Frenchman who fell into a droll mistake, not indeed from the want of title in wives of Bishops, but from not being accustomed to hear of Bishops having any such companions. Passing through Rochester, he met

the lady of the Prelate of that city in her coach. She had on her head some kind of hat or bonnet then in fashion, to which his eyes were as little used as his ears to her high quality. Being told who the wearer of that novel attire was, he concluded the strange bonnet was the mate to the mitre—and for some time, as often as he met a woman with the same kind of head-dress, he took her for the wife of a Bishop; and as numbers of such occurred, he began to think that the church of England not only allowed the marriages of priests, but indulged my Lords the Bishops in a plurality of wives.

Among the same regulations, there are, though not equally curious, some observable, as picturesque of the manners of the times, and somewhat different from those of the present age. His Grace of Canterbury dined at ten in the morning, supped at five, and the gates of the palace were locked at half an hour after nine at night. His officers (for he had even a master of the horse), domestics, and servants, were numerous; and yet, as is still the custom in France, the servants of his guests waited on their own masters at table. The swords and cloaks of the guests were laid aside during dinner. His Grace's grooms, and his gentlemen men were enjoined to speak to no gentleman, but uncovered, and whoever infringed that order, his hat was to be nailed---not to his head, but to the screen of the hall.

The present age being more enlightened, and more ceremonious too, than the days of Queen Elizabeth, the court of modern servants have established regulations for themselves, as formal, and more tenaciously observed than the ceremonial of Arch-bishop Parker. No domestic now, high or low, is to stir a finger or a foot on the most urgent occasion, even for the service of his lord or lady, much less of his master or mistress, if the duty to be performed is not specifically within the province that the court of livery has annexed to his office. On the contrary, in the unpolished times of which I was speaking before, the Archbishop commanded, that all his servants and waiters in general should, at all times, refuse no service appointed to them---very rude indeed!

The Percy Household-book is a treasure of learning, with relation to the manners of our ancestors---though indeed chiefly confined to that capital occupation of former times, the table. I have seen a MS. set of regulations drawn up by a Lord himself

himself in the same century with those of the Archbishop. They were principally restricted to the ceremonial of the family; and prescribed how far a livery servant might approach towards the presence-chamber of his Lord; or rather how far he might not approach, but at the door of which antichamber he was to deliver his message to a superior officer, who was to repeat it to a second still of higher rank, who was to utter the purport to the Peer---No fruitful source of mistakes, to be sure! and all these grave ordinances were drawn up by a young Lord of twenty-two.

I have often reflected on the gratitude we ought to feel to our predecessors who minuted down such stores of information to us their descendents: and I have as often reflected with indignation on our own unfeeling indifference, who prepare no such satisfactory information for our posterity.

In a word, Sir, whoever contributes any thing to posterity is a generous and disinterested Benefactor, as he can never be repaid: and any man is capable of conferring such an obligation, who will convey any information to future times. It must be owned that we have daily cohorts of informers; but they have two ingredients that prevent my classing them under the description I mean. One is, that so far from labouring for posterity, they think of nothing but the present hour, nor expect their intelligence should last longer. They tell to-day what happened yesterday, to be forgotten to-morrow. Their second defect is more trifling; they seldom speak a word of truth; and tho' that is of no consequence to the present generation, it will be a sore inconvenience to posterity, who, far from gaining information, will be led into a world of mistakes, plain truth is all that descendents demand from their predecessors.

Your Magazine, Sir, is a singular repository, as you hoard nothing but such fragments of matter of fact as can be gleaned from the devastation of time and accidents. Whatever can be recovered that wears the stamp of truth, is preserved in your valuable collection. If you can procure such presents for after-times, as I have hinted at, I am sure you would not refuse them a niche in your museum; for, however modern they would be at present, they would in due time become antiquities; and you will have the conscious pleasure of knowing

that two hundred years hence you will present posterity with more entire and better preserved monuments of former times, than any which you have yet bestowed on a grateful public.

ANTIQUUS.

MR. URBAN,

IN reply to your note (vol. LIV. p. 976) respecting Mr. Mores, the passage you refer to in the Anecdotes of Bowyer does by no means prove that he was in orders even in the Church of Rome. It had been asserted, upon the authority of the letters of administration granted to his son, and the information of a friend of Mr. M. that he was in orders, and D. D. the latter an honorary degree conferred upon him in consequence of a literary favour which he had shewn to some foreign Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. Mr. Nichols, with a very laudable diligence and desire to unravel this mysterious business, sought for information from a source the most likely to afford it, the Sorbonne; where it was supposed, and where indeed Mr. M. usually intimated, that the degree had been conferred. But the information derived from thence was, that no such honorary degree had ever been conferred, nor any such person as Mr. Mores known in that university.

Mr. M's fears of a *præmunire*, if he should shew his diploma, might silence or satisfy the curiosity of his friend. But no such fears can now exist; and cannot the diploma, which was then in being, be found among his papers*, and be produced, to remove all doubt and dispute about it?

Besides, it is very unlikely that the degree of D. D. should be conferred upon a person not in orders†. It is never done in either of our own, nor I believe in any foreign university. But you say he was in Roman Catholic orders. This his own testimony disproves; for in his letter to the Superior of the convent, in which his daughter was placed, he calls himself "*Ecclesie alienæ theologus*;" and, if a divine of any Protestant church, or D. D. in any Protestant university, in what danger of a *præmunire*? That he was not in orders in the Church of England, a circumstance but little known beyond the parish in which he lived pretty clearly proves.

* We wish this could be tried. EDIT.

† This is not strictly true. That degree may be, and has been, taken at Oxford by laymen. Of this Dr. Atwell and Dr. Twells of St. John's are two instances. EDIT.

Fig. 2.

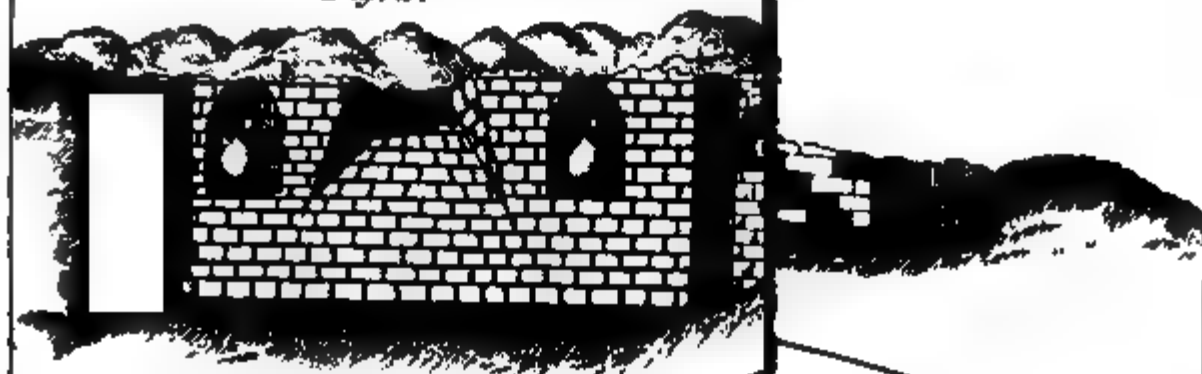


Fig. 3.



In the year * in which he acted as Churchwarden of the parish of Low Leyton (for he was not churchwarden for some years, nor did he greatly improve the church †, as Mr. Nichols had been informed), on a prayer day, Mr. M. took it into his head to anticipate the curate, and begin the service before he came. He began with the Litany; which, without any other part of the service, he read, catechised the boys, and left the church. The curate, upon his quitting the desk, read the remainder of the service, and the congregation were dismissed, not a little disturbed and surprised at so unusual an event. Complaint of this irregularity was made to the Bishop, with an intimation of the doubt that then existed of his being in orders. The Archdeacon was directed by the Bishop to examine Mr. M. when he should come to be sworn into his office, respecting his orders; to whom he refused to give any satisfaction or answer upon the subject. The consequence was, Dr. Waller refused to swear him into his office. A mandamus was threatened, but Mr. M. chose rather to submit to this more perhaps than legal resentment of the Archdeacon, than bring on an investigation that would strip him of a character which he much affected, and had long assumed in the neighbourhood in which he lived. He was therefore never sworn, but was suffered by the parish to go through the business of that year, as a less evil than that of having any contest or dispute with a man of Mr. M's litigious turn.

I should mention, that if he had been really ordained, it is not likely but that, in all the years that he resided at Low Leyton, and in habits of intimacy with the Vicar, to whom his services must have been often very acceptable, he would have some time or other assisted him in some part of his duty. But no such assistance was ever given, nor was he ever known to officiate in any respect, except upon this one occasion; and then he took care, for a very obvious reason, to read only a part of the service appointed to be read.

It is not to satisfy any doubts of my

own, for I really have none, but to clear up this point to the satisfaction of others, that I wish the registrars of each diocese would look back a few years to see if any such person were ordained, and communicate it, if they should find any account of him, through the channel of your very valuable Magazine; they need not look back farther than the year 1753, for in that year he took his master's degree, and after that he calls himself E. R. M., Arm. A. M. S. A. S.

I respect the abilities and learning of Mr. M. as much as Mr. Urban can do; but I have a greater respect for truth. Whether he were ordained or not will neither lessen nor add to his fame. But it will be a satisfaction to many to know if he were, or to be rightly informed if he were not. Yours, &c. M. C.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING seen in your last volume, page 968, a letter from a correspondent of yours, who signs himself I. B. C. giving an account of a curious manuscript in his possession, entitled, an *Abstract of the Reign of Charles the First*, I shall esteem myself particularly obliged to your said correspondent, if he will favour me with his address, in a line directed to your printer, and am, Sir, Yours, &c. PHILO-ANTIQUITATIS.

MR. URBAN,

THE monument here exhibited by the late Mr. Schoepflin, and communicated to the Theodoro-Palatine Society at Manheim June 1776, was found at the side of the high road near Schrisheim, a little town in the Palatinate, about two hours journey from Heidelberg. It was a subterraneous building of an oblong form, whose walls were two Rhenish feet thick, eighty-four long, and sixty broad, and divided into a *columbarium*, or repository for urns, a chapel for sacrifices to the infernal deities, and a *triclinium*, or room where the remainder of the sacrifices was feasted on. Eight steps led into this building, which was eight feet below the surface, and four above, built of hewn stones, most of them a foot long, and five inches wide, divided by red lines. The building was vaulted over and had two chimnies [*camini*] two feet wide, which let in the light. Two of its sides had each two cells in the wall; each cell three feet high, two broad, and two or three inches deep, containing each an urn. Besides these four cells

* 1775.

† If Mr. N. will look in some Sunday, he will see very little improvement that has been made since the days of the venerable Mr. Strype. If Mr. Mores had had influence enough with this respectable parish, to have effected the rebuilding of it, he would have made the only improvement that it will admit of.

a fifth was at the foot of the steps on the right-hand. In the north corner was the chapel, of the same dimensions as the *columbarium*, with a small semi-circular chapel adjoining. In it was found an iron ax, or *secespita*, for slaughtering the victims, on a round altar or *tippus*, which had been removed into the *columbarium*. These sacrifices were followed by an annual feast in honour of the dead, on the ninth or tenth day after interment, celebrated in the *triclinium*, when the friends of the deceased eat part of the victims; the rest was burned or carried off by the servants. On the side of this room were found traces of a kitchen, with an entire brick hearth and ashes. This vault was paved with a plaister composed of ground stone and bricks mixed with chalk. See the plate, fig. 2 and 3.

This family burying place, uncommon in Germany, though frequent in Italy, is supposed to have belonged to some persons of inferior rank, and to have been built after the Romans had secured to themselves an undisturbed possession of both sides of the Rhine. Its age may be fixed to the beginning of the second century by coins found in it, which were a silver one of Caracalla, reverse, Jupiter sitting, holding a spear and thunderbolt. P. M. T. R. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. * and a copper one of Lucilla: rev. Venus standing, holding a globe in her right-hand, and lifting up her robe with her left. D. H.

THE QUAKER AND PAPIST.

THE Quaker says (and truly) that the Papist should understand that text "this is my body," in a figurative manner. The Papist says (and truly) that the Quaker should understand that text "swear not at all," as forbidding the use of oaths in common conversation only. They each see and condemn the wrong interpretation of the other. Let the Papist then learn wisdom from the Quaker, and the Quaker from the Papist; for they are both undoubtedly wrong. And which errs most, it is not possible to say; for one errs in contradiction to the evidence of his senses, the other to the evidence of his reason. And Scripture, truly interpreted, is plainly against both. W. S.

* See Octo, p. 295. one from his own collection, except that he does not give Jupiter's figure.

MR. URBAN, *Voronezh, Nov. 29.*

I CANNOT resist the inclination I feel to send you the representation of a little animal, very frequent in these parts, totally unknown, I believe, to other countries. It is called here, The Musk-rat. It seems to me to be properly an intermediate species between the castor race and that of rats: and as it exhales a very strong smell of musk, it thence receives its denomination. The seat of his perfume is under the tail, quite close to the root, immediately beneath the outer skin. It is contained in eighteen small bladders, disposed in three rows of six each, and contiguous to one another. This musk possesses all the qualities of that in use among the pharmacopolists, and from each rat about one scruple of it may be obtained. One circumstance I find very extraordinary in this animal is, that it has neither gall-bladder nor caecum. They couple but once a year, at the very beginning of the spring. It lives almost continually in the water, and is never seen upon the shore but when every thing is perfectly still. At the very instant he perceives a man, he is under water again. Worms and water insects are his common food. His weight is generally something more than sixteen ounces. His skin is beautiful and glossy; but the smell of him is insupportable, and apparently never diminishes. This is the reason that we can only use it, at most, for the facing of a touloupe or a fur morning gown. The people here put the tail of this animal into presses and drawers for preserving their cloaths from the moth. But, unfortunately, they contract so strong an odour from the musk, that one must have lost one's smell by a catarrh to be able to bear a room where any lady has them on.

They are taken in spring and autumn, mostly by the weel and bow-net, in which they are found stifled, though their interior conformation is perfectly adapted to living a long while under water. The musk-rat digs the entrance of his hole in the sharp shores of the lakes, under the level of the water; but, by means of the oblique direction he gives it, it is always dry. They therefore breathe no other air, during the winter, than what remains confined within it. But no sooner is the ice dissolved, than they sport with great delight in the beams of the sun upon the surface

Genl. Mass April 1785.

Fig. 1. The Mus-Jaculus or Jumper of Russia.

surface of the water. Their muzzle, or snout, which is extremely sensible, and moves in all imaginable directions, is peculiarly adapted to rout in the mud, which they do for leeches, of which they are extremely greedy. This snout is also the principal organ of the animal, for his eyes are still smaller than those of the mole, and the holes of his ears are entirely stopped with hair. He sometimes makes a noise with his lips, like that of a duck, and then he draws his snout into his mouth. When provoked, he squeaks like a mouse; and his bite, at such times, is very dangerous. His intestines, even when quite fresh, emit a strong smell of sulphur.

The lovers of natural history will be pleased in comparing the account of this animal with the interesting description given by M. de Buffon of the Ondatra of North America, which in some respects resembles the Russian Musk-rat, but in his manners and figure is much more like the Castor. He is likewise three times larger; since that celebrated naturalist mentions those animals as weighing three pounds.

There is a great satisfaction in travelling about, and examining the wonderful works of nature and art; there is a greater in communicating one's observations and remarks to others. I have chosen the empire of Russia for the theatre of my percurrations, which as I am in no hurry to complete, I allow myself to stay in whatever place I come to as long as I find it agreeable. I seldom pass through any without making some notes thereon; and, I think, the best way of communicating them to others is in the same desultory manner in which they were made. I have not patience enough to put them into the form of a regular narrative; and if I had, it must necessarily be filled with much dull and uninteresting materials. Witness the Travels of Professor —, of —, and —, whose names I do not chuse to mention on this occasion, as I have a great regard, a great esteem, for their authors; and whose good qualities, learning, industry, and genius, I venerate and admire; but whose works few people can have the perseverance to read. And I chuse to send my scraps to your Magazine, because the little money I carry in my cabitka serves me for the wants of life, and I am not ambitious of fame. Yours, &c. M. M. M.

GENT. MAG. April, 1785.

MR. URBAN, St. Petersburg, Oct. 24,
I INCLOSE an accurate drawing of a very remarkable little animal, altogether unknown in Europe. If you think it will be acceptable to your readers, accompanied by the following exact description of it, it is at their service. It is the *Mus Jaculus*, or *Sau-teur*; and in English may be called THE JUMPER. It has two incisive teeth in each jaw; and another, much smaller, on each side. His ears are long, and their cartilage so fine, that you see the blood-vessels through it. His fore-legs are very short, and their feet divided into five toes, placed on the same line. His hind-legs are, on the contrary, very long, and the feet furnished in like manner with five toes, but are disposed in an extraordinary way. The middlemost of the three first is the longest; but the fourth and fifth are placed at the distance of half an inch from this long one, the measure being taken in a diagonal direction. His body is slender forwards, but thick and clumsy behind. The ears, the superior part of the body, and the tail, as well as the exterior parts of the legs, are of a yellow colour, mixed with an ash grey, though the bottom of the body is whitish. The tail is longer than the body, and covered with very short hair; towards the extremity it is in form of a fan somewhat pointed, and consists of long black hair, and white, mixed together.

When this animal is at rest, he draws all his body together into one lump, and watches every sound and every thing about him, like a cat or a setting dog. When he proceeds to move, he gets upon his haunches, and puts his body into the form of a bow, then springs forwards by long jumps, so that he seems rather to fly than to walk. The length of his hind legs gives him such an advantage, that he often makes at one leap more than a fathom in length. I chose to send you the draught of the animal in his state of rest, because Hæselquist, Gmelin, and Pallas, the only

* M. Lépéchin cut the tail of several of these animals, at different distances from the body, and found that the extent of their jumps diminished in the same proportion. Those whose tail he cut off entirely, could no longer run at all; but, wanting the support they found in their tails, fell backwards as soon as they prepared their hind legs for advancing.

people

people who have hitherto drawn it, have represented it in the act of jumping.

He digs his hole with great sagacity and a surprising activity, scratching the earth with his fore paws, and removing roots, and every other obstacle, with his teeth. A very few minutes are amply sufficient for making an excavation of two or three inches in depth. In this manner he forms a very convenient habitation, half a yard deep in the earth. In the top are several apertures, that descend in a perpendicular direction to the burrow, which deepens always in an oblique line. These holes are probably a sort of vents to the habitation. As this animal lives on herbs and roots, during the summer he goes morning and evening in search of his food. He piles up his stock in different heaps, and, after having let them dry in the air, he transports them to his hole by little and little.

This animal is found in great numbers about Voronetch, in this empire: Messerschmidt saw them in Siberia, and Hasselquist in Ægypt. M. M. M.

P. S. As you must now grow old, Mr. Urban, I should think a small degree of relaxation from the business and cares of this world would be of great comfort and advantage to you. It is with a view of taking some of them from off your hands, that I transmit you this paper; and, if you like my assistance, I will pick up what I can for you in these frozen regions. I too am a laborious man, Mr. Urban; my warfare is manifold, as well as severe: but it is only the wretched that know how to compassionate the wretched. The happy are above it; the idle never think of it.

MR. URBAN, *Ross, Herefordsh. Apr. 6.*
I HAVE sent you the inclosed MSS. of the late Dr. Johnson, communicated to me by a friend, a worthy and respectable clergyman, with his permission for publication. The directions were given by the Doctor at Lichfield (some time about his marriage) to a relative, and the scheme was drawn about the same period. I am, &c. S. P.

Scheme for the Classes of a Grammar School.

When the introduction, or formation of nouns and verbs, is perfectly mastered, let them learn

Corderius by Mr. Clarke, beginning at the same time to translate out of the introduction, that by this means they may

learn the syntax. Then let them proceed to,

Erasmus, with an English translation, by the same author.

Class II. Learns Eutropius and Cornelius Nepos, or Justin, with the translation.

N. B. The first class gets for their part every morning the rules which they have learned before, and in the afternoon learns the Latin rules of the nouns and verbs.

They are examined in the rules which they have learned every Thursday and Saturday.

The second class doth the same whilst they are in Eutropius; afterwards their part is in the irregular nouns and verbs, and in the rules for making and scanning verses. They are examined as the first.

Class III. Ovid's *Metamorphoses* in the morning, and *Cæsar's Commentaries* in the afternoon.

Part is in the Latin rules till they are perfect in them, afterwards in Mr. Leeds's *Greek Grammar*. Examined as before.

Afterwards they proceed to Virgil, beginning at the same time to write themes and verses, and to learn Greek; from thence passing on to Horace, &c. as shall seem most proper.

I know not well what books to direct you to, because you have not informed me what study you will apply yourself to. I believe it will be most for your advantage to apply yourself wholly to the languages, till you go to the University. The Greek authors I think it best for you to read are these:

Cebes.	} Attic.
Ælian.	
Lucian by Leeds.	
Xenophon.	} Ionic.
Homer.	
Theocritus.	
Euripides.	} Attic and Doric.

Thus you will be tolerably skilled in all the dialects, beginning with the Attic, to which the rest must be referred.

In the study of Latin, it is proper not to read the later authors, till you are well versed in those of the purest ages; as, Terence, Tully, Cæsar, Sallust, Nepos, Velleius Paterculus, Virgil, Horace, Phædrus.

The greatest and most necessary task still remains, to attain a habit of expression, without which knowledge is of little use. This is necessary in Latin, and more necessary in English; and

can

can only be acquired by a daily imitation of the best and correctest authors.

SAM. JOHNSON.

An original Letter from Dr. JOHNSON, written just before the publication of his Dictionary, to Mr. THOMAS WARTON, dated Feb. 1, 1755.

“DEAR SIR,

I WROTE to you some weeks ago, but I believe did not direct accurately, and therefore know not whether you had my letter. I would likewise write to your brother, but know not where to find him. I now begin to see land, after having wandered, according to Mr. Warburton's phrase, in this vast sea of words. What reception I shall meet with upon the shore, I know not; whether the sound of bells, and acclamations of the people, which *Ariosto* talks of in his last Canto, or a general murmur of dislike, I know not: whether I shall find, upon the coast, a *Calypso* that will court, or a *Polypheme* that will resist. But if *Polypheme* comes to me, have at his eyes*. I hope, however, the criticks will let me be at peace: for though I do not much fear their skill or strength, I am a little afraid of myself; and would not willingly feel so much ill-will in my bosom as literary quarrels are apt to excite. I am in great want of *Crescimbeni*, which you may have again when you please. There is nothing considerable done or doing among us here: we are not perhaps as innocent as villagers, but most of us as idle. I hope, however, you are busy; and should be glad to know what you are doing. I am, DEAR SIR,

Yours, &c. SAM. JOHNSON.

MR. URBAN,

I WISH to learn from your correspondent at Mortlake, p. 107, whether *Hewson* was the name of either of the two children whose baptisms were registered there in 1644. The real name of the odd man buried in the church-yard of that parish in 1715, to whom the Latin inscription refers, seems to have been *HEWSON*. I wish likewise to know if there be any other name besides that of *Johannes Partridge* entered on the tombstone. In this last enquiry I have a view to his widow, who was a widow when he married her. If she is not

there, she likely had an utter dislike to widow-hood, and, old as she must have been in 1715, entered afresh into the bands of wedlock. The doctor's degree from Leyden is ascertained by the inscription, though I can find little or no mention of it elsewhere. It was probably obtained during his residence in Holland, into which his concern in the Rye-House plot obliged him to withdraw himself from danger in the reign of James II. The *apud* in the epitaph must not be translated *at*, but *near*; for his poor mother, who was a chair-woman, dropt him rather unexpectedly in a hedge ale-house, on her road to London.

Her son was first a shoe-maker, and then a cobbler; but whilst he was occupied in these necessary employments, he still found or took time to make almanacks and sigils, to deal in quack medicines, and practise a variety of astrological tricks. At last he betook himself entirely to the most lucrative, though the least honourable, of his three trades, and dropping then, it should seem, his real name, assumed that of *Partridge*, and commenced a quack doctor and an astrologer in form.

I need not tell you, Mr. Urban, that, contemptible as this character is now, as a profession so odious in almost all its branches ought to be, it was not so disreputable in those days, but that gentlemen and scholars † dabbled in it.

Under the supposititious name of John Partridge, this fellow published many astrological and medical, or rather astrologico-medical books, besides the translation of the Latin *Thesaurus & Armarientarium Medico-Chymicum* of *Mynsicht*, and his “*Opus reformatum*,” the improvement of Lilly's book of Astrology, mentioned by your Mortlake correspondent.

SWIFT has not misquoted from the only almanack of which this man seems to have been the real author, after the unfortunate time that he fell, not undeservedly, under the lash of Bickerstaff's ridicule. He did not indeed live in Covent Garden, as SWIFT says in his *Predictions or Vindication*, &c. for he had removed about ten years before this into Salisbury Street in the Strand, where he continued from 1699 till his death in 1715. I mention this frivolous circumstance, as it furnishes a sort of presumption, that there was no intermixture of perso-

* But Polypheme surely was *monocular*. And so, we are told, was this literary Ulysses. EDIT.

† It appears from Athmole's Diary, that “an astrologer's feast” was annually holden at Painter's Hall. EDIT.

nal malice in the merriment which Swift exercised at the expence of a man with whose place of abode he was unacquainted. SWIFT might likewise be ignorant of the man's advanced age; though if he had even known that the poor man was 20 years older, he would nevertheless have indulged his licentious wit.

A more circumstantial account of Partridge and his publications is now in preparation; and in that account, Mr. Urban, notice will be taken of Partridge's letter to Isaac Manley Esq. in your last. I am,
Yours, &c. JOHN DELVER.

P. S. *Francis Moore*, about whom you enquire, was *man-setter* to Mr. Partridge, and a constant at his heels, till he set up for himself, and began to make almanacks and sigils, i. e. charms or bits of paper, or pasteboard, or metal filled with astrological gibberish, to prevent sailors from being drowned, or maids from being got with child, &c. &c. &c. at first probably under the name of his old master, though that name seems to have been soon wrested from him by an abler writer, if not a better man. This appears from an humorous well-penned dedication to Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. of an almanack, under the name of John Partridge, for the year 1714, entitled *Mercurius Redivivus*. This dedication I reserve for future publication in the account above mentioned.

Having a faint recollection of seeing a poem, or humorous paper, about Old *Hewson the Cobbler*, I should be glad of any information relative to him. J. D.

MR. URBAN,

READING in your last Magazine an account of the cancelling a leaf, at the Oxford press, of Mr. Toup's Annotations on Theocritus, and substituting another (without his consent) in the place of it, I was reminded of a passage in the introduction to an Historical Essay on the XXXIX Articles, printed in 1724, p. 19.

"In the year 1634, the Articles of 1571 were printed at Oxford, in Latin, by the encouragement of Dr. Prideaux (the King's professor in divinity) without the clause*, according to all printed copies of them. But Bishop LAUD, receiving information of this edition before it was published, took such measures, that the printers were constrained to reprint the book, or that part of it at least where the clause was omitted, and to insert the clause: in

* The clause here alluded to is that supposed to be a part of the 20th Article, the church hath power to decree rites and ceremonies, and authority in controversies of faith.

"which conduct LAUD seems to have been a perfect forger."

A READER OF OLD BOOKS*.

What is the solution of the difficulty that Wesseling hath given, and Ernesti repeatedly referred to with approbation in the following manner: "V. Cel. Wesselingii Disp. ad Marmor vetus de P. Sulpicii Quirini censu, p. 21, 22?"

The Textus Roffensis (a very ancient curious MS. which belongs to the church of Rochester) was surreptitiously taken out of their Archives by — Leonard, a doctor of physick. After an interval of two years, Dr. Balcqual the Dean, and the Chapter, discovered who was in possession of it, and made application for the surrendering of it; which being refused, they filed a bill in Chancery in order to recover it, and obtained a decree in their favour about the year 1633. Qu. Is this case noticed in any printed Reports?

MR. URBAN,

IT gave me pleasure to see honourable mention made of Bp. Warburton in the memoirs of Mr. Toup in your last Magazine. It is much to be wished that some of those friends who were well acquainted with him (and amongst them are some of the most distinguished writers of the age †) would do justice to his memory, by giving the public an account of his life and character. Few characters are more generally misunderstood. In his temper he was generous and manly, and above all mean resentment; in his carriage, both as a man and a bishop, he was entirely free from that superciliousness which marks his writings, the habit of which was probably acquired in the Bentleian School. His genius and learning will need no panegyrist. There are, in every age, a class of fashionable, ephemeral writers, who swim about, not ungracefully, on the surface of literature, like pretty school-boys; but never venture to *dive* in search of unturned treasures; Bp. Warburton was not of this class; his name and his writings will be had in remembrance, when the names and writings of his cavillers and adversaries shall be quietly interred with those bishops, deans, and dignitaries, their predecessors, who, after having strutted and jested their little hour, now sleep in peace in the pages of a Godwin or a Richardson. C. C.

* If this writer, or reader, had seen this leaf, he would not, surely, have wondered at its being cancelled, or thought the cases similar. EDIT.

† Of these, two, if I mistake not, have distinguished themselves in this very walk of biography. SUM-

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. II.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 224.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

TH E army estimates were then brought forward. The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. of Graham in the chair,

Sir G. Yonge (*Secretary at War*) rose, to state the number of men intended to be moved for, to constitute the army establishment for the service of the present year. He took notice, that 70 regiments were intended to be kept up, including the six regiments that had been proposed to be reduced when the army estimates were last year laid before the House; but as it appeared at that time to be the general sense of the House, that those regiments should not be reduced, in order to comply with the feelings expressed for those brave officers, who had so gallantly fought in defence of their country, and that no additional expence on their account might be incurred, a general reduction of the army had taken place, by which, upon the whole, there would be a saving to the public. He said, the number proposed to be voted was rather lower than had been granted for any year since that of 1748. He concluded with moving,

“ That a number of land forces, including 28,300 invalids, amounting to 18,130 effective men, be employed for the year 1785. And

“ That 655,963l. 4s. 8d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of the same. And also,

“ That 222,021l. 4s. 4d. be granted for payment of forts and garrisons.”

Lord North remarked, on what the Rt. Hon. Secretary at War had said, that the number of regiments to be kept up was greater, yet the expence to the public was to be less. His Lordship wished to know how that was to be effected.

The Secretary in reply said, by reducing throughout the army one drum and ten privates in each company; so that the number of men reduced in the other regiments would be greater than the number contained in the six regiments intended to be kept up.

Col. Fitzpatrick could not help expressing his surprise, that the six regiments, which last year were proposed to be reduced, should this year be intended to be maintained. The idea of keeping up a great number of regiments, and but few men, involved a question, Whether the direct

opposite principle was not the wiser? As this was entirely a military question, he wished to have an opinion upon it from military authority.

Col. Phéps, not seeing any other military officer present, rose, and apologised for offering his opinion, not decisively, he said, as knowing himself incompetent from his rank in the army; but expressive of his own sense and that of his brother officers on the general reduction of the army. It was almost universally agreed by gentlemen of his profession, that the best mode of forming a system of peace establishment was to keep up a number of regiments, but to lessen the number of men in each; men may easily be recruited and trained, in case of a war; but long experience is necessary to qualify an officer for command. He supported his opinion by proofs, and could not help being surprised, to hear the Rt. Hon. Gent. the first to complain of the mode that had been adopted by way of reward to gentlemen, who had paid a large part of their fortunes for their commissions, and who certainly, if they had no claim on the justice of the House, had a considerable claim on its generosity. He had hitherto, he said, considered the Rt. Hon. Gentleman as the army's friend, but his conduct that day astonished him.

Lord Adam Gordon said, he had the honour to command one of those regiments that were proposed last year to be reduced; and he was exceedingly happy to find that resolution abandoned. A braver or a better set of officers were not in the King's service.

Mr. Steele was the more astonished, he said, at the objection of the Rt. Hon. Gent. as he himself had been the person last year who first recommended the plan now adopted by the Secretary at War, viz: the keeping up a large number of regiments, but the reduction of the number of men in each. He reminded him likewise that he was the friend who had recommended the officers of the regiments in question to the generosity of the House, and had spoken of their conduct in terms of the highest applause.

Col. Fitzpatrick admitted all that Mr. Steele had said; and that of the two systems he had given his opinion in favour of the present; but having done so generally, it did not follow in candour that he was bound to support that doctrine to every possible extent. He believed the Hon. Gent. would not say he was.—

he could not help repeating his wish to have heard a military opinion upon the subject; for though he had the utmost regard in every other respect for the Hon. Gent. who spoke upon the subject, he must excuse him if he did not admit him as a great military authority. He had not himself presumed to speak as a military man on the question, but officially, having at that time the honour of filling the place, which is now so much better supplied by the Rt. Hon. Baronet. He lamented the want of a Commander in Chief, on whose opinion the House might rest securely; at present he knew not who was responsible for the conduct of the army; but his present surprise at the keeping up four of the regiments in question is owing to a hint thrown out towards the close of the last session by the Rt. Hon. Gent. that the *officers*, whose merit every man must admit, might possibly be *entitled to full pay without any expence to the public*. This declaration had occasioned much speculation; and he for one imagined they were to have been employed in the service of the East India Company.

This called up the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who took to himself a share of the responsibility for the conduct of the army. He did not think it singular, he said, that at this time of peace there should be no Commander in Chief; nor did he believe that greater partialities were now practised in the military, than when there had been a Commander in Chief. He declared, however, that he had no allusion to any recent transaction. He understood that it was the general wish of the House, not to reduce the regiments in question; and, in consequence of that wish, the system had been formed. He admitted, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. was right in his conjecture, that some idea had been entertained of employing them in the service of the E. I. Company; but as that had not been carried into execution, a way had been found to keep them in full pay without expence to the nation; his word had therefore been accurately fulfilled.

Some little altercation took place between Col. *Fitzpatrick* and Col. *Phipps*, but in a most gentlemanlike style; and Mr. Fox closed the conversation with remarking on the words that fell from Mr. Pitt respecting the conduct of the army, though there was no Commander in Chief. He said, if he meant to insinuate aught against the management of the late Commander in Chief [Gen. Conway], that gen-

leman had friends enough in the House ready to meet the charge. No reply was made; and both resolutions were moved, and agreed to.

After several motions for papers respecting the commercial arrangements with Ireland, which were all agreed to,

Mr. Pitt rose, and called the attention of the House to the reports of the Commissioners of Accounts, whose abilities, industry, and perseverance in the discharge of their duty deserved, he said, the unanimous thanks, not only of that House, but of the whole nation. And in order to impress the House with an adequate idea of the importance of the subject-matter of their reports, he recapitulated the several offices that had been the objects of their investigation, namely, the office of the Receiver-General of the land-tax; those of the Paymaster-General of the forces, Secretary at war, Treasurer of the navy, the navy and victualling offices, customs and excise offices in England and Scotland, offices for sick and hurt seamen, tax-office, stamp-office, post-office, paymaster-general's-office, surveyor-general of the land-revenue, imprest-office, surveyor-general of the woods and forests, hackney-coach-office, and the hawkers and pedlars-office. All these several offices and departments, Mr. Pitt said, had fallen under the examination of the Commissioners of Accounts; and their reports would be the best guide to the committee of the House, in their investigations of the subjects to which he meant principally to draw their attention.

To bring this complicated business the more clearly before the House, he classed his matter under three distinct heads. In the first, he placed the offices employed in levying and collecting the public revenue; in the second, the offices employed in the disbursement and expenditure of it; and in the third, which he considered as the most important of all, he included the manner in which the whole revenue should be finally accounted for.

Under the first of these heads came naturally to be considered the offices of receiver-general of the land-tax, the post-office, the boards of customs and excise, the salt-office, the stamp-office, coach-office, &c. In all which offices, such regulations had already taken place (see vols LI. LII. LIII.) as to render any further remarks, for the present, unnecessary. But those he chiefly wished to recommend to the attention of the House, were the offices in which immense sums of the public money were detained, to the

the manifest loss and risk of the public. He inspected the Tax-office, in which from the year 1756 there appeared to be due in arrears, in the hands of defaulters, no less than 113,161*l.* of which 24,251*l.* had already been lost upon composition, and a great part of the remainder still very doubtful; whereas, from the Excise-office, where the money was paid in weekly, there had been no arrears during the same period, or defaulters, except in one instance only to the amount of about 360*l.* To prevent losses of the like kind, was, he said, one great object he had in view.

Having touched slightly on the other departments employed in the collection, he then proceeded to the Navy-office, where it was of importance to prevent arrears from lying long in the hands of treasurers both in and out of office. This, he said, carried the appearance of much difficulty, which, however, should not deter the House from looking forward to seek the means of remedy. One great difficulty to treasurers making up their accounts was owing to the almost impracticability of pursers accounting regularly, from the frequency of being shifted from one ship to another; another was, the privilege given to sub-accountants of having their accounts set *à la pape*, by which they were never fairly made out or examined. He therefore most readily acquiesced in the recommendation of the Commissioners of Accounts, that the balances in the treasurers hands should be regularly paid into the Bank, which would put an end to all disputes about interest, as has of late been much the fashion. With respect to the Ordnance-board, he had the pleasure of informing the House, that, from the very excellent and judicious regulations made there, the wishes of the Commissioners of Accounts had already been anticipated; and he had only farther to wish, that the rule prescribed to the other offices, to pay their balances into the Bank, might be adopted in this. He touched slightly on the little regard that had been paid by former administrations to objects of the greatest magnitude, and inspected the extraordinary of the army, the expenditure of which he thought a material object of enquiry.

The Pay-office was the next subject of animadversion, in which the Commissioners of Accounts had pointed out many abuses that called for correction. One of the evils which had taken root in that office, and not easy to be eradicated, was,

the application of the particular services, to the services, for which it had been granted. It rode to pay-masters to sums of public money which instances are in memory. But, as soon now in the course of necessity of any further this office at this time was precluded.

On the vast emoluments of the Imprest-office he enlarged with some vehemence. The sums, extorted for management by this office, had amounted to more than one hundred and fourteen thousand, four hundred and twenty pounds; but, what was still more to be regretted, the enormity of the sum rose in direct proportion to the distresses of the public. The Commissioners of Accounts had hazarded various sentiments on this subject. Should the substitution of salaries, in the room of fees and perquisites, become the subject of consideration, the reasonableness and propriety of those fees, &c. would naturally come under the inspection of persons who were in the entrusted with the powers of settling the quantum of the equivalent; but the sums paid at present to the auditors so far exceeded all due proportion as to require immediate attention. No emoluments of individuals ought to grow out of the distresses of the country. Every public office had originally been instituted for the service of the state, and the duties of it discharged for the emolument of government; but when it was no longer for public advantage that such services should be performed, or when the exercise of them became an unnecessary expence, it would be an inversion of the principle that governed such establishments, to suffer that private emolument, which was no motive for the institution, to prevent or retard the abolition, or abatement, of the expence. These observations were directed, he said, to the situation of the auditors of impress, and were intended to prepare the way for a proposed regulation. On that ground it was, however, previously necessary to examine particularly, whether such regulation interfered with any right vested in the officer by virtue of his office. The last patent for the grant of this office described it with no emoluments. The power of auditing the Bank and South-Sea accounts was deduced from the general words "auditing and determining the accounts of all persons accountable for sums received in the name of impress." The issue the

fore, by way of impress, was the circumstance that gave the auditor authority; and solely on a bill, or an act, the authority of the auditor's report was created; but, when created, the legislature thought proper to direct the payment of them to be accounted for according to the due course of the exchequer, by which the auditors gained a new object. But should the legislature see good cause to alter this mode of issue, could there be a doubt of its having a just right to do so?

In the regulations which he had to propose, it was with him a generally received principle, to preserve patent rights and living interests: These he considered as insignia of notable services rendered by the patentees for the advantage of the state; but, much as he respected patent interests; he would not go so far as to admit, that the patentees had a right to consider the enormous unforeseen accumulation of profit arising from the distresses of their country as a property sacred, which no reform was ever to touch. In the fair construction of any patent right, he could not allow such an idea deductible from it. If it were, the consequence would be fatal; for, however paradoxical it might appear, the fact was, that the faster money flowed into the office, the more remarkable it was for delay. By the constitution of the office, the principals, considering their places as sinecures, did the business by clerks, who, being paid by fees and perquisites, were equally open to the sub-accountant who wished his account to be delayed, as to him who wished his to be accelerated. He exempted, however, the present auditors and their deputies from this censure, who, he said, had exerted themselves, and done more than could have been expected. His remarks were levelled at the constitution of the office, not at the officers who were to do the business. He then adverted to the immense increase of the sub-accountants arrears, and thought that some plan should be fallen upon for settling their accounts. He reminded the House, that about two years ago he had been laughed at for stating, that there were then upwards of forty millions of the public

money unaccounted for, and treated as a visionary for supposing that he could ever recover forty thousand pounds, or even 40l. of the money; but he had now the satisfaction to assure the House, that twenty-seven millions had already been traced; that 257,000l. had actually been acknowledged; and that solid sums might yet be expected from a further investigation. The enquiry, he knew, was tedious, as there were upwards of nine hundred persons concerned in that enormous balance; but he would not be dispirited. He would submit it to the House, whether the powers of the impress should not be enlarged, so as to enable them to settle the public accounts with the utmost exactness. The fees of office amounted at present to upwards of 60,000l. though the business, so formerly transacted, did not deserve so many hundreds; it would be necessary therefore, in his opinion, to render the auditors responsible for the negligence of their clerks, and that all fees should be abolished, and handsome salaries substituted in their room. He had no doubt of the general concurrence of the House in this important and necessary retrenchment.

One thing he found recommended in the reports of the Commissioners of Accounts, which he meant at present wholly to abandon, and that was the consolidation of offices. This, he said, he did from a conviction, that the saving would be inconsiderable; but he was not certain but that a part of the business of one office, that seemed to be over-loaded, might not be transferred to another that had less to do. He instanced the Excise-office, some part of the business of which might be transferred to the Tax-office; and placed on a new footing. As to the taxes that were optional, and in a manner voluntary, such as that on coaches, and others of the like kind, he meant a collector to be appointed to call upon the parties chargeable at stated times, instead of leaving it to them to pay at their pleasure. The consolidation of the Hackney coach-office, and Hawkers and pedlars-office, would be rendered unnecessary by the abolition of the offices themselves, of which he should say more on some future occasion.

In the course of his speech, which kept up the attention of the House for more than three hours, by the variety of objects to which he alluded, he more than once took occasion to blame the inat-

neglect of former administrations to measures of the greatest magnitude. He instanced their total disregard to a list of the sub-accountants deemed defaulters, which had been prepared by order of the Treasury-board, and laid upon the table in the session of 1782-3, but not suffered to be considered as a voucher of any authority.

He concluded with moving, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for better examining and auditing the accounts of this kingdom."

Mr. *Sheridan* rose, to reply to some strokes of censure which had fallen from the Rt. Hon. Gent. in the course of his remarks: The charge, he said, of treating the discovery of forty millions being in arrear, by persons through whose hands the public money had passed, with levity and ridicule, was certainly very unjust; for though the House did not give entire credit to the assertion, they stated in their address to the Crown, that large sums of money were owing to the public; which was not treating the discovery with levity or disregard.

Mr. *Pitt* replied. It was yet in the recollection of the House, that the gentlemen opposite to him had denied that any such sum was owing, and had asserted that 40l. would never be received; and that the official document that he had introduced to shew the grounds on which he had ventured to state the fact, had been disregarded, tho' actually drawn out at the instance of the Treasury-board.

Mr. *Sheridan* still denied the authority of the document alluded to, and insisted, that it was only a memorandum drawn out by Mr. *Molleson* for his own private use, and not an authenticated record.

Mr. *Rose* set the matter right. He said, that though Mr. *Molleson* had no formal authority from the Treasury-board, yet it was by the desire of the Treasury-board that he had employed persons to make the extracts from the Treasury rolls.

Mr. *Fox* rose, and insisted, that notwithstanding all the parade of merit which the Rt. Hon. Gent. had assumed to himself and colleagues, on the score of reform, he would venture to compare the *one* year in which he had the honour of a share in the administration with the *two* that the Rt. Hon. Gent. had been minister; and refer to the reports of the Commissioners of Accounts to decide in which period the

most important public business had been dispatched. Indeed, from the great attention and applause with which the Rt. Hon. Gent. was heard, when speaking of retrenchment, particularly on the salaries of the auditors of the Imprest, he was apprehensive that he should be left singular when he gave it as his opinion, that places held by patent, which were the freeholds of the possessors, ought not to be wantonly retrenched, being generally the reward of great and meritorious services. The Rt. Hon. Gent. had said, that salaries ought not to be suffered to exceed the amount for which they were originally granted. He could not subscribe to that doctrine, for, were it universally to be adopted, the property of this kingdom would be in a very precarious situation; most of the great estates of the best families were originally grants from the crown; and if all their improvements were to be resumed, the original grants would not be worth holding. He would not say, that if the appointments were to commence *de novo*, the present arrangements would be eligible; but would assert, that, in the present instance, more of principle would be sacrificed, than would be gained by retrenchment.

As soon as Mr. *Fox* had done speaking, the question was put on the motion, and agreed to.

Mr. *Pitt* rose again, and moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for better regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy, and for transferring the custody of the cash for ordnance service from the Treasurer of the Ordnance to the Bank. This was likewise put, and agreed to.

Mr. *Pitt* then begged the attention of the House to another motion, which he had once before, he said, had the honour to make, and which, when modelled into the shape of a bill, had passed that House, but had been rejected by the other. Their objection was, that the Commissioners in the several departments had the power vested in themselves to correct the abuses, if any, complained of, without a new law for that purpose. This, however, was more specious than true: he would therefore move, that "leave be given to bring in a bill, for appointing commissioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments, which are, or lately have been, received in the several public offices to be therein named, to examine into any abuses which may exist in the same, and to report such

such observations as shall occur to them, for the better conducting and managing the business transacted in the said offices."

Mr. Fox owned, that, when the bill alluded to was before in Parliament, he had done what he very seldom did, forbear to deliver his sentiments upon it, and had suffered it to go to the House of Lords, there to be thrown out.

The *Attor. Gen.* caught at Mr. Fox's confessing, that the House of Lords might be rendered useful sometimes, by throwing out such bills as for reasons of convenience it might be thought advisable to suffer to pass the Commons—and turned the laugh upon him. He then entered into the tendency of such a bill, and the reasons that required it, which neither the commissioners, nor government itself, could effect without new powers.

The *Solicitor Gen.* was of the same opinion. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 18.

Col. Fitzpatrick rose, to present a petition of the electors of Westminster, praying to be heard by counsel, in support of the allegations contained in a former petition from the same quarter.

Mr. Pitt was of opinion, that the prayer of the petition could not be complied with, as that petition had already been considered and determined. He therefore gave it his negative.

Col. Fitzpatrick insisted that it was perfectly regular to present a petition at one time, and at a future period to present another, and move to be heard in support of it.

Lord Fred. Campbell said, that to present a petition at one time, and afterwards to present another, and move to be heard by counsel on that other, was perfectly regular; but to present a petition at one time, and after that petition had been heard and determined, to move at another time to be heard by counsel on the same petition, was contrary to the usage of the House, and he should oppose it.

Lord Surrey, as an elector of Westminster, insisted on his right to be heard by counsel, as circumstances had arisen, since the petition was first presented, which had made the exercise of that right necessary.

Mr. Pitt insisted, that it was vexatious, unparliamentary, and a hindrance to public business, to sit discussing questions that had already been agitated in that House.

Mr. Fox insisted, that the grievances of the people were first to be discussed, in

preference to every other part of public business; and urged the necessity of the present motion with much warmth.

Lord Mulgrave rose to say something on the motion, but the clamour was so great that he could not be heard. And, to quiet it, the Speaker put the question, and the motion was agreed to. It was then moved, and carried, that the High Bailiff and his assessor do attend at the same time, and Monday was the day fixed.

Monday 21.

Col. Fitzpatrick rose, and moved the order of the day, for hearing counsel, as above.

Lord Fred. Campbell begged to know to what part of the petition the counsel were to be heard, whether to the new matters pretended to have occurred, or to the old that have already been discussed. He was, he said, anxious to have the question clearly understood, and for that purpose, would beg leave to move, "that the counsel for the electors of Westminster be restrained from going into any other matter than what may tend to prove that the evidence given on Wednesday the 9th of February was defective and incomplete; or such other matter as may have occurred since that day."

This gave rise to some conversation on the irregularity of the proceeding; when it was agreed, that the motion should be introduced by way of amendment.

Mr. Jolliffe opposed the amendment, on the ground, that if petitioners were to be restrained from stating their grievances by counsel at large, then it might be truly said, that the privileges of electors were wholly at an end.

Mr. Eden opposed the amendment precisely on the same ground.

Lord Frederick Campbell insisted, that he was quite regular in his motion, and should persist in it, till it was clearly understood, that the counsel should not be heard on any other petition than that which the honourable member had presented the Friday before.

Lord Maitland treated the amendment with some asperity. Suppose, said his Lordship, a case in common law, where the parties were just ready to come to issue, and the judge should tell the counsel, "You may proceed, gentlemen, if you please; but you must not introduce any matter or thing in your brief, that may have been decided on in this court relative to your case before; if you do, you shall not be attended to." Just as absurd would be the doctrine this day laid down here, were the Noble Lord's [F. Campbell's] amendment to be adopted.

Lord

Lord *Maber* rose in support of the amendment. He said, if counsel were allowed to plead determined causes over again, all public business must be retarded by frivolous repetitions.

Mr. *Astor, Gen.* observed, that, if counsel were to be admitted to be heard in support of former petitions already decided, there would be no end to hearings on petitions. He would therefore support the amendment, if all former petitions were to be included in the counsels instructions.

Lord *Mulgrave* insisted, that it was quite consistent with the usage of the House to restrain counsel from deviating from the precise matter in evidence.

Mr. *Powis* opposed the amendment. He was from the beginning an enemy to the whole proceeding.

Mr. *Dundas* contended strenuously for the amendment, and cited several cases in point.

Mr. *Sheridan* replied very ably to the last speaker, and endeavoured to shew that he had wholly mistaken the principle of the original motion, which involved only the petition of Friday, and what had so near a relation to it as not to be separated from it. He insisted, that it was the incontrovertible right of the petitioners to be heard by their counsel at large.

Lord *Munaster* rose, and stated some propositions from Sir Cecil Wray, on the event of which that gentleman would trust the issue of the scrutiny. The propositions were to adjourn the scrutiny from St. Martin's, to St. Margaret's and St. John's parishes; and, if upon scrutinising those parishes, Sir Cecil did not obtain a majority of legal votes, he would then give up the election, without giving Mr. Fox any farther trouble.

Mr. Fox treated this proposition contemptuously.

Mr. *Banks*, though an enemy to the scrutiny, thought the noble Lord's proposition fair. The scrutiny was a hindrance to public business.

Mr. Fox insisted, that, if the noble Lord's amendment should pass, the progress of public business would be impeded more by that than by any thing else. Were the return to be now made, even were it a double return, the election might be decided by Mr. Grenville's bill, without any delay of public business. But till the return was made, the scrutiny should be perpetually brought forward as a grievance, whatever might be the consequence.

Mr. *Bancroft* persisted, in opposition to all the reasoning of Mr. Fox to the contrary, that the scrutiny in the first instance was a legal proceeding, and that the progress of it was interrupted by the most unwarrantable delays. He supported the amendment; and was followed by

Mr. *Hardinge*, who counted up forty-eight long speeches that had been made in discussing the question, which was still as far from being decided as when it first began to be agitated. He was clear, he said, that the electors of Westminster had a right to petition, and that they had a right to support their petition by counsel; but he was as clear (having presented *one* petition, and been heard upon it by counsel), that they had no right, on their presenting a second petition, to be again heard by counsel on the matter contained in the first petition.

Mr. *Martin* was for no restriction. He was for giving counsel their full scope; that the question might fairly be decided at once. He supported the original motion.

Mr. *Pitt* took up Mr. Hardinge's argument. He knew, he said, that he trod on burning coals whenever he touched on the Westminster election; but, as the subject-matter of the present petition was different from the subject-matter of all former petitions, it was his opinion, that the counsel ought to be confined to speak only to the present petition.

The question for the amendment being put, the numbers, on a division, were, Ayes 203. Noes 145. After this, the counsel were admitted; but being told the resolution of the House, they declined speaking.

The High Bailiff was then ordered to the bar, and passed a short examination. After which a motion was made, that the H. B. do make a return of two members to serve in parliament for the city of Westminster, on which, after some debate, a division took place, when the numbers were; For the motion 136. Against the motion 145. Majority 9 only.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The House was called over for the second time during this session; after which,

Mr. *Pitt* moved, that the dispatches from Ireland might be read. And that the propositions, moved by Mr. Orde on Monday the 7th instant in the Irish Parliament, might be read also, see p. 230. This being complied with, after a long apologetical introduction, in which he enlarged

colossal on the magnitude and importance of the subject; he proceeded to remark on the illiberal treatment of Great Britain to her sister kingdom, in former times. Before the Revolution, it was the custom to confine the commercial system of Ireland to her own local situation. This degrading system continued from one administration to another through several reigns; but it was impossible that such a narrow and impolitic restriction could continue for ever to check the operations of a high-spirited and free people. They were by slow degrees at length allowed to trade with our Colonies, but that trade was only through the medium of Great Britain. This however was one step gained; but Ireland could not even then, from her own ports, steer a direct course to our Colonies; but was obliged, in compliance with the navigation act, to carry on all her intercourse with other countries through our means and by our regulations. At length the hour of her emancipation arrived; and he had the honour of asserting her right at a time when this country shewed no inclination to contest her claims. By acknowledging her independence, we have left her commercial interests without contest, and have opened to her the most free, direct, and unobscured intercourse with every maritime state in Europe, except with Great Britain. Such was, and such is, our situation with our sister kingdom at this instant. It was an attention to her present circumstances; in consequence of what had been her former condition, which disposed his Majesty's ministers to form such regulations as they trusted would effectually supply former defects; and such as, he flattered himself, would be considered as forming the basis of a solid and permanent establishment founded on the unerring principles of reciprocal advantage. He inveighed against that illiberality which tended to exalt or enrich one people of the same empire at the expence of another. He thought the navigation act capable of very different constructions. Whatever liberty Ireland might formerly have to correspond with foreign parts, with Great Britain she had none; but now should this restriction be done away, the stream of trade will centre in the British capital; so that those who have insinuated that a deserted metropolis will be the consequence, will not be displeased when they see the very reverse the fact, and the riches of the whole united empire attracted to one

centre in the great metropolis.

We have heard, he said, that this indulgence to Ireland will be a dreadful blow to a law by which the British empire has risen to opulence and glory. The prejudices, thus generally entertained; he thought it high time to abandon, and in their room to cherish ideas of affection and liberality, which better became sister nations. Were the wound as dreadful as it is represented, he wished to know who gave the stroke? There was a time when ministers of this country were disposed to surrender to Ireland every thing that was held most dear; because in fact they could not help themselves. They had insulted Ireland, and she resented it. She demanded as her right what we were in no capacity to refuse. Whatever therefore was then improperly conceded was not to be imputed to him, but to the noble lord who then presided. His system was only completing the structure which his lordship had left unfinished. It was true, indeed, the apprehensions that have risen in some men's minds do not so forcibly strike him. He saw nothing we had to dread from a circuitous commerce in commodities which we could always bring in a direct line. The chief W. India productions were sugars and rum. It is hardly possible that Ireland should ever take any of that trade out of our hands. She would in that case be under the necessity of paying twice both customs and freight, as she would not only have to open her own ports, but ours also; and not only those; but the insurance also would be doubled.

In stating the revenues of Ireland, he estimated only the leading branches, the customs and excise, hearth-money and quit-rents; which altogether amounted, he said, to nearly the sum of 656,000*l.* which was, however, insufficient for the purposes to which it had been originally allotted. It was well known, he said, that with all the advantages which Ireland had lately received, the revenue had been some years ago much greater than it was now.

He was therefore anxious that this defect should be made good, and that the service of the public should not suffer by the substitution of one mode of intercourse in the place of another.

He then went into the equality and liberality of his plan, which, comprehending a vast system of mercantile regulation, we must defer, for want of room, till our next.

MR. URBAN,
ON a grave being opened, on the 20th of July, in the year 1780, in the walk behind the altar of the cathedral of Norwich, the grave-digger discovered a skull, with the hair upon it, which was turned several times round the head, but, on being touched, it fell off; the skull appeared to be found, and the hair, on being opened, to be more than a yard in length. He likewise found several pieces of the coffin, but no other part of the body; the hair appeared to be perfectly sound, although, from the inscription on the stone which lay over it, it appeared to have been buried 128 years. The hair, together with the skull and pieces of the coffin, are now in the possession of Mr. T. Curson the sacrist. The following inscription is on the stone;

Restaurata iuge Carolo, secundum quos reditu non solum vivorum sed etiam mortuorum dormitorum, nec non fata ipsa sacrata à fanaticorum violationibus preservantur, in memoriam Brigette uxoris sue dilectissimæ, 26 Septembris anno salutis 1652 denatæ, Thomas Gourmay hoc posuit anno 1662.

And the arms of Gourmay.

Argent a crossing-pailed gules, impaling Gules, on a fess Azure, between three fleurs de lis Or, three bezants Sable.

There has also been some hair found in a grave, which was since opened in the choir; but, as no pieces either of coffins or any bones were to be found, it is supposed to have lain there a long time, and probably belonged to some bishop, or person of eminence, as none but such were formerly buried in the choir. The reason of hair living so long in the earth has by many been attributed to the low damp situation of the cathedral; there has likewise been a cross found, which was turned downward in the earth, and now by order of the dean it is laid upward: it might probably be the memorial of some abbot; I send you an exact representation of it *. Yours, &c. B. A.

MR. URBAN,
PLEASE to insert the inclosed parallel passages, and remarks on Shakspeare, and you will oblige your correspondent, T. H. W.

Tempest. Act IV. Scene 1.

Pros. For I
Have giv'n you here a third of mine own life,
Or that for which I live.

* Which shall appear next month. EDIT.

" To perpetuate the same, you
" Za rav'ron idar. *Theobald. Id. 29. v. 6.*
The Merry Wives of Windsor. Act I.
Scene 1.

Ann. She has brown hair, and speaks sweet like a woman.

" Then the company answered all,
" With voices sweet untuned, and so small,
" That me thought it the sweetest melody."

Chaucer. The Flower and the Leaf.

" At last she warbled forth a treble small,
" And with sweet looks, her sweet song
 enterslaced."

Fairfax's Tasso. L. 25. Stan. 62.

Measure for Measure, Act III. Scene I.

Claud. The delighted spirit

To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.

The epithet *delighted* seems to be so misplaced, that different commentators have proposed to read *stilled*, *delighted*, *delirious*; but Shakspeare took *delighted* from the following unenriched passage,

" But roved about the island, for the space
of seven or eight months in a year there
floateth life, making a miserable kind of
" none not unlike to man's voice, by reason
" of the clashing together. The inhabitants
" are of opinion that in Mount Meru,
" and in the isle, there are places wherein the
" souls of their countrymen are tormented.
" No doubt a worthy augmentation of the
" history, concerning the hel of Island, that
" up within the bottom of one mountain;
" and that no great one; yea at some times,
" (by fits and seasons) changing place;
" namely, when it is weary of looking at
" home by the fire's side within the month
" time, it delighteth to be ranging abroad,
" and to venture to sea, but without a ship,
" and to gather itself round into whirls of yea."

Hall's Voyages, vol. I. p. 362.

Love's Labour's Lost. Act V. Scene 2.

Biron.
To show his teeth as *whites*, as *whale* his bone.

The *white whale* his bone, which is now superseded by-ivory, was the tooth of the *horse-whale*, morse, or walrus, as appears by King Alfred's preface to his Saxon translation of Orosius,

Song. Act V. Scene 2.

. Nightly sings the haring owl

To-whit! to-who!

" To-whit, to-who the owls does cry."

Tully's Mosher Bombis.

Midsummer-Night's Dream.

Johnson doubts whether Shakspeare

* In Hammer's edition, 12mo, 1747, this emphatical word is omitted. EDIT.

in this play, or Drayton in his *Nymphidia*, first produced the system of the fairy empire. But if Drayton wrote the *Nymphidia* after the *Midsummer-Night's Dream* had been acted, he could with very little propriety say,

"Then since no *Muse* hath bin so hold,
 "Or of the *LATTER*, or the *ould*,
 "Those elvish secrets to unfold,
 "Which Iye from others reeding,
 "My *active Muse* to light shall bring
 "The court of that proud fayry king,
 "And tell there of the revelling,
 "Jove prosper my proceeding!"

A& II. Scene 1.

Puck.
 When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
 Neighing in likeness of a *filly* * foal.

Scene 2.

Queen.
 The *childing* autumn
 "An hundreth plants beside (even in his
 fight)
 "Childed an hundreth nymphes, so great,
 so dight."

Fairfax's Tasso, B. 18 Stan. 26.

Childing is also an old term in botany, when a small flower grows out of a large one, "The *childing* autumn," i. e. producing flowers on those of summer. Florists have a *childing* rose, a *childing* daisy, and a *childing* scabious.

A& III. Scene 7.

Hel.
 But you must join in *souls*, * to mock me
 too.

Macbeth. A& II. Scene 2.

Macb.
 Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this
 blood
 Clean from my hand? No.
 "Non si Neptuni fluctu renovare operam des;
 "Non, mare si totum velit eluere omnibus
 undis."

Lucret. l. 6. v. 1074.

A& III. Scene 2.

Macb.
 The *shard-born* beetle with his drowsy hums
 Hath rung night's yawning peal.

As the meaning of the epithet *shard-born* is yet unsettled, I give the following from Dryden:

"Such souls as *shards* produce, such beetle
 things,
 "As only buzz to heaven with evening
 wings."

The Hind and the Panther.

A& V. Scene 4.

Deil.
 My mind she has *mated*, and amaz'd my sight,

* *Filly?*

+ *Shoak?*

"Yet with these broken reliques, *mazed*
 mind,

"And what a justly-grieved thought can
 say."

Scary to Drayton.

King John. A& I. Scene 1.

Gur. Good leave, good Philip.

Bast. Philip! sparrow! James,

There's toys abroad.

The sparrow is called *Philip* from its
 note.

"Cry
 "Phip phip the sparrows as they fly."

Lylly's Mober Boodle.

The second part of King Henry IV. A& III.
 Scene 2.

Bard. Accommodated; that is, when
 a man is, as they say, accommodated;
 or when a man is, being whereby he may
 be thought to be accommodated, which
 is an excellent thing.

The following is a parallel explanation
 of the word *obnoxious*.

"Quis adeo tam linguæ Latine ignarus
 est, quin sciat eum dici *obnoxius*, cui quid
 ab eo, cui esse *obnoxius* dicitur, *incom-*
 dari & noceri potest, & qui habeat aliquem
 noxæ, id est culpæ suæ conscium."

Aut. Gell. Noct. Artic. l. 7. c. 17.

Cymbeline. A& II. Scene 3.

Song.

Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
 And Phœbus 'gins arise.

Imitated from Lylly. *Song*.

"The lark so shrill and clear,
 "How at heaven's gates she claps her wings,
 "The morn'ng pot waking till she sings."

Alexander and Campaspe.

Hamlet. A& V. Scene 1.

Laer. Lay her i' the earth;

And from her fair and unpolluted flesh

May violets spring!

"Nunc non e'tumulo, fortunatæque favillæ

"Nascentur violæ?" *Perf. Sat. i. v. 39.*

MR. URBAN,

ONE of your Correspondents, in the
 Magazine for February, is pleased
 to speak of the appointment (as he calls
 it) of the Revd. Dr. Sam. Seabury to the
 Bishopric of Connecticut in America, as
 a *great event* *. That they who have no-
 thing to give should bestow Mitres, or
 even Empires, is by no means sufficient
 to excite the wonder of any man, who
 observes but a small part of the transac-
 tions daily carried on in a world which
 is many stages short of perfection. When
 the Tempter made an offer of "the

* This epithet is not our correspondent's.
 See p. 105. EDIT.

Kingdoms

Kingdoms of this world and the glory of them," he had no title even to a single acre; and in the walks of common life none are so liberal, and even profuse, in their entertainments as the man, who finding himself on the verge of breaking for a large sum, expends not his own money, but regales his guests with that of his creditors. How came the *anonymous* Scotch Bishop, who publishes the Consecration Sermon, by his own title *? Or if he had one, how could he confer it on another, without the authority of his Sovereign †? You or I might with just as much propriety go cap in hand to your neighbour the landlord of the Devil tavern, request him to confer on us the honour of knighthood, and, in order to satisfy his conscience, quote the example of Don Quixote, as this sage prelate does that of the apostles.

The laws of Scotland have excluded all Episcopacy; but, it seems, the race of those Non-Jurors, whose principles have ever been inimical to the present illustrious family on the British throne, have maintained an ideal succession of ecclesiastical dignities on the north of the Tweed. Dr. Samuel Seabury may, for aught I know, possess, in as eminent a degree as any of those prelates he now considers himself on an equal footing with, the moral virtues of the apostles; they consist not in numerous retinue of servants, or in coaches decorated with mitres, but may as probably be found in an itinerant diocesan as in him who occupies the most splendid palace. But surely it required only a small portion of the serpent's wisdom (one species of which, though perhaps not that recommended in Scripture, most modern bishops possess in an eminent degree) to have suggested to him, that the colonies, who lately shook off the dominion of their mother country, will not be disposed to yield much reverence to the suffragan of those mighty prelates ‡, whom a law, enacted in 1748, prohibited from ordaining even a single deacon.

In some future Magazine, I hope you will be able to favour the public with a history of Bishop Seabury's adventures after crossing the Atlantic; you will by that time be able to determine, whether they are better calculated for furnishing an

additional chapter to the *Legenda Sanctorum*, or a third act to the farce of Sancho's government in the island of Barataria.

Unconnected with sects or parties, I must, in the mean time, beg leave to make a few short remarks on the different conduct of the Presbyterians on the South, and the Episcopalians, on the North of the Tweed; both equally *Dissenters*, both equally indebted for many privileges and comforts to the tolerating spirit of the age and country in which they live *: the *former* strive not to distinguish themselves by any claims to superior rank †, but rest content with the modern appellation of Dissenting Clergymen; while the *latter* grasping as it were at the united privileges both of the crown and crozier, not only affect to possess, but even to confer, the highest ecclesiastical jurisdiction; the *former* aspire to no authority beyond the guidance of a flock which voluntarily elects them for its pastors ‡; the *latter* not only trace an ideal pedigree from the apostles, but assume to themselves names the most ostentatious, treating the establishment of that country in which they are tolerated with the most sovereign contempt. The *former* officiate at their meeting-houses, without ever dreaming of such audaciousness as the taking up any abolished and disallowed title §; among the *latter*, it seems, there are still to be found Archbishops of St. Andrew's ||, though the fabric of its cathedral was not more effectually demolished by John Knox, that great deliverer of his country from religious thralldom **, who left behind him a name superior to all titles; than the very existence of its pretended Metropolitan has since been annihilated by the Act of Union, whereby the present respectable and salutary establishment of religion in Scotland was planted on a basis too firm to be shaken by the unfated rapaciousness of any prelate. The *former* gave unequivocal proofs of their loyalty in supporting the House of Brunswick, amidst

* This will not be allowed by the latter, who are now subjected to more severe pains and penalties than the papists.

† How can they, as Presbyterians?

‡ The Scotch bishops are also elected by their respective flocks. And so was Bishop Seabury by 30,000 Episcopalians in Connecticut.

§ No surely. They cannot, nor wish to be more than Presbyters.

|| Not so. The Scotch Episcopalians have no Archbishop. The See of St. Andrew is now subordinate to that of Edinburgh.

** This strikes at all Episcopacy, in England as well as Scotland. *Ex pede, &c.*

* *Ans.* By the consecration of other bishops.

† Bishops (as such) may consecrate bishops, and convey spiritual jurisdiction, though they can give no temporal powers, or exempt from temporal penalties.

‡ The Episcopalians doubtless will revere the Superior whom they have recommended and chosen.

two foul and unnatural Rebellions; as to the latter, having heard nothing of their conduct during those periods, candour obliges me to infer that they observed a strict neutrality.

In the course of my life, I have read many vehement declamations against Puritans; I have also heard much, as well as seen, somewhat of the cant and fanaticism of sectaries in our Southern part of the Island; cant and fanaticism I by no means wish to vindicate, for wherever they are found in any conspicuous degree, they have certainly a tendency to make individuals, and sometimes whole bodies of men, ridiculous, if not through their sides, to wound even religion itself: but after all that has been urged by Bishop Stillingfleet, in his Treatise on Separation, which is evidently levelled at the Presbyterians who will not conform to the worship of the Church of England, I am still firmly of opinion, that there is no species of separation from establishments so dangerous, or which so evidently requires a jealous attention from the rulers of a Protestant community to restrain within some proper limits, as that which by assuming to itself not only undue titles, but claims of divine right, exhibits so striking a resemblance to the Church of Rome, that spiritual Babylon is the Apocalypse*.

Your constant reader, L. L.

MR. URBAN,

ON reading W. and D's letter in your last concerning Dr. Johnson's being monocular, I had no occasion to "blink my eyes alternately," to convince myself of an imperfection which, I am sensible, I have laboured under upwards of fifty years. This I have always attributed to picking my right eye open during my being blind in the small pox; but since reading the above letter, I have found many of my friends who appear to be in the same condition; indeed I am apt to think that the complaint, on examination, will be found to be more general than may have been at first imagined. As I have not the least knowledge of optics or anatomy, I pretend not to explain this phenomenon; but should be greatly pleased to see it investigated by some of your readers who may be equal to the task, and which, I am persuaded, many of them are. I am, yours, &c. W. E.

MR. URBAN,

SOME trust in chariots, and some in horses, &c. says the Psalmist. In like

* The above being shown to a friend in MS. he desired to add the notes,

manner (an unintentional parody perhaps) *Some delight in horses, some in birds, &c.* says JULIAN, but I in books, Ep. ix. Indeed no one can read the works of this Emperor without being surprised at his knowledge and learning, on observing the various authors, in different sciences, which he had found time to read and digest, considering that the last eight years of his life were spent in camps and garrisons, at a distance therefore from his library, in the remote and then barbarous regions of Gaul and Germany; and that he was killed at so early an age as thirty-two. For his historical, moral, and even religious researches, as he undertook to be a controversialist, young as he was, we may, however, much more easily account than for his studying books of medicine and anatomy; unless it be supposed that the weakness of his constitution, and the frequent indispositions which he mentions in several of his letters, might perhaps have induced him to study his own case, and consequently made him acquainted with many others. With Hippocrates, in particular, he seems to have been so conversant, as to have quoted him (as he does many other authors) more than once, from memory, of which I will now give two remarkable instances. The first is in his xxivth Epistle, "to Serapion, a senator," probably of Constantinople, which may be considered as a laboured panegyric, on figs; on which subject, after quoting the elogiums of Aristophanes, Herodotus, and Homer, he introduces the great physician, mentioned above, as depreciating honey, by saying that "it is sweet to the taste, but quite bitter when digested"; in which opinion Julian coincides. But though Hippocrates says this in substance (as Petau has observed), in his work *De Internis Affectionibus*, they are not his words, as will appear from this close translation of them: "Boiled honey is heating, and adheres to the belly; but after it is digested, it ferments, and the belly suddenly swells and burns, and seems as if it would burst." The second instance is in Epistle lix, "to Dionysius," a cowardly officer. In this, to extenuate his own mistake in employing him, he adds, to some other similar instances, that "the greatest of physicians, Hippocrates, said, 'In my

* γλυκύ την αίσθησιν, καὶ πικρὸν ἐστὶν πάλιν τῇ ἀνάσσει.

† opinion

"opinion of the futures of the head I
"was mistaken. Thus, even a physi-
"cian was ignorant of a theorem of his
"own art." The passage to which Julian
here alludes is the following, and oc-
curs in *Hipp. de Morb. v. 7*. "Au-
"tonomus, of Omilus, died of a wound
"on his head on the sixteenth day, hav-
"ing received a hurt by a stone on the
"futures. I did not think it necessary to
"open it; for that the futures themselves
"were injured by the blow, escaped me."
(καὶ ψαύει μὲν τὴν γυνήν αἰσραφαι, κ.τ.λ.)
The words above quoted as from Hip-
pocrates (probably, like the others, from
memory also) are ἰσφηλαὶ δὲ μὲν τὴν
γυνήν αἰσραφαι, which, thus detached,
form a general proposition. "But," as
his translator observes, "though in a
particular case, this great physician
had the candour to own himself mis-
taken, it does not follow, nor does it
appear, that he was ignorant of the
nature of the futures in general. Julian
trusted to his memory, which, though
good, was not infallible."

Of one part of the works of this ex-
traordinary man, no one has made a bet-
ter use than the late Archbishop Secker
in his Second Charge to the Clergy of
the Diocese of Canterbury. This ex-
cellent prelate, with his usual sagacity,
has drawn good out of evil, and has made
one of this Emperor's darts, thrown for
a far different purpose, like that of
Achilles, contribute to heal the wound.
"Designing to re-establish Paganism,
"and accounting, as he declares, the
"strictness and sanctity, professed by
"Christians, to be a principal cause of
"the prevalence of their faith, in two
"of his Epistles, he gives directions, un-
"doubtedly copied from the injunctions
"observed by the clergy of those days,
"that the Heathen priests be men of
"serious tempers and deportment; that
"they neither utter, nor hear, nor
"read, nor think of any thing licen-
"tious or indecent; that they banish from
"them all offensive jests and libertine
"conversation; be neither expensive nor
"showish in their apparel; go to no en-
"ertainments but such as are made by
"the worthiest persons; frequent no
"taverns; appear but seldom in places
"of concourse; never be seen at the
"public games and spectacles; and take
"care that their wives, children, and
"servants, are pious as well as them-

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"selves*. Let not, I intreat you,"
adds the Archbishop, "this Apostate
"put us to shame." A. B.

MR. URBAN,
I SEND you a list of such of John Par-
tridge, or Partridge's, works, as may
be found among the printed books in
the British Museum. Whether he pub-
lished any thing else must be left to
other enquirers after him.

Astrological Vademecum. Lond. 1679, 8vo.
Prodromus, or Essay on the Configuration
of the celestial bodies, for 1680 and 1681.
1679. 8vo.

Vox Lunaris. 1689. 4to.
Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin, treating of
the year 1689. 4to.

Opus Reformatum, or a Treatise of Astro-
logy. 1693. 4to.

Defectio Geniturarum, or Essay to revive
the old principles of Astrology. 1697. 4to.

Annus mirabilis, or Predictions gathered
from J. Partridge's Almanac, 1688. 1689. 4to.

The World bewitched. 1699. 4to.

Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff against Mr.
Partridge's objections. 1709. 8vo.

Predictions for the year 1712.

Squire Bickerstaff detected.

Your correspondent in your last
month's Mag. p. 196. will find his MS.
printed almost word for word in the
"*Fruetus temporum*," a chronicle printed
by Wynkyn de Worde, 1515, fol.—but
for 20d. to which the loaf was to be
advanced, read 20s.; and for good *able*,
read *ale*, and some lesser variations. The
whole story has been very ably confuted
by Mr. Pegge, in Archæol. IV. p. 29
—46, who appears to have seen the
chronicle in question; and has well
accounted for the mistake of *Winchester*
for *Worcester*, as the place of the King's
interment. Mr. Lewis, in his life of
Caxton, refers it to the *Saxon* spelling of
Wyncesterne and Wyncesterne; but as
the Latin annalist reads *Wintonia*, and
not *Wincestria*, Mr. Pegge thinks it
would be a better apology to say it is a
misprint in Hemingburgh; since Knighton,
who transcribes him, has *Wigornia*
for *Wintonia* †.

Does not Mr. Pegge depart from his
usual accuracy, in presuming that the
late Mr. Philip Morant was the annota-
tor on the translation of Rapius; for in
the title page, it is exprest, that "the
"large and useful notes marked with
"an * are by N. Tindall," the transla-
tor? P. C.

* Ep. xlix. ad Arfac. p. 430, 431. Fragment.
Ep. p. 301—5.

† This paragraph, we hope, will satisfy our
friend, the Chevalier Méhégan." MR.

MR. URBAN,

PERHAPS some of your correspondents, versed in natural history, will favour me with explanations on the circumstance I am going to relate. Having been in Wales about six years ago, towards the end of September or beginning of October, I was crossing the ferry over to Conway: it was about ten o'clock at night, and consequently dark; the tide was out; and when I alighted from the carriage, I had some length to walk upon the strand to reach the boat. Whilst the boatmen and servants were putting in my baggage, I was exceedingly struck with the brilliant light that tracked their footsteps. I found it proceeded from the sea weed; that it appeared whenever I set my foot upon the weed, and continued for two or three minutes. I pressed the same weed in several places with my hand, and collected a great deal of cool transparent jelly, like beads near the size of a pea; this I repeated several times; the light emitted was so bright, and lasted so long, that I took a newspaper out of my pocket, and read the small print by it. The boatmen treated it as a very common appearance, and were surprized I should take notice of it. Though I have lived all my life in the neighbourhood of the sea, yet I cannot say that I ever observed the same appearance in the part of the world where I chiefly reside. On examining the sea-wreck, or vraise which produced the light, it resembled the common sort, in having the same swellings or bladders all through it; but differed in this respect, that the common sort is a loose scattering plant, but this grew in large close round tufts, very close indeed; whether this was occasioned by cutting the weed frequently for burning, or is the constant form of the plant, I could not learn from the boatmen.

As I do not recollect whether the eminent naturalist of Wales, Mr. Pennant, has in any of his various publications made any mention of this species of phosphorus. I could wish much to have an answer to the following queries:

Whether this weed be the common sea-wreck, or a different kind, and, if the latter, that some correspondent would give the botanic description?

Whether the appearance be usual and frequent on sea-coasts, or whether peculiar to some part of Wales?

Whether it depends or not upon the

state of the weather, heat or cold, dryness or moisture?

Whether it be observable only in particular months, or seasons, and ceases at other periods?

Answers to the above, by some of your ingenious correspondents, will much oblige
PHILOPHUSIKON.

P. S. I request also to be informed where is the best description of the insect called *Termes pulsatorius*, or Death-watch, and whether a figure of it be engraved? and how the insect is to be caught? not having met with any person that pretended to have seen it, though it be so commonly heard in old wainscot†.

* The weed, as above described, seems to be the "common sea-wreck," but the "luminous appearance" proceeds, we apprehend, not from the weed, but from the jelly-like substance left by the tide, which is probably the spawn of some fish, and what is common, as we suppose, to all sea-coasts.

The *Medusa simplex*, common in our seas, is described by Mr. Pennant, *British Zoology*, vol. IV. p. 50. 4to. See our last month, p. 233. See also *Phil. Trans.* N^o 337.

EDIT.

† We cannot at present refer to a better account of this insect, than that given by Mr. W. Derham, in *Phil. Trans.* No. 271 and 291, in which last is a print of it. See also Baddam's *Abridgement*, iv. 24. 320 Lowth, *Abr. Cont.* iii. 391.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a table of the order in the leafing and blossoming of sundry trees and shrubs, for nine different years. I was first induced to set about these tables, from a hint thrown out by the author of some Swedish tracts on natural history translated by Mr. Stillingfleet, and published by him about twenty years since. His opinion was, that a diligent attention to this circumstance would serve as a certain guide to the husbandman in the regulation of his seed-time; if you think that this or any other useful purpose may be answered by the publication, you will please to give this a place in your next Magazine. The chafin between 1765 and 1777 I am not able to supply; my time having been during that period too much taken up by other avocations, to give a necessary attention to these matters. I am, Sir, your humble servant,
D. C.

Observations on the Order of the Foliage and blowing of fundry Trees and Shrubs, taken at the Time when they

had fully disclosed their Leaves and Blossoms, and not at their first Appearance.

	1762	1764	1765	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782
Hazle Male Blof.	Jan. 22	January 5	January 14	February 26	March 10	February 10	March 8	February 8	March 18
Female	Feb. 10	February 1	March 5	March 12	March 10	February 10	March 8	February 8	March 10
Hazle in Leaf	April 28	April 16	April 26	April 28	April 24	April 10	May 4	April 21	May 17
Gooseberry in Le	March 23	March 18	March 15	March 24	April 1	March 15	April 10	March 8	April 20
Bloom	April 1	April 3	April 4	April 6	April 4	March 20	April 10	March 25	April 24
Currant in Leaf	March 27	March 30	March 29	March 11	April 1	March 13	April 10	April 5	April 30
Bloom	March 30	April 2	April 2	March 18	April 8	March 20	April 10	April 5	April 30
Elder in Leaf	April 1	April 1	April 1	April 12	April 8	March 4	April 27	April 15	May 11
Bloom	May 30	May 20	May 29	May 29	June 15	June 10	June 20	June 5	June 20
Black Thorn Blo.	April 20	April 3	April 5	April 13	April 20	March 25	April 26	April 12	May 12
Leaf	April 30	April 27	April 24	May 1	April 27	April 27	May 10	April 22	May 17
White Thorn Le	April 20	April 1	March 23	April 12	April 25	March 28	April 25	April 20	May 20
Bloom	May 10	May 11	May 8	May 29	May 22	May 3	May 22	May 13	June 12
Eden in Leaf	April 25	April 30	April 16	April 26	May 1	April 10	May 4	April 20	May 17
Willow in Leaf	April 29	May 2	April 24	April 25	April 27	April 10	May 5	April 20	May 22
Cotton in Leaf	April 26	April 30	April 23	April 25	April 27	April 22	May 4	April 20	May 20
Lime in Leaf	April 6	April 8	April 19	April 4	April 10	April 19	April 18	April 25	May 17
Damascen in Bloo	March 23	March 25	March 27	March 23	March 25	March 25	April 27	April 15	April 30
Leaf	April 26	April 30	May 2	April 25	April 30	April 29	May 5	April 22	May 20
Smart Cher. Bloo	April 28	April 24	May 4	May 1	May 2	April 30	May 4	April 20	May 10
Leaf	April 22	April 30	May 6	May 5	May 3	May 3	May 4	May 4	May 15
Alder in Leaf	April 26	April 30	May 1	May 2	April 3	May 1	May 4	April 27	May 25
Alb in Leaf	April 20	April 25	May 7	May 4	May 25	May 28	May 20	May 16	May 29
Maple in Leaf	April 26	April 27	May 3	April 30	May 18	April 19	May 20	May 5	May 2
Bloom	May 1	May 3	May 6	May 4	May 20	April 23	May 20	May 7	May 31
Walnut in Leaf	April 20	May 7	May 18	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 20	May 15	June 10
Oak in Leaf	April 27	May 7	May 9	May 14	May 25	May 20	May 27	May 20	June 10
Horse Chef. Leaf	April 30	May 3	May 2	May 1	May 1	April 27	May 18	April 20	May 10
Bloom	May 28	May 28	May 26	May 29	May 22	May 4	May 22	May 16	June 8
Mulberry in Leaf	May 29	May 26	May 28	May 30	May 20	May 27	May 25	May 26	June 18

MR. URBAN,

AT length is closed the long-expected sale * of that capital collection of MSS. formed by Dr. Askew during his Travels in the Levant †, and augmented by the printed editions enriched with the very valuable notes of his friend the learned Dr. Taylor, who bequeathed them to him by his will, and whose literary labours will do honour to this country as long as the writings of Demosthenes and Lysias retain their reputation.

It is much to the honour of the University of Cambridge, that they have made so large a part of this collection their own. After having taken measures for putting their press on a respectable footing, they have paid a proper tribute to the memory of their late illustrious member, by possessing themselves of all his MS notes; and you may congratulate the public on the approaching prospect of seeing them issue, with due honour, from the University-press, in new and correct editions of Æschylus, Apollonius Rhodius, Pindar, Juvenal, Terentianus Maurus, and other classic authors. After so long an interval since any thing more than Bibles and Common Prayers have proceeded from that press (for, I believe, Dr. Taylor's own works, printed there, almost half a century ago, were its last classic labours ‡); we may hope the students of this university will give such specimens of their taste for, and proficiency in, the literature of Greece and Rome, as will shew them not a whit behind the sons of their sister. Comparisons are invidious, and allowance must be made for filial piety. But whatever praise is due to the typographic part of the Oxford editions,

many scholars of our own nation, and more on the continent, express themselves disappointed with the other requisites.

Among the classic authors illustrated with MS notes, or collations, by Dr. T. or preceding critics, gone to Cambridge, are,

Æschylus, with MS notes by Is. Casaubon, H. Stephens, Dr. Askew, Dr. Needham, Dr. Taylor.

Apollonius Rhodius, by Wasse, Upton, Dr. Taylor.

Demosthenes and Lysias, by Mr. Markland, Dr. Askew, and Dr. Taylor.

Dion. Cassius, by Oddey §.

Theocritus, by Dr. Askew.

Manilius,

Terentianus Maurus, } by Bentley.

Herodotus, by T. Gale.

Hesychius' Lexicon, full of additions; which came into Dr. Askew's hands from the library of the late Dr. S. Chandler.

Euripides,

Hierocles,

Homer,

Longinus,

Cicero's Tusculan Questions, by Dr. Bentley.

Boetius, by Dr. Askew.

Horace, by Gravins, Chishull, and Dr. Taylor.

Justinian's Institutes, by Dr. Taylor.

Juvenal, by Beverland and Dr. Taylor.

Nicander, by Dr. Bentley.

Besides distinct common-places on Homer, Xenophon, Æschylus, Apollonius Rhodius, Juvenal, Terentianus Maurus, &c. by Dr. Taylor.

MSS. of Lucretius, Cicero de Officiis ||

* Of nine mornings, March 7—16.

† The Dr. kept a vessel with a Janisary constantly attendant on him, and the Grand Seignor's firmaund in his pocket, while he searched the islands of the Archipelago. There are comparatively few antiquities left. He brought away a statue of Apollo 5 feet high from Delos, where there are many. The inscription on the base of the colossus 15 feet square is very distinct, and should be read *δ' αὖτις*, &c. some letters of *αὖτις* being wanting. The fragments round it are no parts of a statue. In the quarries at Paros lay blocks of marble 70 feet long, as left by the Greeks.

‡ Two or three exceptions occur in p. 286.

§ Of these corrections of Ob. Oddey on Dion Cassius, Reimarus, in the preface, p. 25. to his fine edition of this historian, Hamburg, 1750, f. writes to this effect: "Understanding from the *Acta Eruditorum*, 1712, p. 523, that this learned Englishman had thoughts of a new edition of Dion. and had published a specimen of it, and hearing that a copy with his notes was in the possession of Dr. Mead, I wrote to the Dr. for the use of that copy, which was readily granted. It was found not to contain collations, but such respectable conjectures as left no room to doubt that his second thoughts would have thrown much light on the author. But the report of Oddey's specimen was a mistake."—His conjectures, however, have all due respect paid them in Reimar's edition, where they are inserted—After saying so much in praise of Ob. Oddey's critical acumen, your learned correspondents are requested to inform you who he was.

|| Cicero *de Officiis* et *de Inventionibus* were both bought by Dr. Farmer for the Public Library, Cambridge; but the Dr. politely resigned them to the Marquess of Lansdown. In return for which, his Lordship was pleased to present the University with a MS. of Gregory Nazianzen.

et de Inventione, Corn. Nepos*, Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, and the New Testament, in Latin: Herodotus, Thucydides, Æschyli Prometheus, Aristophanis Plutus, Nubes, et Ranae, Euripidis Hecuba, Orestes, et Phœnissæ, Plutarch's Symposiaca, St. Chrysostom's pieces, Euclid's Catoptrics and Optics, and the Gospels in Greek.

And that the University, as a body, might not seem to engross the whole of Dr. Taylor's valuable collection, several classics, both Greek and Latin, with his notes, and several of his MS common-places, were purchased by Mr. Burrell, Mr. C. Burney, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Jodrell, and Dr. Goffet, all members of that learned body: not to mention the purchases by the Marquess of Lansdown and Lord Stormont, who received their education at Oxford.

Dr. Askew's medical books and MSS. were divided between Doctors Simms, Wright, and Monro. He brought many of these from Greece, and the originals of many printed only in Latin.

The collection of letters between the critics of the last age was purchased by Dr. Beauvoir.

The finest copy of Chaucer, with the arms of Abp. Dean, by Mr. Steevens, the other by Mr. Lowes † of Newcastle.

The account of Queen Elizabeth's entertainment at Cambridge was bought by Mr. Nichols, and will form part of his intended collection of the progresses of that illustrious Queen.

The fine copy of what was intended for a second volume of inscriptions, collected by Chishull and his learned friends, and transcribed in the fair hand of the late Professor Ward ‡, is fortunately lodged in the British Museum, where was before placed the MS. of the first volume.

Of the MSS. the fac simile of the Vatican Virgil, bought at Dr. Mead's sale for 3l. 13s. 6d. was here purchased, by the Marquess of Lansdown, for 20 guineas; the Boetius of the 16th century, by the same, for twelve guineas; as was Martial, of the 15th century, for nine guineas and a half; the Rerum rusticarum scriptores, of the 15th century, for seven guineas and a half; the Dante, of the 15th century, for seven guineas; the Suetonius, of the 15th century, for sixteen guineas; the Virgil, of the 15th century, for sixteen guineas, the fine Livy, from Palermo, by Mr.

Burrell, for 33l. 12s. the Statius, dated 600 years old, by the Duke of Grafton, for seventeen guineas; the Theophrastus, 1l. 16s.; Xenophon nine guineas; Veterinarum medicinarum scriptores Græci, 5l. 11s. Nicander fully noted by Dr. Bentley, and a few others, by the British Museum.

The total produce of this collection, which the collector himself valued at 2000l. and out of which very few curiosities are reserved, amounted to 1287l. which, added to that of the printed books, 1775 3993l. 6s. makes 5280l. 6s. It was said 2000l. had been offered for the former, and 5000l. for the latter, by the King, and refused by the executors; but, it is believed, without foundation. The fact rather is, that Dr. Askew set these valuations himself.

It would be curious to trace the progress of books and MSS. of value from one library to another, and the different sums given in different centuries or half centuries. Thus, to give a few instances, the Vatican Virgil, which, it is believed, cost Dr. Mead more than it sold for at Dr. Askew's sale, was bought by Dr. Askew, at Dr. Mead's sale, for 3l. 13s. 6d.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Herodotus, with						
Gale's notes,	1	1	0	0	12	6
Horace, with						
Chishull's,	2	12	9	2	4	0
Dion Cassius, with						
Oldey's,	0	15	0	0	15	0
Athenæus, with						
Oldey's,	3	3	0	0	5	6
A MS. of the						
Greek Gospels, 14	14	0		29	8	0

At the sale of the learned Michael Maittaire's library, 1748-9, not ten years before that of Dr. Mead's, it was no uncommon thing for books of all sizes to sell by dozens, for 1s. 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d.

Maittaire's own copy of his Annales Typogr. in 8 vols. with his MS notes, sold to Dr. Hunt for five pounds.

The whole produce of his sale was 469l. The catalogue was printed, agreeably to a direction in his will, from one drawn up by himself; consequently must have set off the collection to an advantage, which, in modern times, is too frequently lost, by the hurry with which heirs and executors bring the most valuable articles under the hammer.

* A copy of Keuchentius' edition of this author, collated with a MS. in the Deering library by your old friend Paul Gemsege, was purchased by his friend Gutt. Brander, etq.

† Who likewise purchased several other MSS. to a very considerable amount.

‡ The industrious editor of Mr. Bowyer's Life, p. 36, had not the good fortune to trace this 2d vol. to Dr. Askew's possession.

mer of a puffing ignorant auctioneer. We must, however, be understood to except from this censure the subjects* of this paper, as well as those which fell under the direction of Mr. Paterson.

Such was the different valuation of books in the beginning of this century, that Dr. Askew has been heard to declare he bought many books for a shilling a-piece, for which his friend Sam. Baker would have given moidores.

Of Apollonius Rhodius he had collations from seven MSS. the best whereof is in the Wolfenbuttle library. He considered all the editions as exceeding faulty, and we need no further proof after what Reiske says in the preface to his edition. The best of all the scholiasts, but no variations, is in the Ricciardi library, which Dr. Askew read through with Lamy, who published the catalogue of that library in quarto. An English translation was made by the late Rev. Mr. Cowper, fellow of Benet Coll. Cambridge, of which the Dr. was well assured, and to his intended edition of

this author the elegy in your vol. LIV. p. 198. refers, though the author of it has his doubts about the translation. Had it been known to Mr. Fawkes, who left his translation unfinished at the press, he would hardly have undertaken it †.

Dr. Askew lost many large boxes full of MSS. while at quarantine, and afterwards bought in England of the late Dr. Gifford for a guinea one which he knew to be among them, and which he traced to Smith a bookseller at Canterbury, but could recover no more.

He lent the Foulises a MS. of Plato, for their edition, on a note for 100l. They kept it two years, and Mr. Harris of Salisbury enquired so often after it that the Dr. hardly knew what answer to give. He thought Mr. Sydenham the best qualified to write notes on Plato. It was in contemplation to publish those of Mr. Gray.

Among the books printed at Cambridge in the last and present centuries, the only classical ones were,

Terence, 1607.	Catullus, Tibullus, et Propertius, 1702.	Bartie's Isocrates, 1729.
Ovid's Metamorphoses, 1631.	Euripidis Medea & Phoenissæ, by Piers 1703.	Demosthenes' select Orationes by Mounteney, 1731.
Dionysius Periegetes, 1633.	Max. Tyrius by Davies, 1703.	Lysia by Taylor, 1740.
Homer's Iliad, 1648.	Ovid's Tristia, 1703.	Demosthenes, by Taylor, 1748.
Antoninus, 1652.	Needham's Geoponica, 1704.	————— Orationes, and
Winterton's Poetæ minores, 1653. 1689.	Anacreon, by Barnes, 1705.	Lycurgus, by Taylor, 1743.
Epictetus et Cebes, 1655.	1721. 1734.	Plutarch de Iude et Oride by Squire, 1749.
Porphyry de Abstinentia, 1655.	Cassius Commentarii Davissii, 1706. 1727.	Cicero, Davissii, de Nat. Deor. 1718.
Andronicus Rhodius, 1659.	Min. Felix, Davissii, 1707.	1723. 1733.
Euclid, 1665.	1712.	1744.
Sophocles, 1665.	Hierocles by Needham, 1709.	Tusc. Qu. 1709.
Lucretius, 1675. 1686.	Sallust cum fragmentis hist. vet. by Walle, 1710.	1723. 1730.
Platonis de rebus divinis Dialogi, 1683.	Barnes's Homer, 1711.	1738.
Lactantius, 1685.	Plato de republica by Massey, 1713.	Acad. 1725.
Homeri Ilias Didymi, 1689.	Herodoti Clio, 1715.	1730. 1736.
Horace, 1692.	Lactantius Davissii, 1718.	de Finib. 1718.
Ciceronis Orationes selectæ in ut. Delph. 1692.	Euclid, 1722.	1728. 1741.
Barnes' Euripides. 1694.	Terence et Phædrus Bentleii, 1726.	de Divinat. 1721. 1730.
Censorinus de die natali, 1695.	Statii Sylvæ, by Markland, 1728.	1738.
Aristotle's Poetics, 1696.	Aristotelis Problemata, 1728.	de Legib. 1727.
Horace, 1701.		1745.
Terence, 1701. 1723.		de Oratore. Pearce, 1718.
Virgil, 1701. 1702.		1732.
Terence Westerhovii, 1702.		Enst. ad fam. Rols, 1747.

For most among the editors of which stand Barnes, Gale, Needham, Bentley, Davies, Markland, Taylor, Pearce, and Rols.

* Who, we hear, will in a short time sell by auction the valuable library of the great Archibald late Duke of Argyll. EDIT.

† No such apology can be made for that universal translator, or confounder, both of the classics and his mother tongue, E. B. G. etq. See vol. LII. p. 394, &c.

Mr. URBAN,
YOUR labours, it is presumed, may not improperly be compared to the assiduity of persons collecting the remains of some valuable piece, which accident or time has demolished; or to a shipwreck, the planks of which (says the great lord Bacon) industrious and wise men snatch up and preserve from the deluge of time. The insertion of the following odds and ends will contribute much to the satisfaction of yours,
H. LEMOINE.

Paragraph from the *Post Angel**, a periodical paper, published in 1701, and carried on or written by that queer projector and bookseller, John Dunton.

"July 12. One Mr. Wood, who died about three years since, deputy of Langbourn Ward, having left a settlement, that any maid-servant who should keep in her place twenty years, should receive at the expiration of that term 20l, on Friday last, a maid in Tower-street challenged the legacy; and making it appear she was lawfully intitled thereto, she received it to a farthing."

A precedent of the same in St. Andrew's parish, Holborn, where a person has bequeathed ten pounds to every maid-servant who lives seven years in her place. Query, Who made this provision; and whether this, as well as the former, are yet paid; and, if discontinued, to what use has the fund been appropriated?

Is the story of the devil going in the likeness of a pied piper into the town of Hamel, in Saxony, June 20, 1484, and enticing away 130 children, a fact, and related by credible authors?

It is well known, that wigs were first worn here in the reign of Charles II. the importation of that fashion being the act of that monarch and his courtiers. But might it not be worth while enquiring into the date of hair-dressing, and whence it came immediately; it being a notorious fact, that the first professors here were foreigners.

A correspondent of yours some time since required some account of the above singular genius. The following notices are copied from the MS. of Mr. C. Eve, late of Hoxton-square, an industrious antiquarian collector, whose books and papers have been unfortunately scattered, and many lost. Dunton appears to have been a native of Kent, from this account being in a clats superscribed, "Parochial, &c. Antiquities of Canterbury;" but the precise time of his birth is not mentioned.

* We particularly wish to be favoured with a sight of the *Post Angel*.
EDIT.

He was in business upwards of twenty years, during which time he traded considerably in the Stationers Company. However, about the beginning of the present century he failed, and commenced author, and in 1701 was amanuensis to the editor of the forementioned *Post Angel*. He soon after set up a writer for the entertainment of the public, and projected and carried on, with the assistance of others, the *Athenian Mercury*; or a scheme to answer a series of questions monthly, the querist remaining concealed. This work was continued to about twenty volumes, and afterwards reprinted by Bell, under the title of the *Athenian Oracle*, in four volumes octavo. In 1710 he published his "Atheism, or the new Projects of Mr. John Dunton, Author of the Essay on the Hazard of a Death-bed Repentance." This contains, amidst a prodigious variety of matter, six hundred treatises in prose and verse, by which he appears to have been, with equal facility, a philosopher, physician, poet, civilian, divine, humourist, &c. &c. To this work he has prefixed his portrait, engraved by M. Vander Gucht; and in a preface, which breathes all the pride of self-consequence, informs his readers, he does not write to flatter, or for hire. As a specimen of this miscellaneous farago, take the following heads of subjects. "The Funeral of Mankind, a Paradox, proving we are all dead and buried. The spiritual Hedgehog; or, a new and surprising Thought. The double Life; or, a new way to redeem Time, by living over To-morrow before it comes. Dunton preaching to himself; or, every man his own Parson." "His Creed; or, the Religion of a Bookseller, in imitation of Brown's *Religio Medici*," has some humour and merit. This he dedicated to the Stationers Company. As a satirist, he appears to most advantage in his poems, entitled, "the Beggar mounted; the dissenting Doctors; Patnallus in a!l or, Frolics in Verse: Dunton's Shadow; or, the Character of a Summer Friend." Throughout the whole of his writings he is exceeding prolix and tedious, and sometimes obscure. "His Cafe is altered; or, Dunton's Re-marriage to his own Wife," has some singular notions, but very little merit in the composition. For further particulars of this heterogeneous genius, see "Dunton's Life and Errors,"† a book not now in my possession, somewhat scarce.
H. L.

† See Granger, vol. II. part 2. p. 416.

TO the picture which was given in our last, p. 173, of *Dr. Johnson at Cambridge*, we are now enabled to add a slight sketch of *Dr. Johnson at Oxford*, drawn by himself. The year is determined, by Dr. King's speech, to have been 1759, when the E. of Westmoreland was installed Chancellor. "*** is now making tea for me. I have been in my gown ever since I came here. It was at my first coming quite new and handsome. I have swum thrice, which I had disused for many years. I have proposed to Vansittart * climbing over the wall, but he has refused me. And I have clapped my hands till they are sore, at Dr. King's speech."

Of his birth-place, Lichfield, Dr. Johnson always spoke with a laudable enthusiasm. "Its inhabitants," he said, "were more orthodox in their religion, more pure in their language, and more polite in their manners, than any other town in the kingdom*"; and he often lamented, that "no city of equal antiquity and worth has been so destitute of a native to record its fame, and transmit its history to posterity."

Some little time before Dr. Johnson's death, he inclosed the epitaph for his father, mother, and brother, (see p. 9.) in a letter, written with his own hand, to Mr. Greene, commissioning him "to get it cut on a large stone that may protect the bodies:" desiring "the stone may be deep, massy and hard," and adds, "I beg that all possible haste may be made, for I wish to have it done while I am yet alive." The letter is in Mr. Greene's possession, and is dated "December 2, 1784."

* Dr. Robert.

† It appears, however, from Dr. Disney's *Memoirs of Dr. Sykes*, (which shall be reviewed in our next), that Dr. Johnson had a dreadful opinion of their ecclesiastical courts. "Dr. Johnson has been reported to have shewn the MS. of the former part of his tragedy of *Jeune* to a friend [Gib. Walmesley, no doubt] at Lichfield, who was officially connected with the courts belonging to the cathedral or peculiars there. His friend is represented to have expressed his opinion of so much of the tragedy as he had seen in terms of the highest approbation, and to have added, that he thought the writer had left no possibility of heightening the catastrophe in the concluding part of the play. "Sir," replied Dr. Johnson, "I have enough in reserve for my purpose; for, in the last act, I intend to put my heroine into the ecclesiastical court of Lichfield, which will fill up the utmost measure of human calamity."

Of Mr. Sheridan's Book on Oratory, Dr. Johnson said, "It is impossible to read it without feeling a perpetual elevation of hope, and a perpetual disappointment. If we should have a bad harvest this year; Mr. S. would say, it was owing to the neglect of Oratory."

A literary lady expressing to Dr. J. her approbation of his Dictionary, and, in particular, her satisfaction at his not having admitted into it any *improper words*; "No, Madam," replied he, "I hope I have not daubed my fingers. I find, however that you have been looking for them."

List of POET LAUREATS, from Queen Elizabeth's reign to the present time; in which it is observable, that for the space of one hundred and eighty years there have been exactly the same number of poetical as political Monarchs.

THE great Spenser was Poet Laureat to Queen Elizabeth; who died in 1598, about four years before his royal mistress.

He was succeeded by Sam. Daniel, who died 1619, and left the bays to Ben Jonson; who held the office 18 years, and then resigned it to

Sir Wm. Davenant; who dying in 1668, after he had enjoyed it 31 years, it was placed on the head of Dryden; but at the Revolution he was deposed, and his bays adorned the brow of Tho. Shadwell, whom Dryden hated so much for this rivalry, as to produce one of the strongest satires in our language, well known by the name of *Mac Flecknoe*.

After Shadwell had worn it four years, he died in the year 1692, and it descended to Tate. This monarch held it 24 years; but dying in 1716, it fell to the Rev. Mr. Eudon, who enjoyed it till 1730.

Colley Cibber was the immediate heir to Tate, who perhaps, for this and other as equally good reasons, was made the hero of the Dunciad, by Pope. His Dramatic Writings, however, have rescued him from the character of a dunce, though his Odes are subject to some animadversions.

Wm. Whitehead succeeded Colley Cibber in 1757, and enjoyed it for 28 years, dying in April 1785. He is now succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Author of the History of English Poetry, and of several other productions of transcendent merit.

50. *Miscellaneous*

50. *Miscellaneous Tracts*, by the late William Bowyer, Printer, F.S.A.; and several of his learned Friends; including some Letters, on Literary Subjects, by Mr. Markland, Mr. Clarke, &c. &c. Collected, and illustrated with occasional Notes, by John Nichols, Printer, F.S.A. Edinb. 4to.

THESE "last words" (as they may be called), both in verse and prose, of this last of learned printers, must be acceptable to all who are acquainted with the genius and talents of that valuable man. He here "speaks for himself, in the various forms of Author, Commentator, Critic, and Correspondent with some of the first Literati of his age." — Among other curious Tracts, now first collected, we find an Epitome of Selden's book *De Synedriis Veterum Ebræorum*, with other memoranda from that learned writer, 1722-6; a Sketch of Mr. Baxter's Glossary of Roman Antiquities, 1726; a Correction of the Vicar of Dewsbury, in "Remarks on Mr. Bowman's singular Sermon on the Traditions of the Clergy," 1731; Strictures on the Republication of Stephens's Thesaurus, 1732; Marginal Notes on Chishull's *Antiquitates Asiaticæ*; a Comment on the Saxon Feast of Yule; Observations on Middleton's Life of Cicero, on Kennet's Roman Antiquities, on Bladen's Translation of Cæsar's Commentaries, on La Bleterie's Life of Julian, and on Bishop Warburton's Julian; Miscellaneous Remarks on Roman History, &c. &c. But this is only a small part of the contents, which are too copious for us to detail.

As a specimen of our author's critical talent, from his Notes on Kuster *De vero Usu verborum Mediorum*, &c. 1773, to which he prefixed a Preface (here inserted) we will select "a correction of our English Homer."

"P. 10. Κίονιν, vel κίονας, tondere alterum: quod tonsores facere solent. At κίονεσθαι, vel in Act. 1. κίονεσθαι, tondere se: & κίονεσθαι κίονιν, tondere sibi comam.] Hoc monitu Kusteri si profecisset poëta nostras, parcius ei obscuram diligentiam objecisset. Lapsus est certe vir summus ad Homeri Il. Ψ. ver. 45.

Πρὶν γ' ἐν Πάτρηνδον Σίμιναι πυρὶ σῆμα τέ χιῶσαι

Κίονεσθαι τε κίονιν.

Till on the pyre I place thee; till I rear
The grassy mound, and clip τῆς sacred hair.

Imo vero Κίονεσθαι τε κίονιν, tototidēque comam κέαν. Sic enim vox media, sic ritus

legendi mortuos postulat, ut mox patet, et ut ipse Popius notat, ver. 135.

Θαλί δὲ πάντα νίκην καταίτην, ὡς ἐπὶ πολλοὺς Κηρόμενοι.

O'er all the corse τῆς scatter'd locks
they throw.

Et ver. 140.

Σταῖ ἀπ' ἀνδρὸς πυρὸς ξανθὴν ἀπικύραλιν χαιτήν.

But great Achilles stands apart in prayer,
And from his head divides the yellow hair.

Vid. & Potteri Archæol. Gr. iv. 5."

To this we will add some extracts from the letters of Mr. Markland.

"Dec. 2, 1770.

"I understood, long ago, that Ely was designed for Keene. He is so very fat, that I fancy it will not be long before he has a successor; for, as Harry Finch used to say to Armstrong, in his jocose way, 'there is no being sure of a fat fellow for half an hour.' — Dr. Bentley used to compare himself to an old trunk, which, if you let it alone, will stand in a corner a long time; but if you jumble it by moving, it will soon fall to pieces: *Nimirum hic ego sum.*"

"July 7, 1771.

"I do not mention Dr. Heberden's opinion of your complaint with the usual style of pity, because I am firmly persuaded that nothing can befall a man but what is to his advantage, if he pleases; and more cannot be desired. This is Reason, little considered or thought of, but strongly and clearly confirmed by the Book you are employed upon*. Hence, total confinement, mill-post legs, and apprehension of a stone in the kidneys, are of no great weight with one who is firmly under that persuasion, and thinks he has good authority for it, that no man is miserable but through his own fault. Providence and Religion have ordered otherwise; though he who thinks differently will have most human votes on his side, if that will do him any good."

"Jan. 27, 1775.

"What will become of us? For I foresee the American petition will be rejected. I have feared it a long time. I have less reason to be concerned than you have, being much older; and yet I cannot forbear being uneasy for posthumous calamities, which, I foresee, will be owing to the weakness of some, and the wickedness of others. The Provost of Eton † brought his son hither, a youth of about eleven years old. I told him, I was afraid he will see evil days in England; for that it seemed to be ripening apace. You, I believe, will laugh at all this, as appearances are different to different persons; and yet I think every man in England has reason to be uneasy at such a majority of members of parli—t who will sell

* "The New Testament." † Dr. Barnard.
you

you to the best bidder; in which case you have only one way (and that a very disagreeable one) to help yourself. We seem to be in a very bad situation; and worse, if Sophocles's remark be true, *ταῦτα καὶ τὸ Ζαῖς** which probably is the case."

"Feb. 5, 1775.

"Dr. P.'s* wealth, you say, is confirmed by good authority. I am sorry for it, because I think a Christian priest, with no children, to die worth £.30,000, has a very unscriptural look. One news-paper says, that he left to twenty fellows of the College, who were his contemporaries, 100l. each. This would have been very pretty and commendable had it been done a fortnight before he was taken ill: otherwise it has the look of playing fast and loose, and seems to declare that, if he had never died, he never would have done any good with his riches."

Subjoined are some Latin letters and poems by Mr. Bonwicke, several Letters between him and Mr. Blechynden, on the Legality of taking the Oaths to King William; a Letter of Professor Ockley to Mr. Wotton, on the Confusion of Tongues, &c. and Construction of Eastern Languages, mentioned in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 226; a curious Dissertation on 2 Kings x. 22, and 2 Chron. ix. 21, by Dr. Owen; Disquisitions on the Land of Goshen, by Mr. Costard and Mr. Bryant; and Two original Letters from the pious Mr. Nelson to his young cousins George and Gabriel † Hanger, 1713, containing some admirable Instructions for their Conduct through Life.—The whole is a fund of miscellaneous literature, which will add (if possible) to Mr. Bowyer's established reputation both for industry and abilities, and with that view has been gratefully selected by his surviving friend and partner, Mr. Nichols.

"Sir Robert Foley married a sister of Mr. Markland." In the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, no sister of Mr. M. is mentioned but Mrs. Catherine M.—Sir R. F. married Miss Hinchliffe, who survived him. Had he a former wife? (Some further extracts shall be given in a future Magazine.)

51. *Poems upon several Occasions, English, Italian, and Latin, with Translations, by John Milton, viz. Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Arcades, Comus, Odes, Sonnets, Miscellanies, English Psalms, Elegiarum*

* "Dr. Powell, master of St. John's College, Cambridge."

† The late lord Colerane, which might have been mentioned.

Liber, Epigrammatum Liber, Sylvarum Liber. With Notes Critical and Explanatory, and other Illustrations. By Thomas Warton, [B.D.] Fellow of Trinity College, and late Professor of Poetry at Oxford. 8vo.

THIS elegant *Historian of English Poetry*, who has already exercised his critical talents on Spenser now presents us with the Juvenile Works (as they are called) of Milton, which were first published, he tells us (*Comus* and *Lycidas* excepted, which had appeared before), in 1645, but, for seventy years afterwards were totally neglected, a slight mention of them by Archbishop Sancroft*, about 1648, excepted. "The first printed encomium," which any of them received, seems to be that which Addison bestowed on Milton's *Laughter*, &c. in *L'Allegro* in a *Spectator*, written in 1711. Pope, on being asked by Mr. Digby (as the latter told our Editor's father), "if he knew any thing of this hidden treasure?" availed himself of the question, and soon afterwards sprinkled his *Eloise* to *Abelard* with epithets and phrases of a new form and sound, pilfered from *Comus* and the *Penseroso*. Thus, v. 20,

"Ye grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid thorn,

"is plainly borrowed from

"By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades, *Edw.* 429;

"as

"I have not yet forgot myself to Rome, *Eloise*, 24.

"is almost as evidently from *Il Pens.*

"v. 42,

"There held in holy passion still,

"Forget thyself to marble.—

"Again, *ibid*, v. 244,

"And low-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps,

"from *Il Pens.* v. 8,

"There under ebon shades and low-brow'd rocks.

"See *Essay on Pope*, p. 307. § vi. edit. 2."

At length, in 1733 and 4, Dr. Pearce and the two Richardsons contributed to rescue these poems from oblivion, and their reputation was farther extended by Jortin, Warburton, and Hurd. In 1738 *Comus* was adapted to music, and presented on the stage; soon after, *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* were set to music

* In that prelate's papers at Oxford. He was then fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

by Handel; and in 1744 "*Lycidas* was imitated by Mr. Mason."—Our Editor afterwards laments that Milton should "unworthily and unprofitably waste the vigorous portion of his life, those years in which imagination is on the wing, on temporary topics, on elaborate but perishable dissertations in defence of innovation and anarchy. To this employment he sacrificed his eyes, his health, his repose, his native propensities, his elegant studies. Smitten with the deplorable polemics of puritanism, he suddenly ceased to gaze on such sights as youthful poets dream. The numerous and noble plans of tragedy, which he had deliberately formed with the discernment and selection of a great poetical mind, were at once interrupted and abandoned; and have now left, to a disappointed posterity, only a few naked outlines and confused sketches. Instead of embellishing original tales of chivalry, of cloathing the fabulous achievements of the early British kings and champions in the gorgeous trappings of Epic attire, he wrote *Smectamnus* and *Tetrachordon*, apologies for fanatical preachers and the doctrine of divorce. In his travels he had intended to visit Sicily and Athens, countries connected with his finer feelings, interwoven with his poetical ideas, and impressed upon his imagination by his habits of reading, and by long and intimate converse with the Grecian literature. But so prevalent were his patriotic attachments, that hearing in Italy of the commencement of the national quarrel, instead of proceeding forward to feast his fancy with the contemplation of scenes familiar to Theocritus and Homer, the pines of Etna, and the pastures of Peneus, he abruptly changed his course, and hastily returned home, to plead the cause of ideal liberty. Yet in this chaos of controversy, amidst endless disputes concerning religious and political reformation, independency, prelacy, tithes, toleration, and tyranny, he sometimes seems to have heaved a sigh for the peaceable enjoyments of lettered solitude, for his congenial pursuits, and the more mild and ingenious exercises of the Muse. See Apol. Smectymn. Prose Works, vol. I. p. 103, and Church Governm. b. II. vol. I. p. 61. He still, however, obstinately persisted in what he thought his duty. But surely these specula-

tions should have been confined to the enthusiasts of the age, to such restless and wayward spirits as Prynne, Hugh Peters, Goodwyn, and Baxter. Minds less refined, and faculties less elegantly cultivated, would have been better employed in this task.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sooty grain, will serve to
ply
The sampler, and to tease the huswife's
wool:
What need a vermeil-tinctur'd lip for thee,
Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the
morn?
Comus v. 750.

The Latin poems, though, for obvious reasons, they can never be so popular as the English, are accompanied with a series of English notes, as Mr. W. wishes them to be "better known than before." He does not agree in opinion with Dr. Johnson in preferring the Latin poetry of May and Cowley, the skill of the former being "in parody," and that of the other (as is here shewn) in "metaphysical conceits and unnatural extravagances."—Milton's Latin poems, on the contrary, "may be justly considered as legitimate classical compositions."—Gray, it is added, "resembles Milton in many instances. Among others, in their youth they were both strongly attached to the cultivation of Latin poetry."—Both their fathers, it may be added, were money-scrivener. In this edition, as it exhibits only those poems of which Milton published a second edition in his life-time, 1673, *Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes* are not included. They had been just before printed together in a separate volume, in 1671. The chief purpose of the notes is to explain our author's allusions, to illustrate or to vindicate his beauties, to point out his imitations both of others and of himself, to elucidate his obsolete diction, and by the addition and juxtaposition of parallels, universally gleaned both from his poetry and prose, to ascertain his favourite words, and to shew the peculiarities of his phraseology." His imitations of the English poets, as well as of Spenser and Shakspeare, and the allusions taken from "traditional superstitions, not yet worn out in the popular belief," are particularly noticed. For this latter task Dr. Newton, though "an excellent scholar," was not qualified, being "unacquainted with the treasures of the Gothic library."

"library." But Milton has now happily fallen into the hands of one who, by a rare coincidence, unites a taste for the classics with the knowledge of antiquities. "Several curious circumstances of Milton's early life, situations, friendships, and connections," can only be learned from his Latin poems, which, therefore, "may have their use in unfolding them even to the learned reader."—Some notes by Mr. Bowle, the translator of *Don Quixote*, and a few by Dr. Warton, the Editor's brother (we wish, with him, there could have been more), are inserted. Milton's Will, after a diligent search in various offices, could not be found. It is probable, therefore, that it was denied "the privilege of admittance into a public ecclesiastical repository; or, if admitted, that it was easily suffered to be suppressed. *Comus* and the *Paradise Lost* could not, on this occasion, apologise for the defender of the king's murder."

Of the critical *acumen* displayed in these notes we cannot give a more striking specimen than the illustration of the following obscure passage in *Lycidas*, v. 159, a *dignus vindice nodus*:

"Or whether thou to our swift vows deny'd,
Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus'd,
Where the great vision of the guarded mount
Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's bold;
Look homeward Angel now, and melt with
ruth."

The whole of this passage has never yet been explained or understood. That part of the coast of Cornwall called the LAND'S END, with its neighbourhood, is here intended, in which is the promontory of BELLERIUM, so named from Bellerus, a Cornish giant. And we are told by Camden, that this is the only part of our island that looks directly towards Spain. So also Drayton, *POLYOLB. S. xxiii. vol. iii. p. 1107.*

"Then Cornwall creepeth out into the
western maine,

"As, living in her eye, she pointed still at
Spain."

And Orsius, "The second angle, or point, of Spain, forms a cape, where Brigantia, a city of Galicia, rears a most lofty watch-tower, of admirable construction, in full view of Britain." *HIST. L. i. c. 12. fol. 5. a. edit. Paris 1524. fol.* But what is the meaning of "The Great Vision of the Guarded Mount?" and of the line immediately following, "Look homeward Angel now, and melt with ruth?" I flatter myself I have discovered Milton's original and leading idea.

"Just by the Land's End, in Cornwall, is a most romantic projection of rock, called SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT, into a har-

bour called MOUNTS-BAY. It gradually rises from a broad basis into a very steep and narrow, but craggy, elevation. Towards the sea the declivity is almost perpendicular. At low-water it is accessible by land, and, not many years ago, it was entirely joined with the present shore, between which and the MOUNT there is a rock called CHAPEL-ROCK. Tradition, or rather superstition, reports, that it was antiently connected by a large tract of land, full of churches, with the Isles of Scilly. On the summit of SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT a monastery was founded before the time of Edward the Confessor, now a seat of Sir John Saint Aubyn. The church, refectory, and many of the apartments, still remain. With this monastery was incorporated a strong fortress, regularly garrisoned; and in a patent of Henry the Fourth, dated 1403, the monastery itself, which was ordered to be repaired, is styled FORTALITIUM. *Rym. Ford. viii. 102. 340. 341.* A stone-lantern, in one of the angles of the tower of the church, is called SAINT MICHAEL'S CHAIR. But this is not the original SAINT MICHAEL'S CHAIR. We are told by Carew, in his *SURVAY OF CORNWALL*, 'A little without the Castle [this fortress] there is a bad [dangerous] seat in a craggy place, called Saint Michael's Chaire, somewhat dangerous for access, and therefore holy for the adventure.' *Edit. 1602. p. 154.* We learn from Caxton's *GOLDEN LEGENDE*, under the history of the Angel MICHAEL, that 'Th' apparacyon of this angell is manyfold. The fyrst is when he appered in mount of Gargan,' &c. *Edit. 1493. f. cclxxii. a.* William of Worcester, who wrote his *Travels over England* about 1490, says, in describing SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT, there was an 'Apparicio Sancti Michaelis in monte Tumba antea vocato *Le Horc Rok in the wodd.*' *ITINERAR. edit. Cantab. 1778 p. 102.* The *Hoar Rock in the Wood* is this Mount or Rock of Saint Michael, antiently covered with thick wood, as we learn from Drayton and Carew. There is still a tradition, that a vision of Saint Michael seated on this Craig, or Saint Michael's CHAIR, appeared to some hermits: and that this circumstance occasioned the foundation of the monastery dedicated to Saint Michael. And hence this place was long renowned for its sanctity, and the object of frequent pilgrimages. Carew quotes some old rhymes much to our purpose, p. 154, ut supr.

"Who knows not Mighel's Mount and
Chaire,

"The pilgrim's holy vaunt?"

Nor should it be forgot that this monastery was a cell to another on a Saint Michael's Mount in Normandy, where was also a Vision of Saint Michael.

"But to apply what has been said to Milton. The GREAT VISION is the famous Apparition of Saint Michael, whom he with
much

much sublimity of imagination supposes to be still throned on this lofty crag of SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT in Cornwall looking towards the Spanish coast. The GUARDED MOUNT, on which this Great Vision appeared, is simply the *fortified* Mount, implying the fortress above-mentioned. And let us observe, that *Mount* is now the peculiar appropriated appellation of this promontory. With the sense and meaning of the line in question is immediately connected that of the third line next following, which here I now, for the first time, exhibit properly pointed :

' Look homeward, Angel, now, and melt
' with ruth.'

Here is an apostrophe to the Angel Michael, whom we have just seen seated on the Guarded Mount. ' O Angel, look no longer seaward to Namanco's and Bayona's hold : rather turn your eyes backward from the view of this calamitous shipwreck, which the sea, over which you look, presents. Look landward, Look *homeward* now, and melt with pity at the melancholy spectacle to which you have been a witness.' But I will exhibit the three lines together which form the context. Lycidas was lost on the seas near the coast,

' Where the great vision of the guarded
' mount

' Looks toward Namanco's and Bayona's
' hold ;

' Look homeward, Angel, now, and melt
' with ruth.'

The Great Vision and the Angel are the same thing ; and the verb *look*, in both the two last verses, has the same reference. I had almost omitted what Carew says of this situation, ' Saint Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no concurrent.' p. 154. *ubi supra*."

We will also add Mr. Warton's general idea of the two succeeding poems.

" *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* may be called the two first descriptive poems in the English language. It is perhaps true, that the characters are not sufficiently kept apart. But this circumstance has been productive of greater excellencies. It has been remarked, ' No mirth can indeed be found in his melancholy, but I am afraid I always meet some melancholy in his mirth.' Milton's is the dignity of mirth. His cheerfulness is the cheerfulness of gravity. The objects he selects in his *L'ALLEGRO* are so far gay, as they do not naturally excite sadness. Laughter and jollity are named only as personifications, and never exemplified. Quips, and Cranks, and wanton wits, are enumerated only in general terms. There is, specifically, no mirth in contemplating a fine landscape. And even his landscape, although it has flowery meadows and flocks, wears a shade of pensiveness, and con-

tains *rufous* lawns, fallows *gray*, and barren mountains, overhung with *labouring* clouds. Its old turreted mansion peeping from the trees awakens only a train of solemn and romantic, perhaps melancholy, reflection.—Many a pensive man listens with delight to the milk-maid *singing blith*, to the mower *whetting his scythe*, and to a distant peal of village bells. He chose such illustrations as minister matter for true poetry, and genuine description. Even his most brilliant imagery is mellowed with the sober hues of philosophic meditation. It was impossible for the author of *IL PENSEROSO* to be more cheerful, or to paint mirth with levity ; that is, otherwise than in the colours of the higher poetry. Both poems are the result of the same feelings, and the same habits of thought.

" No man was ever so disqualified to turn puritan as Milton. In this, and the preceding poem, he professes himself to be highly pleased with the choral church-music, with Gothic cloysters, the painted windows and vaulted ilees of a venerable cathedral, with tilts and tournaments, and with masques and pageantries. What very repugnant and unpoetical principles did he afterwards adopt ! He helped to subvert monarchy, to destroy subordination, and to level all distinctions of rank. But this scheme was totally inconsistent with the splendours of society, with *trappings of knights and barons bold*, with *stare of ladies*, and *high triumphs*, which belonged to a court. *Pomp*, and *feast*, and *revelry*, the show of Hymen, *with mask and antique pageantry*, were among the state and trappings of nobility, which he detested as an advocate for republicanism. His system of worship, which renounced all outward solemnity, all that had ever any connection with popery, tended to overthrow the *audacious cloysters pale*, and the *high embowed roof* ; to remove the *floried windows richly dight*, and to silence the *pealing organ*, and the *full-voiced quire*. The delights arising from these objects were to be sacrificed to the cold and philosophical spirit of calvinism, which furnished no pleasures to the imagination."....

The translation from Dante, p. 371, beginning

" Founded in chaste and humble poverty,"
is from the 108th Sonnet of Petrarch :

" Fondata in casta et humil povertate,

" Contra tuoi fondatori alzi le corna,

" Posta stacciata, et dov' hai posto
" spene ?

" Ne gli adulteri tuoi, ne le mal nate

" Ricchezze tante ? hor Constantin non
" torna."

This Sonnet of Petrarch is referred to in the note, but the translation is said to be from " Dante, *Parad.* c. xx." No such lines are there.

(To be concluded in our next.)

32. *An Apology for the Life of George Anne Bellamy, late of Covent Garden Theatre. Written by Herself. To which is annexed, Her original Letter to John Calcraft, Esq. advertised to be published in October, 1767, but which was then violently suppressed.* 5 Fols. 8to (Continued from p. 207.)

WE next find our heroine moving in two very different spheres, "endeavouring (as she expresses it) to be the second female Newton," in humble imitation of Lady Anson, and, with that view, visiting Flamstead House, attending Martin's lectures, &c.; and then, shocked by the struggles of a cat in an air-pump, though an animal that she greatly disliked, quitting philosophy for politics, "determining to become, if possible, another Maintenon," and reading Grotius, Puffendorff, &c. We then attend her to the continent (leaving Lucy Cooper to console her swain) on a visit, first to her friends the Ursulines at Boulogne, and afterwards to Miss Meredith, a lady of character and fortune, who had just lost her sister, at Toulouse; introduced to the Du Miel at Paris (the Clairon and Lequin being in confinement); pressed to go to Voltaire's, &c. In the mean time, Mr. Calcraft had engaged a grand house in Parliament-street, where they, at her return, set out, *en prince*, with an establishment of upwards of 30 servants and 2,500l. a year for the table. Waving theatrical and political anecdotes, in which latter the Marriage Act and the transportation of the Savoy surrogate form an episode, a fortune *in nubibus* was now left to Mrs. B. by a Thomas Sykes, Esq. who died in France, which, by the villainy of his servant, who absconded with his will and effects, she could never recover, his money in Holland, for want of a legal claimant, falling to the States, and that in the English funds still remaining there.—Listed, as usual, under the banners of Mr. Rich, in the part of Juliet being insulted, as she thought, by an ill-timed laugh of Lady Coventry, she sent to demand payment of a note which she had given her when Miss Gunning, which being refused, she has exposed at once her ladyship's ingratitude and bad spelling, by inserting an original letter *verbatim & literatim*. At the rehearsal of Dodsley's Cleone (in which she succeeded, she says, in opposition to the public opinion, and even that of the author himself, and was instructed and applauded by Dr. Johnson,) she met, for the first time since their separation,

Mr. Metham, and was much disgusted at his *nonchalance*. A fire in Channel Row, during Mr. C.'s absence in the country, gave her an opportunity of exerting herself, and saving his books and papers. She was soon after cheated out of her undress earrings, and 400l. besides, by an unworthy relation. Her *History of a Life* has been given in our last, p. 174. Another "son Mr. Fox named, "after himself, Henry Fox Calcraft." Still flattering herself with being Mrs. Calcraft, much as she despised her innamorato, she was at this time "struck "with instant madness" on being told, by a "professed friend," but jealous rival, that Mr. C. "had been married, "some years before he knew her, to a "young woman at Grantham, who then "resided with an aunt of his, named "Moore." Her illness, in consequence, was nearly fatal, and a Mr. Darcy, a Romish priest, was sent for, no doubt, to confess and absolve her, who, being attacked, she adds, by Dr. Francis, not only confused him, who was a greater proficient "in the study of wine than "of holy writ," but made proselytes of "two ladies who were present." At length, Dr. Ford and Bristol Wells, by the breaking of an abscess in her lungs, restored her. Miss Meredith, soon after, bequeathed her 500l. besides 1,200l. she owed her, and her jewels, worth near 2,000l. This lady's life, it seems, was shortened by her hopeless passion for the Duke of Kingston. Mrs. Bellamy then visits Mrs. Child at Brussels, describes that city and Antwerp, &c.—Grown weary both of her political attachments and theatrical engagements, and not being able to prevail on Mr. C. to perform his promise of paying her debts, which now amounted to many thousands, she determined to leave him. But first she visited Holland, where she describes Amsterdam and the Hague. Her jewels, she afterwards says, "amounted to 6000l. exclusive of those "left her by Miss Meredith." But "the bills to be discharged," she tells Mr. C. "were for what was consumed "in his house, and by his company." He then paid her bill for wine, sent her 100 guineas for her usual concert and ball on New-year's day (though he was not present), "very inadequate," she adds, "to the expences," and lent her 2,400l. on her jewels, which were pledged. At length, after having detected him in an intrigue with a female friend of hers, a married woman, she steps

steps into a chaise, and bids him adieu, saying, "We shall never, I hope, meet again." Her daughter she left at school at Camden House. In this, Lady Tyrawley was her "much-loved adviser." She proceeded immediately to Bristol, where she engaged herself to Mr. Mossop, at Dublin, for "1000 guineas for the season, and two benefits," the same terms being declined by Messrs. Woodward and Barry. Lord Tyrawley and Quin used in vain their influence to induce her to return to Calcraft, whose "meanings and repeated breaches of faith, in not exonerating her from her debts, nothing (she says) could palliate." This Antony might well think that the extravagance of his Cleopatra (in which she is self-condemned), her *soupers*, balls, concerts, dress, jewels, &c. were sufficient to ruin even a financier; but though this might have justified his not making, it certainly could not his breaking, a promise. During her acting at Dublin, being arrested for a debt of 200l. she entered into "a serious connection" (as she terms it) with Mr. Digges the player. And before she could leave Ireland, she borrowed 400l. more. Her debts, on her return to London, she found amounted to 10,300l. Having obtained a letter of licence from all her creditors but one, she engaged with Mr. Rich. To this woman she gave a bond and judgment. In consequence, a series of distresses, needless to recapitulate, prevailed on her to accompany Mr. Digges to Edinburgh, where, as soon as she arrived, she cut off her hair, (as recruits sometimes do their fingers) to prevent her being solicited to appear in public. Yet necessity soon obliged her to have recourse to false, and to perform (as usual), which she did with success. Here she was arrested by her female creditor, but, on a trial, a verdict was given in her favour, and she agreed to pay her debt by installments. At this theatre she presided (as she calls it) for one winter, and in the succeeding summer at one that was built by subscription at Glasgow, though at her arrival there she found that "half her Troy was burnt," in other words the stage, and the whole of her theatrical wardrobe, by some enthusiasts, instigated by a Methodist teacher.—Cloaths, however, being supplied by the ladies of the city, the house was soon opened with *ecclat*. Mr. Digges, in the mean time, succeeded to his mother's estate, on condition of his leaving the

stage, and taking her name of West; and, soon after, Mrs. B. found that her contract with him (as with Mr. Calcraft) was invalid by his having a wife. Her chief patrons in Scotland were, the present Chief Baron Montgomery, the present Viscountess Townshend, and the late Duchess of Douglass. Her debts contracted there were partly discharged, by Mr. Hearn, a gentleman who owed his Eastern fortune to her introduction of him to Mr. Calcraft, and Sir George Metham, to whom she condescended to write on the occasion, and whom she visited, at his invitation, for three months, at North Cave in Yorkshire, on terms of friendship only. At the instance of Mr. (now Lord) Brudenell, she was engaged that winter at Covent Garden by Mr. Beard, and a protection, given her by Count Haffang, as his house-keeper, which did not, however, prevent her being arrested, at the suit of a Mrs. Ray, for 900l. two of which were debts that she had bought up, and conducted, first to a spunging-house, and then to the King's Bench, where she purchased the liberty of the rules. Mr. Yorke, then attorney-general, sent her 200l. to compromise the debt, if practicable. Counsellor Murphy pleaded her cause, which she gained, and the debt was compounded, by Mrs. Ray's executors, (she being dead) for 200l. down, and 200l. more in a year. The two next seasons she enlisted, at the same theatre, under Messrs. Colman, Harris, and Rutherford, who had purchased the patent. Her letter to Mr. Calcraft (then advertised, but now first published,) she was induced, or rather compelled, to suppress by that gentleman's vows of vengeance against her, Mr. Colman, his English Merchant, and the theatre, saying it was "*at once putting a dagger into his heart, and a pistol to his head.*" Of this she has never ceased repenting.—Her refusing to sign (with some other performers) her approbation of Mr. Colman's conduct as acting-manager, and Lady Tyrawley's sudden death (Feb. 5, 1769) before she could see her, though sent for over-night, are two other most untoward circumstances in her life, as Lord T. on his lady's death, immediately seized all her papers, and no will was ever produced, though she had promised to leave Mrs. B. all her fortune. Nor did she ever see this nobleman again but once in the green-room, and on his death-bed, where she describes him

him as "sunk into a state of debility and idiotism; sitting up in his bed, wrapped in a scarlet gown, his tongue lolling out on one side of his mouth, and he appeared to be counting his fingers." It is needless to add, that he did not know her. Mr. Woodward, after this, boarded with her at Strand on the Green. She made another trip to France, and re-visited her favourite nuns at Boulogne. At her return she found herself discharged from the theatre by means of Mr. Colman, on his reconciliation with the other managers. This was the consequence of her having incurred his resentment, which she now most "poignantly regretted," tho' she owns it to be just. She soon after lost her mother, of a lethargic palsy. Not having taken out letters of administration, her cousin Crawford supplanted her, seized her house and property one evening, and drove her out to Mr. Woodward's, who received her. In a suit against this kinsman, which she commenced in the Commons, she must have succeeded, had he not, after spending the produce of what he had gained, fled his country, and, being intoxicated, fallen into the Thames, and been drowned. She now removed to her mother's late house (once Calcraft's) in Brewer-Street, which, by the assistance of Count Haflang, Mr. Woodward, and other friends, she furnished with her usual elegance. "Just at this time Mr. Calcraft died," leaving her nothing of his "princely fortune," nor even a shilling to his wife, "a failure by which she recovered a third of his real, as well as personal, estate." In consequence of a fall he received at the theatre, by jumping on a table, in the character of Scrub, Mr. Woodward also breathed his last, April 17, 1777, leaving her all his plate, jewels, and 700*l.* in reversion, after the death of his brother. But, by the chicanery, she says, of the law, all she has received is 59*l.*; and, in consequence of a former debt, an outlawry was sued out against her, which obliged her to remove, under the name of West, to a lodging at Lambeth.

We will now add a few extracts, with some remarks that naturally arise from some incidents here related.

"Mr. Calcraft was at that time called *Honest John Calcraft*. Whether his conduct since entitles him to this invaluable epithet, I shall leave to your discernment. He was tall, rather inclined to the *embonpoint*, of a florid complexion, blue eyes, auburn hair; and, taken altogether, he had a manly hand-

some face, and a well-made person; but, from a slouch he had by some means or other contracted, or perhaps *from not having learned to dance*, as Coudée says, he had a certain vulgarity in his figure that was rather disgusting. His father was the town-clerk of Grantham. He had given his son a country-school education, that is, he could read indifferently; but, to make amends for this, he was an adept in figures, and was perfectly acquainted with keeping a ledger. This qualification, joined to unremitted assiduity, enabled him, from being a clerk with a salary of only 40*l.* a year, to acquire a princely fortune." . . .

"About this time Lady Caroline Keppell was taken dangerously ill, which threw her whole family, as well as Lady Caroline Fox, into the greatest distress. That amiable young lady was ordered, like myself, to Bristol to die; but she was almost as miraculously restored to health there as I had been. Mr. Adair, who had afterwards the honour of calling Lady Caroline his wife, declared, upon this occasion, that he really thought that lady and myself *immortal*; as it was not in the power of such severe indispositions as we both had been afflicted with to destroy us. He, however, found to his cost that her ladyship was mortal; for she fell a sacrifice, a short time after, to her affectionate regard for her sister Lady Tavistock. Impelled by that to accompany her sister to Portugal, before she herself was well recovered from an illness under which she had laboured, her anxiety, and her unremitting care of the dear lady she attended, robbed her also of her life, which was esteemed invaluable by all who had the happiness of knowing her." . . .

As to the elopement with the *ignoble Earl*, in which our heroine protests she never acquiesced, we cannot help asking, with the author of the following epigram in the papers,

"MA BELLE AMIE, I prythee say,
"The first time thou wert stolen away,
"Without a bonnet,
"Why didst thou in the coach sit quiet?
"Why didst thou not kick up a riot?
"O fie upon it!"

In plain prose, who can believe that one nobleman would thus, without his knowledge, pimp for another? When Miss B. was *left alone* at his Lordship's house, at least when she was placed in a lodging at "her own mantua-maker's," where "she did not receive a visit from a single person," what hindered her immediately returning to her mother, (which she might, for aught that appears, the same night,) instead of sending letters, and by her absence unavoidably incurring public censure?

"The Duchess of Chandos was beautiful to a degree." Allowing her
face

Grace to be as polite and accomplished as if she had been "born and bred in a court," in this encomium on her "beauty," few who remember her, we apprehend, will join.

"Gil Blas was condemned to oblivion the *second* night of representation. And had not Mr. Town begged a third night for the author, Mr. Moore would only have had his labour for his pains." In this there seems some mistake, the writer of this article being at that play on the *fifth* night, when it was condemned. And on Mr. Garrick's begging hard for another benefit for the author, and saying, "Consider, a gentleman's property is concerned," the answer was, "Give him to-night."

Through these Memoirs nothing surprises us more than the favours conferred on the author by "females (as she expresses it) of the first rank, and those exemplary patterns of rectitude, Lady Granby and Lady Kildare." At a Harrington, a Rochford, and a St. Leger, we do not wonder; but that "a Powerscourt, a Dillon, and a Tyrrawley," the imputed wife of Mrs. B.'s father, should "honour with their friendship" the mistress of a *commis*, and not only receive, but return, her visits, that the Lady Capels, Lady Kerpels, and Lady Essex*, (all respectable,) should be her patronesses, and, above all, that she should be introduced, by the late Mr. Yorke, to his sister, Lady Anson, who "requested that she would call upon her often," is to us unaccountable.

Old Mr. Gansel, of Donnanan Park, here styled "the friendly, the hospitable, and the worthy," to us appears no better than a Pandar. And her apology for the "frequent irregularities" and "nocturnal orgies" of that "best of men," Mr. Quin, is such as might be expected from a pupil and admirer of Sterne, with whom sensibility, as it is termed, or good-nature and generosity, outweighs all other social duties, and every moral virtue.

"In all patents the term *cousin* is named." Only when the person named is a *peer*.

"Lord Downe was shot as he stood centry at the English general's tent. Impelled by

his natural bravery, or rather by an unaccountable fatality, he went out as a volunteer to the army in Germany: and notwithstanding his noble birth and great fortune, led by some unknown whim, he insisted on doing duty as one of the privates. The Marquis [of Granby] had just sent him out his dinner, which he was dividing with his comrades, when a cannon-ball shot him dead upon the spot."

In this there is scarce a word of truth. How our apologist's memory should have failed her in regard to the fate of "the only admirer that really loved her," we cannot say. But certain it is, that though Lord Downe "went out a volunteer," when he fell he was lieutenant-colonel of a marching regiment, and he received his death's wound in the action of Camper, Oct. 16, 1760, in which he was taken prisoner, and soon after died of his wounds.

In the account of Mr. Woodward, his appearance first on the stage as Harlequin is not mentioned.

"His Danish Majesty came to see Jane Shore at Covent Garden [1768], in which I played Alicia, when, observing the royal visitor to prefer the charms of Somnus to the Tragic Muse, and unwilling that he should lose the *fine acting* it might be supposed he came to see, I drew near to his box, and with a most violent exertion of voice, which the part admitted, cried out, "Oh! thou false Lord!" by which I so effectually roused his Majesty, that he told the unfortunate Count de Bathmore [*Qu. Barnstiff?*] (who used to be a frequent visitor at my house), "that he would not be married to a woman with such a bell voice upon any account, as he should never expect to sleep."...

A series of distresses, painful to recapitulate, at length involve our fair apologist in such complicated misery as to induce her to take the desperate resolution of putting a period to her existence. With these "black ideas" she left her lodging one night, and made her way towards Westminster Bridge, hoping some freebooter might, in St. George's Fields, have prevented the fatal deed, by taking her life on finding her penniless. In her own words, she "descended the steps of the landing-place, and sat down on the lowest stair, impatiently waiting for the tide to cover" her, as her "desperation," she adds, "though resolute, was not of that violent kind as to urge her to take the fatal plunge." But this, surely, is more deliberate, and therefore requires more "resolution" than plunging at once,

* Why this lady's father is here styled "Sir Ambrose Williams," instead of "Sir Charles Hestbury," we know not.

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once, and we question whether one, who was really in earnest, would have taken this method to accomplish her purpose. Mrs. Bellamy, on this occasion, must certainly have recollected the distinction of the grave-digger in Hamlet: "if the man go to the water, and drown himself, it is, will he, nill he, he goes; but if the water come to him, and drown him, he drowns not himself." As she allowed herself so much time for reflection, we are not surprised at her being deterred from her purpose by the voice of a poor woman, expressing more misery, but perfect resignation. Thus Providence (she says) "interfered, and snatched her from destruction." The loss of her son, Captain Meredith, and of her friend, Count Haslang, both most inauspiciously for her finances, are two other most untoward circumstances.—But we must now hasten to conclude, which we cannot do better than in the writer's own words: "Should the relation of my errors, and their consequences, prove a document to my own sex, warn them to shun the paths I have pursued, and inspire them with a greater degree of prudence and reflection than I have been possessed of, I shall have employed my time to some good purpose. The certain effects of an inattention to a prudential system are poverty, distress, anxiety, and every attendant evil; as I have most severely experienced."

Having enlarged so much on the Apology, we shall say nothing farther of the "Letter" (annexed) "to Mr. Calcraft," dated "Oct. 1, 1767," but then violently suppressed, as has been mentioned.

33. *The Nature and Extent of the Apostolical Commission. A Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Right Revd. Dr. Samuel Seabury, Bishop of the Episcopal * Church in Connecticut. By a Bishop of the Episcopal * Church in Scotland. 4to.*

THE memorable transaction which occasioned this discourse, though *not done in a corner*, long remained unnoticed and in general unknown. See an account of it pp. 105, 248, 279. And even now, though this sermon is published, an unaccountable obscurity still envelops it; the Right Rev. Preacher (Dr. Skynner, we apprehend,) conceals

* This word in both these places is surely superfluous. Where can a Bishop be found but in an Episcopal church?

his name, nor does he even deign to inform us *when* and *where* it was preached. The *place*, however, we can add, was Aberdeen; the *time*, last November. Indeed, till that event, few in England seemed to know that, ever since Episcopacy ceased to predominate in Scotland, the Nonjuring Bishops have regularly continued their succession, and exercised their episcopal functions by ordaining the clergy of their own communion, and, as vacancies happen, in consecrating bishops. The late Revolution in America has now given them an unexpected opportunity of supplying the infant church in Connecticut with a *nursing father*, who, we hope and doubt not, will be a credit to those who recommended him, and to those who appointed him to that new and important station; thus exhibiting an extraordinary phenomenon in the ecclesiastical system. An English Missionary, an Oxford Doctor, consecrated by Scotch Prelates, a Bishop of the Protestant church in New-England! In the common course of things, humanly speaking, would Archbishop Secker, would Dr. Mayhew, have thought this possible, without some providential interposition; only twenty years ago?

The text of this discourse is taken from St. Mat. XXVIII. 18, 19, 20.

"And Jesus came, and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

In which, from our Saviour's ordaining the Apostles and seventy other Disciples, an "inferior order," the preacher observes an early "subordination among the ministers of Christ," and makes their "powerful and extensive commission," which he considers as "the fundamental charter of the Christian church," his subject on "this solemn and happy occasion." That part of it of which he and his brethren are members, he views "in the simple light" of a primitive church, "as a society entirely distinct by itself, without being incorporated into, or any way defended or supported by, the state; but as it stood for the first 300 years after Christ, unprotected, and therefore uncorrupted, by any legal establishment." The "civil powers,"

the powers that be, to whom, this prelate confesses, tribute should be rendered, and to whom St. Paul commands every soul to be subject, are not, however, treated with the honour or respect that is allowed to be due to them, and which, in conformity with the gospel, they have a right to expect from every sect, or church, of Christians. A decent and a proper attention to this would surely have prevented our preacher from deviating so far from his text; and subject, as to charge our temporal rulers with "foolishness," for lavishing emoluments and temporal dignities on the established church; nor would he, even in a note, have stooped to a pun, to express the regard which he and his episcopal brethren have long shewn "to the Acts of the Apostles," in preference "to the Acts of the British Parliament;" if he had wotted what St. Paul said, in those Acts, of the deference due to the high-priest. But at any reflections on "the boasted precepts of civil establishment," and "the depressing hand of insulting power," we cannot be much surprised, when we consider how little civil liberty is "supported," and how much these ecclesiastics are "depressed" in Scotland, six months imprisonment being the penalty on every unqualified episcopal pastor, who officiates to more than five, by an act 19 George II. Yet we cannot but be disappointed in seeing a discourse on such an extraordinary occasion, when the whole western world appeared in a new point of view, made a vehicle of invective against the Church triumphant (as Dr. S. seems to think it) of England, and a panegyric (as it really seems to be) on the Church militant in Scotland, styling it the only true apostolical Church, instead of enlarging on the benefits to be expected from establishing a Church, and settling a Protestant bishop, in America, a country whose name does not once occur in this publication, except in one of Herbert's *Sacred Poems*, and in a Prayer of Dr. Horne's, both quoted in the notes.

54. *A Collection of Theological Tracts.* By Richard Watson, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Landaff, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. 6 Vols. 8vo.

FOR the benefit of young students in divinity, his Lordship has here republished the following Tracts by Churchmen and Dissenters: "Dr. Taylor's

Scheme of Scripture Divinity, 1762; Allix's *Reflections upon the Books of the Holy Scripture*, &c. 1668; Dr. Lardner's *History of the Apostles and Evangelists*, &c. 1760; Dr. Brett's *Dissertation on the ancient Versions of the Bible*, &c. 1760; Johnson's *Historical Account of the several English Translations of the Bible*, &c. 1739; Beausobre's and L'Enfant's *Introduction to the Reading of the Holy Scriptures*, &c. 1779; Dr. Taylor's *Key to the Apostolic Writings*, &c. 1754; Locke's *Reasonableness of Christianity*, &c. 1727; Dr. Clarke's *On Natural Religion*, &c. 1704; Smith's *Discourse on Prophecy*, 1656; Lord Barrington's *Essay on the Holy Spirit*; Dr. Benson's *Essays concerning Inspiration, and the Unity of Sense*, &c. Hartley and Addison's *Of the Truth of the Christian Religion*; Dr. Lardner's

with an account of each publication.

The benevolent design of the Right Reverend Editor is fully explained in a Preface, which breathes such a liberality of sentiment, and such a spirit of toleration, as becometh a teacher of the truth as it is in Jesus.—A plan of theological studies is here proposed; the works of Dissenters, as well as of Churchmen, are recommended, as we see, above, they are selected, indiscriminately; several useful remarks are interspersed on the present mode of academical education; some hints are given for its improvement, &c. &c.—The whole is introduced by a Dedication to the Queen, which, as it does no less honour to the judgement of the writer, than justice to the character of her Majesty, we will annex.

"MADAM,

"No original work of mine could possibly have been so deserving of your Majesty's attention as this collection of other men's labours undoubtedly is. Our infancy is indebted to that sex, of which your Majesty is the highest ornament, for the first principles of religious education; and as one of the main objects of this publication is the pre-serving

serving youth from infidelity, I cannot do the publick a greater service than by requesting your Majesty to give it your protection.

"The interests of civil society require that we should pay deference to persons of rank, even though they happen not to be persons of merit. But there is a limited and constrained deference: it is paid with reluctance; and in, both in kind and extent, very unlike that which all good citizens are ambitious of shewing to your Majesty.—My character has hitherto, I trust, never been that of a flatterer; nor do I fear the imputation of it in saying, that to your Majesty's rank, alone, I would not have given even this mark, worthless as it may seem, of veneration and respect.

"I verily believe your Majesty to be one of the best wives, and one of the best mothers in England. The time is approaching—distant may it be—when the recollection of the example which you have shewn to women of every rank in these great points of female duty (the greatest on which women of the highest rank ought to build their *ar*) will give your Majesty more than I, in conjunction with every part of the kingdom, I pray your Majesty may at last, at that time, enjoy. *cc*, with the greatest and most devoted Majesty's most obedient
RICHARD LANDAUER."

55. *Elegy to the Memory of Dr. Samuel Johnson.* By Thomas Hobhouse, Esq. 4to.

OF this short poem the following lines may serve as a specimen:

"O Pity, parent of each bliss refin'd!—
Wealth can but sooth, not humanise, the
mind.

Not the light graces of the dancer's bound,
Or soft Italia's magic-warbling sound,
Can bid the wounded heart forbid to bleed,
Or pay the raptures of one generous deed.

"In that dire hour, when Falshood thrinks
with dread,
To see destruction tott'ring o'er her head;
Applauding Conscience breath'd a sacred
calm,
And Resignation shed her heav'nly balm;
Faith cheer'd his soul with brightest ray
serene,

And wond'ring Angels ey'd the pious scene;
Till the freed spirit sought the bless'd abode,
And hardly trembled to behold his God!"

Though the author calls himself "a stranger," he is evidently well acquainted with the character that he has drawn, and whose elogium he sings.—The thoughts and expressions that he has confessedly borrowed from Tickell's admirable *Elegy on Addison* (one of the best in our language) are, however, strikingly superior to the rest.

56. *The Spartan Manual, or, Table of Maxims, being a genuine Collection of the Aphorisms, Maxims, and Precepts, of the Philosophers, Heroes, and other great and celebrated Characters of Antiquity, under proper Heads. For the Improvement of Youth, and the promoting of Wisdom and Virtue.* 8vo.

"THIS little work (we are told in the Preface) will be found to comprise the sentiments of ancient wisdom upon a variety of the most interesting subjects of human action. . . . The title of *Spartan Manual* was adopted from two motives: 1. Because a great number of the contributors to the work are Lacedæmonians; and 2. Because the whole is conceived in that *laconic* brevity for which those greatest, wisest, and best of citizens are even to this day so deservedly famous."—Prefixed is "An Alphabetical Table of the Philosophers, Heroes, and others, whose Maxims, &c. are contained in the Work, with the Times in which they were born, or died, or flourished."—It only remains to add a specimen.

"LAW.] Laws are like cobwebs, where the small flies are caught, but the great ones break through. *Salm.* . . . Where there are many medicines and physicians, there are most diseases; and where there are many laws, there is most iniquity. *Agesilaus.* . . . They who use few words [meaning the Lacedæmonians] have no need of many laws. *Charillus.* . . . The law is not made for the good. *Socrates.* . . . It was a saying of Agesilaus, that the Lacedæmonian laws had the contempt of pleasure for their foundation, and liberty for their reward."

57. *Hyper-Criticism on Miss Seward's Louisa, including Observations on the Nature and Privileges of Poetic Language.* 8vo.

THIS writer (successfully, we think,) defends Miss S. from a charge, brought against her in the Monthly Review, of "accumulating, in the dramatic characters of her *Louisa*, glaring metaphors," and of "aiming to dazzle by superfluity of ornaments," by shewing that, even in prose, to which they are here reduced, "those ornaments" none of which are omitted, "do not appear glaring and unnatural." She is also justified, this writer proves, by the practice of the best poets, by similar metaphorical expressions adduced from Shakspeare, Milton, and Otway, not to mention Pope in his *Eliza*.—For the compliment paid to our criticism we are obliged to him, and, with him, are glad to see that Miss Seward has, in her third edition, ingenuously altered
"the

"the line to whose harsh elision" we "objected." See our vol. LIV. pp. 392 and 500.

58. *The Antiquarian Repertory*. 4 Feb. 49.

THE Fourth Volume of the Antiquarian Repertory being now announced as completed, we are sorry it is not in our power to continue the praise we bestowed on it at first setting out (see vol. XLVI. p. 560). But, not to mention many frivolous and ridiculous communications which have found their way into it, the execution of the plates, which are the most interesting parts of the compilation, falls off so greatly in the last volume, that it should seem as if they were the work of a boy learning to draw, rather than of the artist who claims them as his own; being taken from wretched modern drawings, which is the more censurable, as the numbers of the 4th volume were advanced from 2s. 6d. to 2s. and four plates given in each.

These plates represent the following subjects.

VOL. II. VIEWS. Of *White Knights*, Welsh bridge at Shrewsbury, Saint George's gate at Canterbury, *Auckland* palace, *Jedburgh* abbey, *Harrold*, Bar gate at Southampton, *Starwic* house, New bridge, *Edinburgh*, *Alnwick* castle, *Mount Stewart*, in the Isle of Rute, *Woodstock* market-place, *Dunbarton* castle, *Ramsay* abbey, Saint *Donat's* castle, *Belvoir* in Kent, *Pembroke* castle, *Sheff. field* place, *Mannerbier* castle, *Enfield* palace, *Little Saxham* church, *Stratlam* castle, Hunting-tower at *Chatworth*, and Queen of Scots' bower, a ruin, at *Hardwick*.

MISCELLANIES. *Albion* font, royal signatures.

PORTRAITS. *Cowley*, Mary Queen of Scots†.

MONUMENTS. *Wyrall* at Newland, co. Gloucester, Sir *Antb. Brown**, Bp. *Matfield*, *Vanessa* Lady *Digby*‡, brass figure in *Trumpington* church.

VOL. III. VIEWS. St. James and St. Mary's church, and ruins of the abbey, at St. *Edmund's Bury*, *Malvern* abbey, *Godolman* [with a very false account], *Warkworth* castle, *Carsu* castle, *Chryflow* castle, St. *David's* palace, *Mount Saint Michael*, *Cornet* castle, Old fort in *Gwarsay*, view from *Constitution* hill, *Hadden* hall, *Stanton Harcourt* house, the *Vale* church in *Gwarsay*.

† Misspell *Jedburgh*.

‡ A poor representation of her beautiful bust.

MONUMENTS. their daughter, at *D. Malvern**, and some able scratches in the

PORTRAITS. 8 *Thomas Lord Wen* *Unken**, *Henry Perc* *thumberland*, *Richards* *Cromwell*.

MISCELLANIES. *Brightelmston* font, *Percy* cross, *Becket's* cup, *Henry* the *VIII's* spoon, boot, and glove, *Camp* on *Cockfield* fell, co. *Durham*, *Trileph* *Rones*, co. *Monmouth*, portrait of *Abp. Chichele* in glass*, *Malcolm's* cross.

VOL. IV. VIEWS. *Bolton* hall, *Ranger*, St. *Petronilla's* hospital at *Bury*, *Chantry* at *Bakewell*, *Bridge* house at *Rocheester*, *Portchester* castle, *Upnor* castle, *Goodrich* church, *Tamworth* castle, *Natley* abbey*.

PORTRAITS. A curious one of *Jesus Christ*, *George* duke of *Clarence**, *Thomas Percy*, earl of *Carlisle* [doubtful], *John Wicliffe**, *Sir John Ogle* *der**, *Margaret* countess of *Salisbury**, *Thomas Radcliffe*, earl of *Sussex**, *Sir Wm Walworth*, lord mayor of *London*.

MONUMENT of the *Radcliffes*, earls of *Sussex*, at *Borham*, *Essex**, of *Sir David Owen*, in *Eastbourne* church, *Sussex**, and many wretched sketches of brasses.

MISCELLANIES. Cross and altar at *Bakewell*, font at *Winchester*, the well under the cathedral there, bust of *William Lamb*, in *Lambe's* chapel, *Roman* altar at *Doncaster*, Monument of *Rich. Watts*, Chair of the prior of *Southwick*, that at *Dunmow*, and that used by *Q. Mary* at *Winchester*.—Procession at the christening of *Prince Arthur**, and of the funeral of *Elizabeth*, wife of *Henry* the *VIIIth**.

59. *Confessions*: or, *Thoughts upon several Subjects*; affectionately submitted to the Consideration of a Young Friend. 8vo.

THESE "moral remarks upon life" at large, and the conduct requisite to "make that life happy," are compressed under the heads of religion, affection, and benevolence, conduct and conversation, (in which is a fragment on seduction, called "*Lavinia*,") pleasure and amusement; all which are treated with such a spirit of truth and soberness, and such an unaffected piety and benevolence, as must recommend the work to every serious and considerate reader.

† Impossible to be acc.

* Wretched.

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Letter

LETTER to Miss H. MORE, by Mrs. YEARELY, the celebrated Milk-woman of CLIFTON, (first noticed in our last Vol. p. 297 *.)

To STELLA, on a visit to Mrs. MONTAGU.

UNEQUAL, lost to the aspiring claim,
I neither ask nor own th' immortal name
Of Friend—ah no, its ardours are too great,
My soul too narrow, and too low my state;
STELLA, soar on; (to nobler objects true)
Pour out your soul with your lov'd MONTAGU †.

But ah! should either have a thought to spare;
Slight, trivial, neither worth a smile or tear,
Let it be mine—when glowing raptures rise,
And each aspiring seeks her native skies;
When fancy wakes the soul to ecstasy,
And the wrapt mind is fir'd with Deity,
Quick let me from the hallow'd spot retire,
Where sacred genius lights his awful fire:
Yet shall your bounty warm my feeble state,
With cheerful lustre gild my gloomy fate;
In that lone hour, when angry storms descend,
And the chill'd soul forgets the name of friend,
When all her sprightly fires inactive lie,
And gloomy objects fill the mental eye;
When hoary Winter strides the northern blast,
And Flora's beauties at his feet are cast;
Earth by the grisly tyrant desert made,
The feather'd warblers quit the leafless shade,
Quit those dear scenes where life and love began,
And cheerless seek the savage haunt of man:
Then shall your image soothe my pensive soul,
When slow-pac'd moments big with mischief roll;

Then shall I, eager, wait your wish'd return
From that bright Fair who decks a Shak-
speare's urn
With deathless glories; ev'ry ardent prayer
Which gratitude can waft from soul sincere,
Each glad return, to gen'rous bounty due,
Shall warm my heart for you and Montagu,
Blest pair!—O had not souls like yours been
given,

The dubious atheist well might doubt a heaven:
Convinc'd he now deserts his gloomy stand,
Owns MIND the noblest proof of a creating
hand,

GAY's conversion, by externals wrought,
Dropt far beneath sublimity of thought.
But could he those exalted virtues find,
Which form and actuate your gentle mind,
How would the Heathen, struck with vast
surprize,

Atoms deny, while SPIRIT fill'd his eyes!

SONG, by Mr. HAYLEY.

YE cliffs, I to your airy steep
Ascend with trembling hope and fear,
To gaze on yon expansive deep,
And watch if William's sails appear.

* A collection of the poems of this extraordinary woman has been advertised for publication, by a 5s. subscription.

† Similar to Tickell or Addison,
And sleep in peace with your lov'd Montagu.
GENT. MAG. April, 1785.

Long months elapse, while here I breathe
Vain Expectation's frequent prayer,
Till, bending o'er the waves beneath,
I drop the tear of dumb despair.

But see! a glitt'ning sail in view!
Tumultuous hopes arise;
'Tis he! I feel the vision true,
I trust my conscious eyes.

His promis'd signals from the mast
My timid doubts destroy;
What was your pain, ye terrors past,
To this ecstatic joy?

A small Tribute to the Memory of the late excellent Dr. JOHNSON.

By I. S. DAMNONIENSIS.

MOURN ye, who Wisdom's hallow'd depths
explore,
Mourn ye, who search the mystic roll of
Truth;
Your guide, your Johnson, is, alas! no more,
The patron kind, the succouring friend of
youth!

For well he knew the sacred veil to draw,
Where Wisdom erst had grav'd th' immor-
tal page,
From Error's leav'n he purg'd the moral law,
And broke the talisman—inscrib'd by age.

By Virtue fir'd, he rais'd th' avenging rod,
And Satire scourg'd, by Indignation led *.
Beneath his feet the sons of Vice he trod;
And Folly's legions 'fore his eagle fled.

By zeal impell'd (tho' not the bigot sway
That wraps th' obdurate mind in mists of
night),
As if inspir'd, he felt th' auspicious ray,
And daring plann'd his more-than mortal
flight.

Aiming to strip the mask from ermin'd Pride,
And trace the guises of the trait'rous heart.
Pursue Ambition with his giant stride,
And blaze the plottings of insidious art.

Not his the boast, to waste the midnight oil
From learning's store to tinge his fraud-ful
reed;

His scorn, beneath the mask of *glancing* *Wile*,
To venom doubt, and bid Religion bleed.

Nobler the plan, to shed the dew of peace,
And calm the tumults of th' affrighted
breast.

To bid the seeds of social life to cease,
And raise the virtues, jealous Envy prest!
And such was thine, O Johnson! This the
Mase

In grateful lays shall boldly dare to claim;
E'en Virtue's self the trump of fame shall use,
And her best guardian consecrate to fame.

* Alluding to his Satire of London, an imitation of Juvenal—*fact indignatio verum sum.*

The

*The NAIAD'S REPLY to Mrs. BURRELL'S
INVOCATION *. By a LADY.*

SWEET Heliconian Nymph, whose match-
less strain
Invites me forth, and charms e'en Wisdom's
ear,
Long shall these rocks the pleasing sounds
retain,
And fam'd Parnassus be unenvy'd here.
More soothing notes ne'er form'd the won-
d'rous spell
The Syrens chanted to induce delay,
Nor issued from Calypso's vocal shell,
 wooing Ulysses to prolong his stay !
Like them thou sail'st, tho' friendship strung
the lyre,
And thy responsive voice its accents bland
Employ'd not to promote the loose desire,
Th' inebriate cup averted by thy hand.
But Heav'n-descended minds can ill endure
The rest which frail mortality implores ;
Soon in his renovated strength secure,
MANSFIELD upborne his well-known heights
explores.

He, like the Grecian sage, would sure reject
Immortal youth, oppos'd to high renown,
Would hasten hence the injur'd to protect,
And awe the perjur'd villain by his frown.
For this did Heav'n my healing powers im-
part,
Not that dull sloth should win him to her
train,
Content I see him from my brink depart ;
Nor thou lament, as thou hadst sung in vain.
The bays are thine ; and may my lucid stream
Still flow for thee, replete with jocund health !
May the light spirits from thy eye-lids beam,
Conferring joys, not to be bought by wealth !

THE CONVICT.

SEE yon pale trembling wretch with
quivering nerve,
Emerging now from Newgate's dreary cells,
That tragic visage, and those chains observe,
Impending doom his boding breast foretells.
In sorrowing silence slow he stalks along,
His bleeding bosom beats with growing fears ;
With supplicating eye now views the throng,
And now inclines his head to hide his tears.
At length arraign'd, the shuddering prisoner
stands,
In awful form the solemn rites commence.
He waits stern justice, and her dread com-
mands,
And feels the pangs of death in dire suspense.
Now the tremendous moment of his fate
Arrives, and soon the vindicating breath
Of nice discerning justice, rob'd in state,
Reluctantly declares his sentence—Death.

* See Vol. LIV. p. 853.

The tottering wretch sinks down in grief and
tears ;
For mercy calls, of life th' expiring gleam,
That loyal attribute soon interferes,
With heav'n-like beams, and steps 'twixt
death and him.

The terms of pardon he receives with joy,
An happy exile to the western shores * ;
New scenes of life his glowing hopes employ ;
He leaves his home, nor once its loss deplores.
And now far distant from the scenes of wealth,
This poor man's lightest toil there gives him
bread,
No tempting thoughts now urge to gain by
stealth,
For Vice and Want there stretch'd their wings,
and fled.

Thus gen'rous Britain spares her guilty sons,
And with parental fondness guides their way :
The bloody expiation still she shuns,
And gives them bliss, to teach them to obey.
Horkesley. W. R.

SONNET. To ELIZA.

WH Y should I fear to speak my con-
scious Love ?
The noblest honour that the heart can move !
What tho' unnumber'd rivals claim the
charm,
Still hope aspiring every sense shall warm ;
For hope is glory, when for thee it burns,
And like a radiant star in pole discerns.
No pangs I nourish, breathe no raptur'd
flight ;
The cant of souls who love's fair source dis-
guise !
I scorn to libel with the name of flames,
And pangs, and wounds, what every pleasure
claims ;
That bids my heart exulting trophies wear,
And plants Eliza's graceful image there ;
And round the phantom, Mirth's enlivening
blaze,
With soft humanity all kind,
And sympathy of heart refin'd,
And all that burns to emulate the poet's lays.
H.

TO MY WORTHY FRIEND MR. JOHN POR-
TER, ON HIS BIRTH-DAY, FEB. 28,
1765, KEPT IN JUNE.

WHILE kings have power to change
a natal day,
And Charlotte's January yields to May,
While Hinchbrook, his race to manhood
run,
Delays to celebrate his twenty-one,
Thy winter shall in brighter hours arise,
And my lyre hail thee under summer skies.
Yet shall this day, though we postpone the
feast,
Not pass unnotic'd by a theme at least.

* This was written when it was the prac-
tice to transport felons to America.

B.H.

Still be thou blest with all that Heav'n can
send,
With life and health, a partner and a friend !
Be all thy Februaries, bright as June,
And thy life's evening happy as its noon.
C. C. C. Cambridge. J. S.

*The Sorrows of CHARLOTTE at the Tomb of
WERTER.*

I SING of the days that are gone,
Of Werter who now is no more :
Unhappy the hour I was born ;
His loss I shall ever deplore.

The grass that waves high round his tomb
Marks how subject we are to decay,
The Monarch must here meet his doom,
When death calls, even he must obey.

Since life is uncertain on earth,
Ah ! why should I sorrow in vain ;
The same power that gave us our birth,
Has a right to recall it again.

— The virtues that dwelt in his breast
Sweet remembrance will ever hold dear.
The honour my Werter possess'd
Demands in soft pity a tear.

Oh ! could it the angel restore,
Like a fountain it ever should flow :
But my Werter, alas ! is no more,
And my heart is o'erburthen'd with woe.

Oh ! give me but strength to retain
The goodness that dwelt in his heart ;
When life shall no longer remain,
We shall meet again never to part.

On a prevailing fashionable Foible.

I F you in converse Brutus should oppose,
His answer is, I'll take you by the nose ?
Or if his fancy leads to worse disgrace,
He'll throw a glass of ale against your face ;
Exhibiting and boasting (as tho' fit),
His want of manners, eloquence, and wit ;
For only he who hath nor wit nor sense,
Will e'er be seen to practise impudence.
Bridgwater. Y.

SONNET, from PETRARCH.

By Miss SMITH of Bignor-Hall, Suffex.

L OOSE to the wind her golden tresses
stream'd,
And form'd bright waves with amorous
zephyrs' sighs ;
And, though averted now, her charming
eyes
Then with warm Love and melting pity
beam'd.
Was I deceiv'd ?—Ah ! surely, nymph di-
vine,
That fine suffusion on thy cheek was love ;
What wonder then those glowing tints
should move,
Should fire this heart, this tender heart of
mine !

Thy soft melodious voice, thy air, thy shape,
Were of a goddess, not a mortal maid ;
But though thy charms, thy heavenly
charms, should fade,
My heart, my tender heart, could not escape ;
Nor cure for me in time or change be found ;
The shaft extracted cannot cure the wound.

O D E to P E A C E,

*Translated from the GREEK of Mr.
HUNTINGFORD.*

*By Master JOHN BROWNE, at the Age of ten
Years.*

O THOU that satte'st near the throne of
Jove,
When Chaos heard thy orders from above,
Each atom, then in wild confusion hurl'd,
Sprung from the deep, and form'd a perfect
world.

If e'er the sun a dreadful darkness shrouds,
And fear with thunder-rolls along the clouds ;
If the sea's azure horrid storms surround,
Old ocean bellows, and his shores resound ;
Yet when the waves you order to be still,
The thunder's hush'd—the sea performs thy
will ;

The breaking clouds restore the coming day,
And the bright sun no longer makes delay ;
The winds unto their rocky caverns fly,
And a smooth calm will o'er the ocean lie.

All nature hastes thy summons to obey,
Yet man, proud man, rejects thy sovereign
sway—

O ! quickly, Mars, forsake th' ensanguin'd
field,

Nor terrify the nation with thy shield ;
Then shall we pay due honours to the land,
Each rustick reap the labours of his hand ;
And Ceres also shall a garland bear
Of fruits and corn upon her yellow hair.
Then, then shall Hymen light the torch of
love,

And boys around Cythera's shrine shall move,
With lovely maids ; wise arts will mortals
seign,
And Dædalean works shall rise again.

*Proper EPITAPH for SHIRLEY FIELDING,
Esq. Portrait Painter, who lately died at
Lutterworth, in extreme distress.*

H ERE, shelter'd now from want, from
cold neglect,
Thy memory meets pity, meets respect ;
'Twas thine to call, from blended colors,
thought,

And animate with life the shadowy draught
Ah ! what avails it, that from noble blood,
With nobler talents grac'd thy virtues flow'd.
Let wealth, let honors, other names adorn,
To rival Nature's magic thou wert born ;
With gain, with grief, to struggle long, was
thine,

Yet pious friendship still reveres thy shrine.
Cecil-Street, April, 1785. L. L. L.

EPITAPH S.

E P I T A P H

JOHANNES SPURRELL

Plymouth

Obiit Feb. . . . MDCCCLXXV,

Ætatis sue LXXXIX.

Vir indoctus incultusque prorsus,

Qui sine re relicta, sine alea,

Aut ad Indos cursu,

Nullo negotio przclaro intentus,

Re rustica indefessus,

Arando, serendo, emendo, mutando,

Rem magnam struere, exoptabat

Et struebat.

Deum coluit.

Neque vero charitas illi defuit,

Quippe, quanquam presso Lare vixit,

Pauperibus profuit,

In verbo sine syngrapha inerat fides,

Ministris blandus,

Amicus non suocus,

Haud futuri incautus,

Hereditibus, duobus Sororis Nepotibus,

Adolescentulis, Patre orbatis,

Quinquaginta millia nummorum, et ultra,

Reliquit.

Facta sane Cedro digna,

Et exemplo fiat,

Quantum Industria

Et nobis et aliis

Prodesse possit.

FRANCISCUS GRACH, M. D.

MR. URBAN,

In the chancel at Aldham, in Essex, is a monument with the following inscription, which I conceive you will think worthy of a place in your Magazine. Your friend, &c.

G. B.

PHILIPPO MORANT, A. M.

hujus Ecclesiæ Rectori.

VIR FUIT

eximia simplicitate,

et

moribus planè antiquis

bonorum studiosus,

omnibus benevolens:

eruditione denique multiplici repletus.

Gentium origines, Agrorum limites,

in hac Provinciâ,

feliciter investigavit.

Ad vitas Britannorum insignium illustrandas

quamplurimum contulit.

His studiis

a prima juventute, usque ad mortem

totum se dedit:

nec ostentandi gratiâ, sed quod reipublicæ

prodesset.

Obiit Nov^{bris} 25^{to} A. D. 1770, Æt. 70.

R T

ANNÆ, Uxori ejus, Matronorum decori,

ex antiquis familiis STEBBING et

CREFFIELD oriundæ.

Ob. Julii 20^{mo} A. D. 1767, Æt. 69.

OPTIMIS PARENTIBUS

Tho. et Anna Maria Attle

posuerunt.

E P I T A P H

On Miss Shipley's SQUIRREL, killed by her Dog.

BY DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

ALAS, poor Mungo!

Happy wast thou, hadst thou known thy own felicity!

Remote from the fierce, bold eagle,

Tyrant of thy native woods,

Thou hadst nought to fear

From his piercing talons,

Nor from the blundering gun of the thoughtless sportsman.

Safe in thy wired castle,

Grimalkin never could annoy thee:

Daily wast thou fed with the choicest viands,

By the fair hands of an indulgent Mistress;

But, discontented,

Thou would'st have more liberty.

Too soon, alas! didst thou obtain it;

And, wandering, fell

By the merciless fangs of wanton, cruel Ranger.

Learn hence, ye

Who blindly seek more liberty,

Whether Subjects, Sons, Squirrels, or Daughters,

That apparent restraint

Is real liberty,

Yielding peace and plenty with security.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you the following French verses, written by a Monk, with the translation:

A. P. P.

DOUX charme de ma solitude,
Brillante pipe, ardent fourneau,
Qui purge d'humeurs mon cerveau,
Et mon esprit d'inquietude!
Tabac! dont mon âme est ravie,
Lorsque je vois te perdre en l'air
Aussi promptement qu'un éclair,
Je vois l'image de ma vie.

Tu remets dans mon souvenir
Ce qu'un jour je dois devenir,
N'étant qu'une cendre animée.
Et tout d'un coup je m'aperçois,
Que courant après ta fumée,
Je passe de même que toi.

SWEET charmer of my solitude,
Brilliant pipe, consuming tube,
Who clear'st the vapours from my brain,
And my mind from anxious pain!
Tobacco! source of my delight,
When I see thee quit my sight,
And vanish in the purer air,
Like the lightning's quick career,
I see the image of my life below,
And whither soon my breath must go.
By thee I trace, in colours strong,
That man is nothing but a song.
An animated heap of clay,
The jest and sport of but a day;
That as thy smoke I pass away,
An emblem of my own decay.

* Bishop of St. Asaph's daughter. Qu.
Lady Jones?

The

MR. URBAN,

IT is observed by Mr. Warton, in his late admirable Edition of Milton's *juvenile Poems*, that "none of those pieces, now so popular, were distinguished by imitation, till about the beginning of the present century." But perhaps the celebrated Andrew Marvell, who (according to Mr. Warton) was Assistant Secretary to Milton during Cromwell's Protectorate, has professedly copied the strain and imagery of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, in the following beautiful lines, which have been selected and placed by Mr. Mason as an *Inscription* for a shrubbery, in Lord Harcourt's elegant gardens at Nuneham in Oxfordshire.

"FAIR Quiet, have I found thee here,
With Innocence, thy sister dear!
Mistaken long, I thought thee then
In busy companies of men;
Your sacred plants, at length I know,
Will only in retirement grow:
Society is all but rude
To this delicious Solitude;
Where all the flowers and trees do close
To weave the garland of repose."

EUGENIO.

MISS SEWARD, on Mr. SARGENT'S *Dramatic Poem, the MINE*.

SONNET.

SEE, with Orphean skill, a Bard explore
The shades and central caves of morn-
less night!
Where never MUSE perform'd harmonious
rite
Till now.—See! hail him on the sparry floor
The mineral Druids, and each Sister Power,
PETRA stern Queen, FOSSILIA, cold, and
bright
That call their Gnomes, to marshal in his
fight
The gelid incrust, and the veined ore,
And flashing gem.—Mark, while his-Fancy's
fire
Lights them as with a Sun, their Monarchs
raise,
To shed with splendid stars his daring Lyre,
Gold, and the jewel'd stones, that * bleed,
and blaze;
Then charm'd they cry—"For us this Lyre
obtains
"High and enduring seat in Poesy's bright
"fanes!"

THE SEASONS OF THE MIND.

By ILEARSID.

ENLIV'NING Hope is Spring with-
in the mind,
Refreshing joys fan as the Summer's wind,
Scarce they appear but Autumn drops it's leaf,
And Winter reigns, when reigns a gloomy
grief.

* See Thomson's apostrophe to the Sun
in "The Seasons."

"At thee the Ruby lights his deep'ning glow
"A bleeding radiance.

RETIREMENT.

Senes ut in otia tuta recedant. HOR.

WHEN life's fantastic dreams are
o'er,
When wine and mirth can please no more,
When I for love too old am grown,
When snowy locks my forehead crown;
In some secure and still retreat
Oh! may I rest my wearied feet;
And there review each chequer'd stage,
From youth's gay dawn, to drooping age;
Amend each idle folly past,
And prove a very saint at last!
The soldier thus by angry war
Detain'd long time from Albion far,
Soon as her cliffs with wishful eyes,
O'er Ocean's wat'ry bed he spies;
The thoughts of home invade his breast,
Of calm content, and placid rest;
He hastes to share the social hearth,
And hails the place that gave him birth.

RUSTICUS.

EPIGRAM.

WRITTEN IN THE CHARACTER OF THE
UNFORTUNATE SAVAGE.

WHEN Satan sent his greatest ill on
earth,
He pray'd the Fates to give my mother birth;
And since she's born he's jealous of her evil,
Since he no more is called the Greatest Devil!

ILEARSED.

EPIGRAM.

ON A DISSOLUTE CLERGYMAN.

FROM pulpit high, MODERNUS doth
advise—
That we be honest, virtuous, and wise;
But in this conduct (which he should revere),
He's neither just, nor honest, nor sincere:
In manners wicked, and in vice compleat,
His life's the very index of a cheat.

Bridgnorth.

Y.

EPITAPH in Amwell * Church-yard, Herts,
on the Stone of Thomas Monger, who died
in August 1773, *ætat* 64.

THAT which a Being was, what is it?
shew;
That Being which it was, it is not now;—
To be what 'tis—is not to be, you see;
That which now is not, shall a being be!

* Celebrated by the late ingenious John
Scott, Esq. in his descriptive poem. See his
poetical works just published.

** Crescimbeni, mentioned in Dr. John-
son's letter to Mr. Warton, p. 267, wrote
"Istoria della volgare Poesia," quoted by
Dr. Warton in his *Essay on Pope*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following not improbable state of the present dispute between the Emperor and the Dutch is copied from Lloyd's Evening-Post, a paper of good foreign intelligence.

It must be remembered that the exclusive right of the navigation of the Scheldt was granted to the Dutch by the treaty concluded at Munster, between the Emperor and the United States, Jan. 31, 1748.

There are no other parties to it——1648 was the year of the decapitation of Charles I. consequently England could take no part in it.

The 14th Article, on which it depends, is short: "L'Escaut occidental, les canaux des Sas & de Schwin, celui ci aboutissants, seront tenus clos a côté des Etats," viz. "The western Scheldt, the canals of Sas and of Schwin, which fall into it, shall be closed on the side of the country which belongs to the States."

This is so clear as to need no comment. The Dutch have built several forts, to prevent the navigation of the Scheldt to all but their own ships.

The Emperor contends, however, that this treaty does not bind, because Holland has not fulfilled her engagements in other respects, viz. about Maestricht and the Barrier Treaty.

By the Barrier Treaty, 1716, the Dutch were not to possess and garrison certain towns, but to keep them in repair; this they have not done, and the Emperor has claims for repairs to a large extent.

The claim of the Emperor to Maestricht is as follows:

Upon the irruption of Louis XIV. 1672, into Holland, the Count Monterey, governor of the Low Countries, gave a secret assistance to Holland; and Spain made a treaty soon after with them, whereby Holland agreed to give up Maestricht, the country of Vroenhoven, and Outermase, to Spain, as possessors of the Low Countries, if Louis XIV. did not make any acquisition; or, in the terms of the treaty, "if matters remained upon the present footing, mutually, when peace should be restored."

By the treaty of Nimeguen, 1686, Louis XIV. relinquished all his conquests in Holland. Spain put in her claims; but Holland pleaded certain mortgages, which the prince of Orange had upon Maestricht, against that cession.

Charles II. of Spain, with the usual Spanish good faith, paid off the mortgage, and satisfied the Prince of Orange; the negotiation trained on till his death, but that event produced the succession-war, and threw every thing into confusion.

The treaty of Utrecht gave the Low Countries to the German branch of the House of Austria, with all the rights, claims, &c. of Spain.

This claim was renewed, in 1738, by the Emperor Charles the VIth, and Commissioners met at Brussels; but his death, and the difficulties that arose about the Pragmatic Sanction, and the succession of Maria Theresa, rendered the negotiation abortive.

This claim, and that of the repairs of the barrier towns, are such as, if they were fairly discussed in a court of law, would be good. The Emperor, however, waived them, provided the Dutch gave up the free navigation of the Scheldt.

Maestricht, and a partial navigation of the Scheldt, viz. for his *own ships*, were offered by the Dutch last summer, but not accepted.

The partial navigation of the Scheldt has again been offered lately."

Nothing, however, can yet be said with certainty respecting the war. The advices from abroad are equally unfounded and contradictory. One fact may be depended upon, on the authority of the London Gazette, that the Count De Maillebois has taken the oaths in the assembly of their High Mightinesses, in quality of general of the infantry in the service of the Republic; with an appointment, as the Dutch papers say, of 60,000 florins for his travelling charges, 20,000 for the establishment of his household, and 60,000 for his annual pay.

Constantinople, March 10. The letters from Smyrna, of the 1st instant mention, that, the plague had entirely ceased there: but the last accounts from Tunis bring the disagreeable news, that the contagion continued to rage in that city.

A printing-office has at length been opened here, and employed on several works at the expence of government; one is the history of the Ottoman Empire.

Vienna, March 30. Prince Joseph Lobkowitz is appointed captain of the noble German guard, vacant by the death of the late Marshal Colloredo; Lieutenant-General of Nostitz is raised to the rank of General of Cavalry, and is made Captain of the guard (called *les Archers*) formerly commanded by Marshal Thierheim; and Gen. Clairfait is appointed Vice Commandant of the City of Vienna, in the room of Gen. Nostitz.

We have accounts from Brandies, that on the 8th of this month a most violent storm fell there of thunder, lightning, and rain, which, at this season of the year, and without any previous heat, greatly alarmed the inhabitants.

Berlin, April 9. His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick has accepted the office of Inspector-General of Magdeburgh; Lieutenant General Lengefeld is appointed governor of the city, from which office the inspectorship is now separated; and Lieutenant-General Gaudi is appointed Inspector of the Prussian troops in Westphalia.

Paris, March 28. Last night her Most Christian Majesty was happily delivered of a Prince, who has been since created Duc de Normandie.

Madrid, March 29. On Easter Sunday the 27th instant, the Portuguese Ambassador at this court made his publick entry into Madrid, and in a formal audience of the King of Spain demanded the Infanta Donna Charlotta (eldest daughter of the Prince of Asturias) in marriage for the Infant Don Juan of Portugal. In the evening the contract was read and signed in the presence of the Royal Family, the grandees of Spain, and the great officers of State. After which the marriage ceremony was performed by the Patriarch of the Indies, his Catholick Majesty standing proxy for the Infant Don Juan.

Utrecht, March 31. The explanation which their H. M. required of the K. of Prussia, relative to the treasonable correspondence with Maestrecht (p. 223.), is said to be received. That affair is likely to be attended with serious consequences. M. Tullen Olden Bernevelt Fiscal has put M. Vender Stype, his deputy, under arrest; but as yet no proofs have been realized against him. Suspicious papers have been found in his custody, but they are in cypher which nobody can read but himself.

The remark in our last (see p. 229), on the imaginary sentence of Horiah and Klotchka, appears now to be just. The legal sentence pronounced upon these two rebel chiefs was, to be broke alive upon the wheel, and then to be quartered, and part of their bodies to be openly exposed in different provinces. On the 28th of February they were led to punishment; six days previous to which, the magistrates in the several districts of Transylvania received Imperial orders to collect from each village six men, to be present at the execution. Klotchka suffered first, and Horiah was a witness of the torments inflicted upon him, and afterwards underwent the same himself. Their heads were sent to the places where they lived, to be set up on poles; and their quarters sent to the different places where they committed the greatest enormities. It was necessary to hasten their execution, on account of an infectious disorder, occasioned by the slaughter of the rebels, and the fullness of the gaols, that were crowded with the prisoners. People of all ranks have been attacked with the contagion, and numbers carried off.

The new regulations of his Imperial Majesty, respecting the interior government of the kingdom of Hungary, have been published in the Vienna Gazette.

Instead of the 56 counties, into which that kingdom and its dependent provinces were hitherto divided, ten circles are now formed, and committed to the charge of the following Hungarian gentlemen, with the titles of counsellors and royal commissaries.

Le Comte Giory, Le Comte de Teleky,
Le Baron Mailath, Le Baron Pronay,
Le Baron d'Urmeny, Le Baron Reva,
Le Comte Jankowitz, Le Baron Szent Ivany,
Le Comte Szeaseny, Le Baron Detzer.

The supreme courts retain their former titles, and the privileges which belong to their order, at a general diet of the nation; but their jurisdiction in their respective counties is entirely suppressed.

The greatest expedition is used at Cadiz in completing the armament destined against Algiers (see p. 229.). The auxiliary ships of the Portuguese, Venetians, and Maltese, are every moment expected, as well as a small squadron from Toulon. These preparations are, however, well known to the Algerines, who are in consequence using their utmost to render that fortress impregnable. All their batteries have been repaired, and furnished with cannon, and orders issued to build several vessels like gunboats, to throw burning materials on board the enemies ships.

The last letters from Cadiz bring the agreeable news of the arrival of the Brilliant, from Vera Cruz to the Havannah, with eight hundred thousand crowns; and of the Paula frigate, with one thousand two hundred Lima crowns.

EAST-INDIA NEWS.

The dispatches, which were lately received over land from the East-Indies, brought an account of the death of Mr. Wheeler, one of the supreme council, and of all the ships that sailed last season from England at their respective ports.

The dispatches received by the Surprise Packet, lately arrived from Bengal, bring a confirmation of the death of Mr. Wheeler. Also that the King of Delhi's prime minister, Aphraisaib Cawn, has been assassinated. The young Prince of Delhi had tried every method to return to his father's dominions, consistent with his own honour and personal safety, but every negotiation as yet proves ineffectual. Mr. Hastings states the Company's resources to be in so flourishing a situation, as to enable them to pay off the bond debt with interest in a short time.

Sir Edward Hughes was to sail for England, in the Sultan, the beginning of December, with the Eoridice frigate; and the command of the Squadron was to be left with Capt. Andrew Mitchel.

By private advices from India there is an account of a duel having taken place between Lord Macartney and Mr. Sadleir, in which it is reported the former was wounded.

The ship Bellona, Capt. Richardson, is gone on a voyage to Malacca and China, from whence she is to proceed to the S. W. Coast of America. [This is in pursuance of the plan proposed by the late Capt. King, in the

the account of his voyage on discovery, to which we may hereafter refer.]

There has been a mutiny among the black cavalry in the English pay at Arnee, on account of arrears. They have made their officers prisoners.

Six midshipmen, who were taken by Mr. Suffrein in the captured ships, and sent up to Tippoo, have renounced both their religion and country, and voluntarily turned Mahometans: they have married Mahometan women.

Shauzadda, son to the King of Delhi, is still at Lucknow. (See p. 314.)

On the 4th of June last, a Portuguese ship, called the *Priozo*, laden with 60,000 pipes of Madeira, and a very rich cargo from Europe, was totally lost on the Gaspar-sand, at the entrance of the Ganges. The captain, two officers, and 40 men, perished for want of assistance, which could only be had from Calcutta. This is the second Portuguese ship lost at the entrance of the Ganges within these two months, laden with Madeira wine. [This dangerous navigation is thoroughly known only to the English, which is their great security at Calcutta.]

The *Asia Snow* from the eastward, but lost from Mesulapatam, is lost at the entrance of Hoogley River. All the crew but a few Lascars, who swam to Sugar-Island, perished.

Mr. Hastings has taken his passage for England; and nothing but the death of the next in rank will keep him in India.

The Dutch are now put into possession of their town and fort of Chinsurah; but with several restrictions, which they were not under before the war.

WEST INDIA NEWS.

On the 27th of January, Capt. Brown, in the *Mary*, arrived in the harbour of Kingston, in Jamaica, from Black River, on the Musquito shore, with intelligence, that a sloop of war anchored on that coast from the Havannah in December last, on board of which were three Spanish officers, charged with dispatches from the governor-general of Cuba to Major Lowrey, commandant of the British Ports at Black River which they delivered to him immediately after they landed. The tenor of these dispatches, it seems, was a peremptory requisition, to know if Major Lowrey had received any official instructions to withdraw the troops and inhabitants from that country; and giving him to understand, that, if the territory should not be vacated by March next, he should be under the necessity of compelling them by force of arms to retire. To his message, we understand, Major Lowrey returned no answer; but, after entertaining his visitors hospitably, gave an acknowledgment that he had received their dispatches, and promised to send a flag of truce to the Havannah, with

his final determination on the subject, in a fortnight after. It was the prevailing opinion among the people at Black-River, that the Spaniards are seriously disposed to carry their threats into execution, and that they are making considerable preparations, both at the Havannah, and in the neighbourhood of the English settlements on the Main, expressly for that purpose.

Other letters bring the alarming intelligence, that a body of 500 Spaniards had already taken possession of the island of Restan, the harbour of which they are fortifying with great diligence, with a design from thence to carry on their operations by sea against the Musquito shore. In the meantime, Major Lowrey was, with unremitting diligence, putting his settlement into the best posture possible of defence; and having convened the Indian chiefs together, they had promised him, in the most solemn manner, every assistance and support.

About the latter end of December, Morris Keaton, a pirate and murderer, was executed at Cuckolds Point, near Port Royal in Jamaica, and afterwards his body was suspended to a lofty gibbet in chains.—He met his fate with uncommon resignation, penitence, and fortitude; and told the surrounding multitude, after he was tied up, that he was not afraid of death, but wished it as a relief from all his sorrows. He then turned to the executioner, and forbade him to take away the ladder, saying, that he would jump off himself when he was ready, which he accordingly did about two minutes afterwards.

The night before his execution he most solemnly declared, that the following outlines of the latter part of his life were strictly true:

“That he had been a volunteer in the King's army in America, and afterwards a Lieutenant in Arnold's regiment, when that officer joined the British; that he had been in nine actions, and employed by Gen. Clinton in three different messages to Lord Cornwallis, when besieged in York-town, Virginia; that on the conclusion of the peace, Gen. Arnold's regiment being disbanded, and he was discharged at that time without half-pay, or any other provision. He then made a voyage to Santa Cruz, where he had a brother who trusted him with a very considerable venture for America, which was unfortunately lost with the vessel within sight of New London, where he arrived with nothing but the cloaths on his back. From New London he found means to get to Norfolk, in Virginia, where he became acquainted with Benj. Johnson, Jos. Twentyman, and one Hughes, with whom he had several meetings; at one of which it was proposed by Hughes to procure a passage on board the schooner *Friendship*, then lying off Johnson's house, commanded by Wm. Lewis, and bound to St. Thomas's;

to seize upon the said schooner when opportunity offered; to murder all belonging to her without distinction; and to sell the ship and cargo at the first convenient port.

This bloody project, in the evening of the 9th day after their departure, they carried into execution. Keating, Twentyman, and Hughes, went up to Mr. Chadwick at the helm and, presenting a loaded pistol to his head, swore if he spoke a word they would instantly shoot him dead; they then bound and gagged him. Twentyman took the helm, and the others proceeded to secure the men upon the watch, all of whom Hughes proposed instantly to throw over-board. This done, Johnson and Hughes went into the cabin, and seizing the Captain first, made him secure, and then attacked Mr. Wilkinson, a passenger, who gave them some trouble, as he made resistance, and could not easily be overpowered; but at length, by stabbing him in several parts of his body, and chopping off his fingers as he grasped the throats, they at length completed their diabolical purpose. Wm. Price, Ch. Brown, and a negroman and boy, who were asleep, they easily subdued; and, after swearing them on a book to be true, kept them alive to work the ship. Chadwick refused to join them, and him they threw overboard without resistance. The coast being now clear, Twentyman assumed the command of the vessel, as the only man who could direct her course; and after thirty days sail, coming in sight of Antigua, Hughes having rendered himself suspected, Twentyman ordered him to be thrown overboard, which was the more readily obeyed, as he had some days before dispatched the negro-man in the same way.

Antigua being in sight, there was now but little time to deliberate; and it was, on consultation, their unanimous opinion to make for a French port rather than an English port, to dispose of the ship and cargo. Port Louis was therefore made choice of for that purpose, and Guadaloupe was the island to which Twentyman directed his course. Here Keating assumed the character of a merchant, and had succeeded in the sale, had not Brown (one of the foremast-men) found means to make his escape, which so alarmed the pirates, that they instantly set sail, and steered for the little island of St. Martin's, where they disposed of a small part of their cargo, took two or three Mulattoes on board to work the ship, and then made for Hispaniola, where Keating, disposing of all he could, made his escape from his companions, and found means to get to Port Royal in Jamaica, about the 8th of December 1784, in a very bad state of health. Here he took lodgings at Mrs. Dubois's, where he fell sick, and was visited by a physician, who talking on various subjects, discovered that his illness did not proceed so much from a bodily complaint, as from a disordered mind.

GEN. MAG. April, 1785.

Among other questions he put to the physician, he asked, "if some pirates had lately been apprehended there?" and being answered in the affirmative, and, "that they were the most bloody, daring, and abandoned set of villains that had ever appeared upon record." "My God!" cried he, what a pain have I in my head, and deadly sickness at my heart! Send for a barber instantly, or I shall be distracted!" The physician now suspecting the real cause, wanted no astrologer to tell his patient's fortune. Keating having been advertised and described, the physician had recourse to the news-papers; and his patient answering the description, a warrant was obtained; and, on apprehending him, he did not hesitate to acknowledge his guilt, though he was unwilling to disgrace his family. It has since been found that he was born at Munster, and of no mean extraction."

Perhaps the boldest and most determined spirit of revenge that ever possessed the heart of man was manifested lately at Jamaica, where a new negro, disdaining to be a slave himself, set fire to six negro houses, which were reduced to ashes; put three negroes to death, who refused to join him, and wounded several others. Having done this, as it was said, without provocation, he pursued one of the book-keepers, who very narrowly escaped his vindictive rage; but a stone thrown at his head brought him to the ground; and, being overpowered, he was secured, brought to a mock-trial, and sentenced to be burnt alive, which, though accompanied with all the excruciating circumstances of horror that could be devised, he underwent with almost incredible fortitude.

Port Royal, Jan. 29. This day accounts were received here by an express from Collector L——, which informs us, that the Spaniards have actually commenced hostilities against the Musquito-men; and that a party of the latter were killed by the enemy. These troubles will certainly occasion some embarrassment to Government.

By late advices from St. Vincent's, the Caribs are in great force, upwards of 1200 of them being well armed, and a terror to the English settlers, against whom they appear to entertain the most envenomed hatred.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

Advices of a very extraordinary nature have lately been received, by some merchants of Corke, from Jamaica, of certain regulations respecting the trade homeward from that island to this Kingdom, said by some to be in consequence of orders from the principal proprietors and West India merchants in London, and by others, of orders to the Governor from his Majesty's Ministers. The Corke merchants have written to Jamaica by a light vessel for the particulars, fully determined, if the answers confirm the late accounts, to submit the grievance to the consideration of our Parliament.

March

March 24.—This day his Grace the *Ld. Lieut.* went in state to the H. of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to the following bills: Great duty bill; loan bill; for the advancement of trade; post-office bill; sugar bill; tobacco bill; hawkers and pedlars bill; duty on licences; duty on carriages; corn bill; coffee bill; malt bill; qualification bill; Dublin entries for the Royal Exchange; 4000*l.* to the linen manufacture; 9000*l.* Protestant charter-schools; 1000*l.* Dublin Society; 3000*l.* for building public offices; 5000*l.* Foundling Hospital; 5000*l.* for building churches; 1000*l.* Hibernian School; 500*l.* to the House of Industry; 1000*l.* Marine Society; to take away the challenge to the array of pannels of jurors for want of a knight on trials, in which a Peer or Lord of Parliament is party; to prevent dilapidation on church lands; and Nenagh road bill.—Ireland is treading fast on the heels of England, in raising taxes.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, April 2. A grave-digger, after paring off the turf in making a grave lately in the church-yard of Brechin, turned up as many small silver pieces as would have filled the crown of a large hat, and with them six silver spoons with circular mouths, about two inches diameter, and a quarter of an inch deep, the handles four inches one-half long, with a knob at the top. Most of the pieces are about the size of a sixpence, of the coinage of Edward I. bearing his name; and on some of them, on the reverse, a cross with three points in each angle, with *CIVITAS DUBLINENSIS* round it. Supposed to be deposited by some English, when Edward I. besieged Brechin Castle, then commanded by Sir Thomas Maule.

Edinburgh, April 16. This forenoon came down by express His Majesty's commission, appointing *Ld. Eskgrove* to be one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in the room of the Lord Kennet, deceased.

On Tuesday last, the 12th inst. the annual Harveian oration, instituted at Edinburgh, was delivered in the hall of the Public Dispensary by Dr. Webster. The subject was an account of the life, writings, and character of the late Sir John Pringle, Bart. At this annual meeting, the prize given by the Harveian Society, with the view of encouraging experimental enquiries in medicine, was publicly delivered to Mr. Ralph Irving, from Langholm, for the best experimental dissertation on the root of *Ipecacuanha*. This is the second time Mr. Irving has been successful.

The Highland Society, instituted at Edinburgh in February 1785, the objects of which are the improvement of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, have offered premiums, in the manner of the Society of Arts and Agriculture in London, for various improve-

ments; but while vassalage remains, what encouragement is there for improvement?

ASSIZE AND COUNTRY NEWS.

The following list of persons, capitally convicted on the respective circuits at the late assizes, exhibits a striking picture of the vice of the present age. The first column of figures shows the number sentenced, and the second those left to execute at each place. Where there is no figure, the number could not be ascertained.

Kingston	21	9	Worcester	5	1
Lincoln	12	9	Huntingdon	1	2
Gloucester	16	9	Lewes	5	1
Warwick	15	7	Leicester	2	1
Exeter	17	6	Thetford	7	2
Winchester	15	6	Lancaster	6	1
Shrewsbury	11	5	Salisbury	14	—
Norwich	—	4	Dorchester	5	—
Nottingham	8	4	Bedford	2	—
Derby	5	3	Reading	2	—
York	7	3	Coventry	3	2
Ghelvesford	—	2	Taunton	6	—
Aylesbury	3	2	Hereford	10	—
Cambridge	3	2	Chester	1	—
Bury	7	2	Stafford	} Maiden.	
Montgomery	3	2	Ludlow		
Northampton	6	1	Oakham		

There are 49 convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, and 180 for transportation; and the total number of prisoners in the said gaol is 540.

At *Leicester*, Abraham Shaw was executed for a burglary; and though but twenty-three years of age, he was a most abandoned and hardened villain. On the morning of his execution, being asked if he had any thing to say before he left the world, he only wished that, instead of one robbery, he had committed a thousand. He sang some lewd songs while in prison, and declared he would do the same at the place of execution; but before he was turned off his meek courage forsook him, and he appeared much convulsed, in which state he launched into eternity, little pined.

Robert Carpenter, some time since a navy agent at Portsmouth, was executed at *Winchester* gallows, pursuant to his sentence at the last assizes, for forging seamen's wills and powers, in order to defraud them of their wages. He is said to have left a fortune of upwards of 7000*l.* behind him, besides a house superbly furnished at Portsmouth, which, it is said, the sheriff seized on his condemnation. He has left a wife, a very genteel woman, and three children, unprovided for. He died very penitently in sight of a vast number of pitying beholders, many of whom shed tears upon the melancholy occasion. He formerly belonged to Drury Lane Theatre, and was the clown in the pantomimes.

John Wilkinson, and Elizabeth his wife, found guilty at the last *Bury* assizes of wil-

fully

fully murdering their youngest daughter, by cruelly beating and starving her to death, were lately executed at Rushmere, near Ipswich. At the place of execution they seemed little affected, particularly the woman, who, when the executioner was going to put the rope about her neck, put him aside, and said she would talk a little longer.

Benj. Cadard Brown, who was lately executed at *Hoydam*, in *Suffex*, for a burglary, was, on the contrary, remarkably penitent, and met death with becoming fortitude. He was only twenty-three years of age, a native of Rye, and left a mournful widow with two children.

At *Launceston* nine criminals were executed pursuant to their sentence. The ropes being put about their necks, and caps being drawn over their faces, Harrison, one of the criminals, to the surprize of all present, turned his cap up again, and begged that the spectators would indulge him by giving ear to a few words which he wished to say. Though there were near ten thousand people, an awful silence took place, and the criminal proceeded. "I am come of a respectable family, and brought up by honest parents; God grant that no one may reflect on them for my misconduct! Let me caution young men to shun the company of bad women: bad women brought on drunkenness; drunkenness, idleness; idleness, poverty; poverty, dishonesty, for which I now suffer an untimely and disgraceful death." Seeing two people laugh, he said, "We are not objects of mirth;" and concluded with hoping, "that his death might prove a warning to all present, and in that hope he should die happy, and not in vain."

At *Norwich*, William Newland was executed for uttering forged notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. He was the person who went to Yarmouth, and employed some people to go to Ostend and Bruges, to pass a parcel of those notes. Fortunately for the public, the first note offered was detected; and the magistrates of Bruges, much to their honour, delivered up to the solicitor of the Bank, the parties and their notes, in consequence of which the prisoner was convicted.

At *Cambridge*, Hooper and Ashe, the two malefactors left for execution, were executed accordingly.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

On the 6th of January last the annual festival of the benediction of the waters was solemnized at St. Petersburg, at which an example of toleration was set to other powers, which it would be to the honour of the age in which we live, and to the dignity of human nature, to be every where followed on similar occasions. The Empress's confessor, the prelate Ivan Pastom, made this festival conspicuous, by inviting not only the dignified ecclesiastics of the Russian church, but of all

the different denominations of Christians resident at St. Petersburg. Roman Catholic priests, Lutheran preachers, English, Dutch, and German Protestant clergy, were all equally received, and nobly entertained, at the house of this most worthy bishop.

March 31.

Robert Nicholas, and J. Walker Heneage, esq; (in the room of R. Adamson, and C. Westley Cox, the present sitting members) were declared by the Grenville committee duly elected Members for the Borough of Cricklade. At the same time resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the conduct of the returning officer, in taking the poll, and making the return, &c. was partial and illegal, whereby a colourable majority was obtained on the poll for Mr. Adamson and Mr. Cox.

FRIDAY, April 1.

A new aquatic balloon was sunk a little above Westminster Bridge. The inventor was in it. A tube was fixed at the top for air. The balloon drifted with the tide as far as Lambeth Stairs. In the interior two signals were made; the first denoted that all was well; the second, that he wanted immediate assistance; upon which the boatmen who attended instantly hauled up the balloon, and found the man nearly drowned. It seems the water got in, which the inventor hopes to prevent in his next experiment.

This day Mr. and Mrs. Garton, of St. James's Palace, going in their carriage to Streatham, were stopped by two highwaymen, who took from Mr. G. eleven guineas, and a small wafer box, in which were two white silk net purses, richly mounted. On going to Mrs. G. and attempting to rise, she seized the pistol of the rascal, which she held so fast, that, not being able to recover it, the villain fired it at her. The ball grazed her breast, and providentially passed between her and her husband without hurting either, otherwise than by the fright, each thinking the other shot.

Two convicts in Newgate, having cut a hole in the floor of their cell in Newgate, got into the common sewer, to make their escape; but wading there till they were almost suffocated, they at length reached the gully hole, where they cried out for help, and were taken out alive, but too weak to walk, and were carried to their former quarters.

Saturday 2.

About one in the afternoon a fire broke out in the large room at Spring-Garden, Charing-Cross, where an ingenious mechanic was exhibiting Windsor Castle and Mount Vesuvius, cut in cork. In throwing up the lighted rosin, to exhibit the representation of the burning mountain, some of it fell upon a quantity of combustibles, which through carelessness had not been put into their proper place. In an instant the building was in flames, the whole of which was consumed with the two adjacent houses, and the

stabling at the back of the building much damaged.

Tuesday 5.

At a general Court of the Directors of the Bank, George Peters, esq; was elected governor, and Edw. Darell, esq; deputy-governor; and the following 24 gentlemen were chosen directors for the year ensuing:

Samuel Beachcroft,	James Maud,
Daniel Booth,	Richard Neave,
Tho. Boddington,	Jos. Nutt,
Lyde Browne,	Is. Osborne,
Thomas Dea,	Edward Payne,
William Ewer,	Christopher Puller,
Peter Gausson,	Th. Raikes,
Daniel Giles,	William Snell,
William Halthed,	Samuel Thornton,
John Harrison,	Brook Watson,
Breaston Long,	Mark Weyland,
Jos. Mathew,	B. Winthorpe, esqrs.

Wednesday 6.

The sessions began at the Old-Bailey, when, among other felons, the noted George Barrington was tried for larceny, in stealing a gold watch in the pit passage of Drury-Lane, the property of Mr. Bagshaw. Mr. Bagshaw missed his watch, saw Barrington behind him, and charged him with it. "I, your watch!" said he, and held up his hand with the palm downwards: that instant he heard a glass break, and stooping picked up his watch, and secured the prisoner. Another witness heard the watch drop, but could not tell from whom it fell; but the prosecutor was positive it must be from the prisoner.

This was the whole of the evidence, and the judge called upon the prisoner to make his defence, which he did in so matterly a manner as astonished the whole court.

Baron Eyre, in his charge to the jury, could not help lamenting, that a man of such abilities should stand in such a situation, and left it to the jury to judge by the evidence; hoping only, that if they did acquit him, it would be the last time they should see him in that place.

Saturday 9.

Among the felons convicted this day at the Old-Bailey, was the noted Mary Pile, otherwise Davis (see vol. LIV. p. 553) a young woman in man's apparel, for stealing a guinea, the property of Abraham Abbot, in the house of William Webb, where she came, habited as above, personating a weary traveller, and requesting lodging for the night; and there being no convenience but in Abbot's bed, he gave her leave to sleep with him, supposing her a decent young man; but in the morning he found his pockets stripped.

A fire broke out in the house of the Hon. Edwin Stanhope, Esq. in Curzon-street, May-fair, and raged with such violence, that not a single article of plate, jewels, or furniture, could be saved. Lady Stanhope's life was with difficulty saved, being taken out of bed by her servants wrapped up in a blanket. On

strict enquiry into the cause, suspicion fell upon one of her ladyship's footmen, named Peter Shaw, and the most positive proofs of his guilt have since been discovered. It came out, on examination, that this fellow, who had lived with Mr. Stanhope but three weeks, had robbed him of medals, watches, rings, and jewels, to a considerable amount, some of which he had sold to a jeweller in Westminster. Shaw confessed the robbery, but denied his having set fire to the house, of which however there is little doubt.

A lady at this fire is said to have exhibited an example of maternal tenderness that does honour to her sex; for, having narrowly escaped the flames herself, and missing her child, she was restrained only by superior force from rushing back in a vain attempt to save it; and though told her infant was safe, nothing could pacify her till it was produced, when she clasped it in her arms, and, for the moment, seemingly rejoiced, regardless of every thing else about her.

The same evening a fire broke out at a subscription house in St. James's Street, adjoining to the Thatched-house Tavern, and entirely consumed the same before any water could be got to extinguish the flames. The Thatched house Tavern was much damaged, and narrowly escaped the same fate. As the fire burnt fiercely backwards, the clerks at the Secretary of States Office in Cleveland-Row began securing the papers of consequence; but happily, when water was procured in plenty, the engines soon extinguished the flames. The fire is said to have begun in the upper part of the house, by the negligence or malice of a servant boy.

Monday 11.

Mr. Pitt, preparatory to his grand scheme of applying a million annually towards a Sinking Fund for the Payment of the national debt, gave so favourable an account of the produce of the taxes last year, and the increase of the revenue, as to give ground to hope that the loan wanted for the supplies of the present year will be very trifling; and in order to ground what he said on the most solid foundation, ordered a comparative statement of all the taxes of the two last years to be laid before the House.

At a Court of Directors of the East India Company, "Resolved unanimously, that, in consideration of the steady exertions of George Leonard Staunton, Esq. and the abilities he displayed in the trusts reposed in him by the Select Committee of Fort St. George during the government of lord Macartney; and more particularly in the Negotiations carried on with the Marquis de Bussy and Tippoo Sulran, in all of which he acted without emolument or reward of any kind; Resolved, That Mr. Staunton be allowed 500l. per ann. during his life; to commence from the 1st of March, 1784, being the day on which the peace

was signed with Tippoo Sultan; and that he be permitted to proceed to Bengal as Secretary to Lord Macartney, on entering into the same covenants as he did formerly in going with his lordship to Fort St. George.

William Higson was brought out of Newgate, and executed facing the debtors door, for the wilful murder of Joseph his son, by repeated ill-treatment, beating and striking him on the head with a poker. At the place of execution he seemed very penitent, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence. After he had hung the usual time the body was taken down, and carried to Surgeons Hall to be anatomized.

Some labourers, in digging a slope on the edge of a pond, near the Paper Mill, at Swarton, the property of Mr. Vowell, in casting up the earth, they cast up, in Portugal and other gold, money to the amount of 800l. besides a rough diamond of considerable value. It is well known that a person of property drowned herself in that pond; and it is supposed, previous to the fatal act, she had buried her money by the side of it.

The same morning early a fire broke out at the Coach and Horses, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell; by which, in less than an hour, the house was reduced to ashes, and the adjoining buildings on both sides almost miraculously preserved, being separated only by narrow passages, and chiefly constructed by timber.

Tuesday 12.

The session at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday last, ended, when eight convicts received sentence of death.

A man was committed to Newgate for a new crime, that of fraudulently taking off certain stamps from obsolete writs, and fixing them on other writs, denoting the duty to be paid.

Three villains, in the dead of the night, broke into the house of a widow lady at Paddington, entered her room, and with horrid oaths demanded her keys, and where she kept her bank notes. Being told she had none, they ransacked the house, and then robbed it of plate, money, and every thing of value that was portable, with which they made their escape.

Wednesday 13.

At a General Court of Proprietors for the election of six Directors of the East India Company, in the room of the six that went out by rotation, on casting up the poll, the numbers were as follow: for

George Cuming	690	Thos. Fitzhugh	611
John Roberts	690	John Scott	548
Lionel Darrel	675	John Travers	460
Jacob Bafanquet	671	Ric. Mendham	202
John Thompson	649	Richard Wyatt	61
Thomas Cheap	617		

The first six were elected.

Friday 15.

The following is the account of the totals of the net produce of all the taxes, from

Christmas Eve 1783, to the 5th day of April 1784, and from Christmas Eve 1784, to the 5th day of April 1785, alluded to in the article under Monday 11.

C U S T O M S.

Total to 5th April 1784	£. 419,945	s. 0	d. 6½
Total to 5th April 1785	990,209	14	7½

E X C I S E.

Total to 5th April 1784	1,292,220	3	6
Total to 5th April 1785	1,312,612	6	10

S T A M P S.

Total to 5th April 1784	222,427	17	4
Total to 5th April 1785	390,336	0	0

I N C I D E N T S.

Total to 5th April 1784	263,419	3	10
Total to 5th April 1785	373,097	16	8½
Total to 5th April 1784	2,198,106	5	2½
Total to 5th April 1785	3,066,155	18	2

Excheq. Apr. 15, 1785. JOHN HUGHSON.

Totals of payments into the Exchequer, by the Receiver General of the Customs, from Lady-Day, 1780, to Lady-Day, 1785, both inclusive.

1780	£. 2,495,270	5	2½
1781	2,627,043	4	11
1782	2,636,516	15	2½
1783	2,983,574	2	4½
1784	2,654,757	7	2½
1785	3,719,405	6	7

For WILLIAM MELLISH, Esq. Rec. Gen. T. MILLS.

The Lord Chancellor received from his Majesty's own hands, at St. James's, the Great Seal, newly engraved by Mr. Major's the temporary Great Seal, which the day after the robbery (see vol. LIII.) was cast in copper, was, at the same time, delivered to his Majesty, and defaced in his presence.

Saturday 16.

This day were put up to auction at Mr. Christie's the following reserved articles of the valuable collection of C. Locke, esq. The *Discobolos*, or antique statue of a player at coits, from the Mussini collection at Rome; his right hand extended, having delivered one, his left holding a second ready to throw; was bought in for 550 guineas; as was an *intaglia*, on a sardonyx, of Hercules and the Nemean lion, for 135l. Four sides of an altar charged with reliefs, two of which had been engraved by Bartolozzi, were sold for 27l. 6s. A volume of coloured drawings by P. Bartoli, after antique paintings in tombs and other monuments mentioned by Mr. Wright (Travels, p. 317), the Vatican Terence, &c. for 20 guineas, being the second vol. of that bought by Dr. Mead, and reserved by his heirs.

Monday 18.

Mr. Pitt rose, and, after one of the most admired speeches of the present session, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people in England. But England is not yet ripe for amendment. The motion was lost by a majority of 74. viz. Ayes 174, Noes 248.

* See London and its Environs, p. 145.

Tuesday 19.

The Earl of Leven was appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the inhabitants of Chippenham were agreeably surprized by the appearance of a balloon hovering over that town, which had been launched at Bristol about two the same day, with Mr. Dicker, jun. in a gallery to conduct it. The wind was boisterous, and tossed the balloon like a football; sometimes close to the ground, and then in an instant high in the air; so that the young navigator had but a rough voyage, and was not in a humour to make many nautical observations. However, he fortunately landed safe near the town, and was presently surrounded by a company of horsemen, who conducted him to Chippenham, amidst the acclamations of a numerous croud of people, who had suddenly got together on so singular an occasion.

Wednesday 20.

Came on the election of the chemical professor to the university of Oxford, when, on casting up the poll, there appeared for

Dr. Wall 196,

Dr. Vivian 194.

Upon which the former was declared duly elected.

Friday 22.

The sum of 200,000*l.* in new guineas and half guineas, of the date of the present year, was conveyed from the Mint to the Bank under a proper guard. On this occasion, *Beware of counterfeits, for such there will be abroad.*

During the sitting of the court of King's Bench in Westminster-Hall, the sky-light over the court was by some accident broken, and the glass, with some rubbish, fell among the judges, which, on the sudden, put the whole court in disorder. In the first surprize, it was feared that part of the roof had given way, and the panic spread as rapidly as if the hall had been on fire. By every one pressing to get out, some were hurt, but none materially; and the affair has since furnished a laughable subject for the wits, who have not failed to make the most of it.

Between nine and ten at night six men, disguised and armed, broke into the house of Mr. Copley, on Lavender-Hill, Battersea-Rise, and, after confining the family, robbed the house of money and plate to a considerable value. One of the servants, making some resistance, was wounded with a cut-throat.

Saturday 23.

This day being St. George's day, and the anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries, after a contest of four hours for the chair, such as was never known before, and it is hoped, for the honour and interest of so respectable a body, will never happen again, the Earl of Leicester was re-elected President by a decided majority.

The State of the Ballot, as given in the Public Advertiser of April 27.

The House List.

11 of Old Council.

* Geo. E. of Leicester 67

T. Aftle, Esq.

* Hon. Daines Barrington 59

J. Brand, M. A.

* O. S. Brexton, Esq. 36

E. Bridgen, Esq.

J. Douglas, D. D. 31

R. Gough, Esq.

E. King, Esq.

Mich. Lort, D. D.

W. Norris, M. A.

20 of New Council.

* T. Anguish, Esq. 52

C. G. La. Arden, 47.

Sir G. Baker, Bt. 52

* J. La. Cardiff 47

G. Earl of Harcourt

* Tho. Brand Hollis, Esq. 56

* Edm. Turner, jun. Esq. 52

R. Weston, Esq. 48

R. Willet, Esq. 48

R. H. Sir J. E. Wil. 49

not

not

N. B. Those marked with an asterisk were the Council returned; so that it appears that 25 of Mr. King's list were returned. Mr. King did not offer himself to be elected as President, nor was understood to have any intention to do so, till by some particular circumstances he was induced to take that step on the day of election; and during the course of the election it was determined, by the Old Council, that a single mark on the list against the Earl of Leicester's name should be interpreted to be a double vote, both to elect his Lordship on the Council, and also as President: in consequence of which, all the annual votes were turned against Mr. King, and also all those where on the lists by mistake the officers were omitted at the end of the lists. The

Mr. King's List.

14 of Old Council.

* T. Aftle, Esq. 108

* J. Brand, M. A. 94

* E. Bridgen, Esq. 104

Sir H. C. Englefield, Bt. 54

* R. Gough, Esq. 104

R. Jackson, Esq. 50

* E. King, Esq. 104

* M. Lort, D. D. 104

* W. Norris, M. A. 106

Cra. Ord. Esq. 46

* J. Topham, Esq. 54

10 of New Council.

* Sir J. Banks, Bt. 55

W. Burrell, Esq. 52

* Fra. Marq. of Carmarthen 55

* C. Combe, M. D. 55

* J. Frere, Esq. 52

* G. E. of Harcourt 104

* W. Heberden, M. D. 56

J. Hewett, M. A. 45

* J. Peachy, Esq. 52

H. Stebbing, D. D. 50

The Officers elected were,
 President, The Earl of Leicester 62
 Mr. King 37
 Director, R. Gough, Esq.
 Secretaries, { W. Norris, M. A.
 { J. Brand, M. A.

A Correspondent, on reading in the Public Advertiser the above state of the ballot, observes, that there manifestly appears to be two or three errors; for that the putting down the names of those that were double-listed, prevents the matter appearing so clear as it ought to do. Mr. King, it is true, had fifteen out of twenty-one: but as Lord Harcourt and Mr. Astle, and all the officers, were in both lists, it requires some consideration to understand properly the event. It may soon be understood, however, by leaving them out in drawing the conclusion: for then it will appear, that of the new members brought in on the new council, Lord Leicester brought in three only, whereas Mr. King brought in six, which is exactly two to one. Mr. Jackson, who was put down on Mr. King's list as chosen, was not elected; and there was also another error, which arose probably on the casting up of the poll; for it appears clearly, upon mathematical calculation, that there could be but 104 who voted in all, and therefore Mr. Astle's number 108, and Mr. Norris's number 106, must both have been mistakes, though of no consequence. *Public Advertiser.*

Sunday 24.

Near twelve at night a poor watchman was gored to death by a mad ox in Fleet-Market, and expired in great agonies.—What pity, that the emoluments of the City should be a bar to the removal of such a nuisance as Smithfield from the inhabited part of the town!

Monday 25.

A board of general and flag officers, convened by his Majesty's express command, in order to inspect into the new fortifications now erecting at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and to report the same, to be laid before parliament, assembled this day at the Fountain-Head, at Portsmouth, and are forthwith to proceed with their survey. The board is to consist of a president (Duke of Richmond), three generals, ten lieutenant-generals, and seven major-generals, for the land department. And six admirals, and six captains, members of parliament, for the naval department.

The following bills received the royal assent by commission. The Militia Pay and Cloathing Bill; two Exchequer Loan-Bills; the Justices Essoign Bill; and several Inclosure and Road Bills.

And this day the exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened for the present year.

Tuesday 26.

John Thompson, a house-breaker, was taken out of Newgate, and hanged before

the Debtors' door. He broke into the house of Mr. Wells, in Thames-Street, and stole Mrs. Wells most cruelly.

Thursday 28.

This day a most lamentable spectacle was exhibited to an innumerable multitude of their wretched fraternity, who were assembled from all quarters on the occasion, viz. Nineteen of their fellow-labourers hanged up like dogs, for crimes committed against the laws of their country, which no punishment will prevent, while common-furrows are permitted, at all hours, and in all places, to stroll the streets, to entice youth, to intoxicate them in vice, and deprave their morals. It would be happy for this country, were we as ready to adopt good regulations from abroad, as bad fashions. Prostitutes are there made subservient to the purposes of the state.

Saturday 30.

An epidemic disorder, the natural consequence of the bad air from the stagnated lakes, formed by the earthquakes in Calabria, continues to afflict and depopulate that unhappy province; nor is the earth there totally free from tremors. *Gaz.*

On the arrival of the news of the celebration of the marriage of the Infant Don Juan of Portugal with the Infanta of Spain, at the court of Portugal, orders were immediately given for three days illuminations and gala; and the ambassadors and foreign ministers were admitted to pay their compliments to her most faithful majesty on the occasion. *Gaz.*

The merchants of Corke, having received information that, from so long a continuance of easterly winds, many homeward-bound vessels from America and the West Indies were then near that coast, unable to make the land, and in great want of the necessaries of life, did, at their own expence, dispatch a fast-sailing cutter to cruise off Cape Clear, laden with bread, water, beef, pork, and likewise fresh provisions, &c. in order to administer immediate relief to such as might be found in need thereof. The management of this expedition was entrusted to a confidential person, who went as Supercargo, and was directed to relieve whoever he might meet with in distress, no matter to what country they belong, or whither they are bound. He had it also in particular charge, not to accept the smallest return for what assistance he might happily afford, as the gentlemen who promoted this undertaking considered themselves amply rewarded by the pleasure which results from so benevolent an action. This humane idea was no sooner suggested than, in order to carry it into immediate effect, a most liberal subscription was filled up with alacrity.—The above noble instance of disinterested generosity does honour to the character of the Irish nation, and shows how worthy they are to be made partakers of every mercantile

mercantile advantage to which their connection with this country entitles them.

The duel between Lord Macartney and Mr. Sadleir, which was at first thought unfounded, appears to have been a serious business. They, with their seconds, Mr. Davidson and Major Grattan, took their ground about seven in the morning on the 24th of September, 1784. The distance marked by the seconds was ten paces. The lot to fire first fell to Mr. Sadleir, who firing accordingly, the ball struck Lord Macartney on the ribs of the left side, which was not known to the seconds till after his Lordship had likewise fired without effect. It had been previously agreed between the seconds, after the first fire, if no material execution had been done, to interpose their good offices to effect a reconciliation. This they were about to do, when it was discovered that Lord Macartney had been wounded. When the previous agreement was told to Lord Macartney, and he was asked his sentiments, his answer was, That he came there to give Mr. Sadleir satisfaction, and he was still ready so to do. And Mr. Sadleir being told that Lord Macartney was wounded, and that in the present circumstances the affair could not honourably be pursued any farther, he acquiesced, and declared that he was satisfied. And thus the affair ended.

A most interesting event to literature has lately taken place in France, by the nomination of eight members of the Academy of Inscriptions, who are to receive pay, and in proportion as they drop off be replaced by others of the same illustrious body, for the purpose of examining the MSS. in the French King's Library, and from time to time publishing either extracts from, or the whole of such as shall appear to deserve it. Two of these gentlemen are to examine the Oriental MSS. three of them the Greek and Latin; and three of them those relating to the history of France and Antiquities of the Middle Ages. The King also exhorts the other members of the Academy to take a part in the work; and he desires the other learned men in the capital and provinces to draw forth what treasures they may find in the several libraries to which they have access. In proportion as progress is made in the work, it will be laid before a deputation of the Academy and published in volumes, which will henceforth be considered as making part of the history of the Academy of Inscriptions.

The first eight Academicians named, are Messrs. de Guignes, de Brequigny, Guillard, du Teil, Keralo, Vanvillier, Abbe Brotier and Mr. Villoison, who spends the winter in the island of the Archipelago, and then proceeds to Mount Athos.

Such are the advances made in Literature in France.

MEMORANDA.

In the course of the lambing season this present year, two ewes, belonging to Mr. Boys, of Ashcomb, near Lewes, in Sussex, yeaned each of them two lambs, one of each perfect, the other preternatural. One had eight perfect legs, six of which were fore-legs; the other preternatural lamb had but one eye, placed exactly in the center of the forehead. The preternatural lambs died, but the perfect lambs were both living when this account was received.

DISCOVERIES.

At Palermo a catacomb was lately discovered, like to those of Rome, Naples, and Syracuse, the extent of which has not yet been traced. In the cavern several passages have been found intersected by others, each receiving light from apertures cut through the solid rock; and in the lateral passages are niches, in which skulls and various fragments of human bones have been found deposited; of which a more particular account may soon be expected.

A more valuable discovery was made on the 13th of April instant, by some workmen, in clearing a well in the garden of Farmer Le Boutelier, in Jersey, where, on the stone-work at the side giving way, they found four pots strongly cemented, full of ancient coins, gold and silver medals, and, what was thought extraordinary, a number of brass rings, with the name EDWARDS round them, were found at the same time.

Capt. Gilles, of the Three Brothers, belonging to Belfast, on his voyage home from America, discovered an island or large rock, in lat. $57^{\circ} 25'$ off Tarry Island, on the N. W. coast of Ireland, and about 65 leagues distant from it. A range of sunken rocks branches from it to the Eastward, which is very dangerous. *Q.* Whether this is not the same visionary story revived, of an island said to be seen some years ago, searched for, but never found?

Mr. Swindell, an engineer, at Stockport, in Yorkshire, has invented a machine for spinning wool, which finishes on each spindle three lays of 30 hanks to the pound in one hour.

A new experiment was last month tried, in the presence of the Emperor, by the Baron De Born, for the separation of gold and silver from the mineral, in which they were incorporated: mercury is the agent; and the experiment was made on 25 quintals of silvery mineral, from which was extracted, in the space of twenty hours, as much silver as would have been obtained in six weeks by the usual process of fusion.

The learned Dr. Hind has lately made trial of a medicine which has effectually removed the gout from the stomach in five different patients. The medicine is the vitriolic ether, a tea-spoonful of which Dr. Hind gives in an ounce of camphorated julep, with half an ounce of pepper-mint-water.

Another valuable discovery in the medicinal

clinal sine has lately been made. It consists in a styptic solution, which immediately stops all kind of hæmorrhages, or bleedings, either from the veins or arteries, however they may be lacerated, of which several of the most eminent medical gentlemen have been witnesses.

Some trials of the effects of the *Digitalis Purpurea*, or *Fox Glove*, have likewise been made in dropical persons, at Edinburgh, and at the Westminster Infirmary; and it has been found a powerful diuretic; the dose of the decoction from one spoonful to four, two or three times a day. The decoction is made by boiling 4 ounces of the leaves in a quart of water till it comes to a pint.

A sheep, the property of Thomas Hall, of Fouldry House, was lately, *March 10*, taken alive out of a pit, in which it had been buried under the snow for thirteen weeks and four days. It died soon after being exposed to the air, and was so much wasted for want of food, that the whole carcase weighed but 8 pounds.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

Warsaw, March 12. The result of the observations made upon the cold since the year 1776, in the Royal Observatory in this city, are as follow, viz. in 1776, on the coldest day, the thermometer of Reaumur was at 21 degrees; in 1777, at 17; in 1778, at 16; in 1779, at 18½; in 1780, at 16½; in 1781, at 17; in 1782, the same in 1783, at 19½; and in 1784, although the cold was universally severe, the thermometer was only at 17 degrees; and on the 28th of Feb. this year it was at 2½ degrees; our accounts from Petersburg mention, that on that day the thermometer was at 30 degrees.

Naples, March 8. All our neighbouring mountains are deeply covered with snow, and that of Somma affords a very singular spectacle, consisting of the burning lava issuing from the mountain, and melting the snow it encounters; in many parts torrents of fire and water are seen, intersecting each other in a variety of directions, amidst the white and glittering congelations with which the face of the country is overspread.

Elfinore, March 26. The ice still remains in the Sound, so that the people are continuing to walk to and from Sweden on the ice. There is intelligence of some ships being in the Cattagat at present. There have been in sight of Hörnbeck, two days ago, six ships, but since drove away with the ice; at the same place (which is six English miles below our castle) there were found some pieces of a wreck, supposed to be a Dutch ship.

London, April 2. The winter season, to date is from the first fall of snow on the 7th of October last, to that which fell this day, has lasted 177 days. And if we except a

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about 12 days towards the latter end of January, the whole of this period has been frosty or snowy, or both. Such another instance has not occurred in this island in the memory of man. The frost too has been more intense.

Friburg, March 10. The Rhine is now so low at Klausenberg, that the rocks at the bottom of the river are entirely uncovered; an event which has not happened for many years past. An inscription, engraven on ascertains the date.

The heat at Mesulapatam in the East Indies last summer was very uncommon and extraordinary. The thermometer was up at 109, and at Ellone rose to the astonishing height of 120 out of the sun.

The last Will and Testament of CHARLES LEE, Esq. late Major-General in the American Army

“ I Major-General Charles Lee, of the country of Berkley, in the commonwealth of Virginia, being in perfect health, and a sound mind, considering the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time it may happen, have determined to make this my last will and testament in manner following;—That is to say, I give and bequeath to A. W. Esq. one hundred guineas, in consideration of the zeal and integrity he has displayed in the administration of my affairs; also the choice of any two of my colts and fillies under four years of age. Item, I give and bequeath to C. M. T. Esq. fifty guineas, in consideration of his good qualities, and of the friendship he has manifested for me; and to B. T. his son, I leave all my books, as I know he will make a good use of them. To my good friend J. M. Esq. of Marlborough, in Virginia, I give and bequeath the choice of two brood mares, of all my swords and pistols, and ten guineas to buy a ring. I would give him more, but as he has a good estate, and a better genius, he has sufficient if he knows how to make a good use of them. I give and bequeath to my former Aid-de-Camp, O. B. Esq. the choice of another brood mare, and ten guineas for the same purpose of a remembrance ring. I give and bequeath to my worthy friend Col. W. G. of Dumfries, the second choice of two colts; and to my excellent friend W. S. of Virginia, I would leave a great deal; but as he is now so rich, it would be no less than robbing my other friends who are poor; I therefore intreat he will only accept of five guineas, to purchase him a ring of affection. I bequeath to my old and faithful servant, or rather humble friend, Giuseppe Minghini, three hundred guineas, with all my hories, mares, and colts, of every kind, those above-mentioned only excepted; likewise all my wearing apparel and plate, my waggons and tools of agriculture, and his choice of four milch cows. I give and bequeath to Elizabeth

Dun,

Dunn, my house-keeper, one hundred guineas, and my whole flock of catle, the four milch cows above mentioned only excepted. I had almost forgot my dear friends (and I ought to be ashamed of it) Mrs. S. her son T. S.; T. L. Esq. of Belviere; I beg they will except ten guineas each, to buy rings of affection.

"My landed estate in Berkely I desire may be divided in three equal parts, according to the quantity; one third part I devise to my dear friend, J. M. of Philadelphia; one other third part to E. E. both my former Aid-de-Camps, and to their heirs and assigns; the other third part I devise to F. O. at present of Philadelphia, and to W. G. of Baltimore, to whom I am under obligations, and to their heirs and assigns, to be equally divided between them: But these devisees are not to enter until they have paid off the several legacies above mentioned, and all taxes which may be due on my estate. In case I should sell my said landed estate, I bequeath the price thereof (after paying the aforesaid legacies) to the said J. M. E. E. F. O. in proportion above-mentioned. All my slaves of which I may be possessed at the time of my decease, I bequeath to Guisippe Minghini, and Elizabeth Dunn, to be equally divided between them. All my other property of every kind, and in every part of the world (after all my debts, funeral charges, and necessary expences of administrations are paid) I give and bequeath to my sister S. L. her heirs and assigns. And I do appoint the above-named A. W. and C. M. T. executors of this my last Will and Testament, and do revoke all former and other wills by me heretofore made.

"I desire most earnestly that I may not be buried in any church or church-yard, or within a mile of any Presbyterian or Anabaptist meeting-house; for, since I resided in this country, I have kept so much bad company when living, that I do not choose to continue it while dead.

"I recommend my soul to the Creator of all worlds and all creatures, who must from his visible attributes be indifferent to their modes of worship or creeds, whether Christians, Mahometans, or Jews; whether instilled by education or taken up by reflection; whether more or less absurd, as a weak mortal can no more be answerable for his persuasions, notions, or even scepticism in religion, than for the colour of his skin.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this day of

in the year of our Lord
CHARLES LEE." (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, published,
and declared, by the said
Major General CHAR.
LEE, as and for his last
Will and Testament, in
the presence of J. S. S. S.
W. G.

MR. URBAN, *Walton, near Liverpool.*
MY thanks are justly due for E. N's letter in answer to the Queries about gravelled roads.

A clergyman, in conversation a few days since, mentioned, that it was a custom in Ireland to mix lime among their gravel, which contributed greatly to facilitate the road cementing into hardness; but could not give any further particulars. The writer of this would be further obliged, if any of your correspondents could inform him whether this custom has been practised any where in this kingdom; and if it has, where? the mode how? with the usual quantity laid on, &c. &c. Any further particulars would be gratefully received by

J. H.

MR. URBAN,

March 9.

IT is well known that an oblique section of a cone, *whose base is a circle*, will be an ellipsis; and indeed it is only the properties of *that cone* that has yet been attended to: I should therefore be pleased to see from some of your mathematical correspondents a geometrical (not algebraical) method to find that section on a cone, *whose base is an ellipsis* that will be a complete circle. B. R.

On the 30th of November last (see Vol. LIV. p. 957.) died at Hints, co. Stafford, at the advanced age of 83, Mrs. Dorothy Chadwick, of New-Hall, in Warwickshire, a maiden lady, who lived upon an annuity of only 65 pounds till her 78th year, when, by the death of her brother Charles Chadwick Sacheverell, Esq; she unexpectedly became possessed of considerable landed property in the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and Derby, besides a handsome personal estate. She was the youngest daughter of the late Charles Chadwick, Esq; of Mave-syn Ridware (who was high-sheriff for Staffordshire in the year 1719), and of Dorothy his wife, the daughter of Sir Thomas Dolman, Knt. of Shaw-House, Berks. The death of this good old lady was occasioned by a shocking accident which befel her whilst she was alone, charitably employed at her bureau in counting over a hundred pounds as a present to the Poor!—Leaning too near the candle (on account probably of the little weakness she had in one eye), her cap unfortunately took fire, and though she tore off the whole of her head-dress, the flames communicated farther, and unhappily spread over her: in this horrid situation a servant, who happened at last to hear her cries, found her fallen upon the floor, and came *but just* time enough to save her from *instant* death; yet was she burnt in so dreadful a manner, that, notwithstanding an uncommon strength of constitution, after languishing *twelve* days in that miserable state, nature became exhausted: she bore her misfortune, however, with uncommon fortitude, and at last expired without a groan.

Vol. LIV. p. 935, col. i. for *Samuel [Burdbury]* read *Silas*. That gentleman was Deputy secretary, and not secretary, to the Board of Trade, Mr. Cumberland enjoying the latter office on the abolition of the board.

P. 959, for *Theophila* read *Temperance*.

P. 116, note, for "1741," read "1471."

P. 236, col. ii. l. 26. The christian name of the late Dr. Griffith, of Colchester, was "*Moses*," not "*Guyon*." He was in his 85th year.

John Count O'Rourke, who (a correspondent supposes) is the person intended in our last month's Obituary, published "a Treatise on the Art of War," 1778. 4to. not noticed by us or the Critical Reviewers.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, Countess Percy, a son and daughter.

March 25. Lady of Sir Harry Gough, bart. a dau.

27. Her Most Christian Majesty, a son, since named [or rather created] Duke of Normandy.

April 4. Lady of John Edwards, esq; of Middleton, Hants, a son.

10. Lady of Sir Piers Mostyn, bart. a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Mr. George Ledger, bookseller at Dover, to Miss Star, daughter of W. S. esq; captain of a packet at that place.

March 24. Rev. Dr. Scwiers, pastor of the Dutch church in Austin-friars, to Miss M. Stafford.

26. At Kelsale, William Totnal, esq; of Staffordshire, to Miss Carter.

28. At Bath, rev. John Shirley Fermor, M.A. to the hon. Miss Catherine Burton, eldest daughter of Lord Conyngham.

29. Rev. William Murgutroyd, of Ashwell, Herts, to Miss Rushworth.

30. John Warner, esq; of Knightsbridge, to Miss Jeynes.

Roger Longden, esq; of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Chapman.

April 4. Benjamin Wynne, esq; of Denbighshire, to Miss Mary Oldham.

Patrick Brydone, esq; to Miss Robinson; eldest daughter of the rev. Dr. R. principal of the university of Edinburgh.

5. Rev. Robert Wright, to Miss Calvert.

At Wareham, James Ellis, esq; captain of the *Orestes*, to Miss Cole.

6. By the rev. Dr. Shiff, of the great synagogue, Dr. Joseph Hart Myers, to Mrs. Solomons, a widow lady.

7. Captain Trotter, of the 1st reg. of dragoon guards, to Miss Dent.

Mr. Andrew Kinsman, merchant, of Plymouth, to Miss Catherine Poole, eldest dau. of Mr. W. P. of Cheapside.

9. Col. Stevens, of 1st reg. of foot guards, to Miss Hulse, daughter of Sir Edw. H.

11. Rev. H. W. Majendie, to Miss Routledge.

12. Rev. G. W. Auriel Drummond, son

of the late Abp. of York, and nephew to the Earl of Kinnoul, to Miss Marshall, dau. of Sam. M. esq; of Berry-house, Hants, a captain in the royal navy.

18. At Windsor, Col. Trigge, of 12th reg. of foot, to Miss Henley.

At Drayton, co. Warw. James Arden, M.D. to Miss Yonge, of Charnes, co. Staff.

Capt. Charles Hotchkys, of the navy, to Mrs. Jordan.

At Hatton, near Edinburgh, the feat of Lord Lauderdale, George Hay, esq; to Lady Hannah Charlotte Maitland, sister of the E. of Lauderdale.

20. By the rev. Mr. Laurence, rector of St. Mary Adermanbury, by special licence, at her father's house at Southgate, Miss Godin, daughter of Peter Stephen G. esq; to Lieut. Col. Morse, of the corps of engineers.

21. Mr. Thomas Bullen, of Cambridge, attorney at law, to Miss Brett.

23. Mr. John Hooper, attorney at Dunstable, to Miss Hooper.

27. Robert Whitcombe, jun esq; of Whitton-house, near Kington, Herts, to Miss Gott, eldest dau. of S^r H. T. G.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Dublin, Eleanor Hinds, aged 126 years.

At St. Petersburg, Mr. Lexell, an eminent astronomer, aged 47.

In New Bond-street, aged 79, the hon. Mrs. Mary Turren, fifth daughter, and last survivor of nine children, of the hon. Col. Sackville T. grand-father of the present Earl of Thanet.

At Cartmell, Lancash. aged 97, Mrs. Barrow. This lady, after being the mother of nine children, live to see her twenty grandchildren, twenty-one great-grand-children, and three great great-grand children, a progeny of fifty-three!

At Northampton, the rev. Francis Raynsford, rector of Rugbrooke, in that county.

In Jersey, Thomas Durell, esq; viscount of that island.

At Wells, Miss C. Mels, youngest dau. of the bishop of Bath and Wells.

Capt. John Brett, senior captain of the royal navy, 1741. He was one of Lord Anson's lieutenants in his voyage round the world; and has been mentioned, in our vol. LI. as translator of the "*Essays of Father Feyjoc*."

At his house near Ilington, Dr. Messier, a man of distinguished literary abilities and great medical knowledge.

Suddenly, at Hinterlappung, in Switzerland, Mr. Diderot, one of the greatest mathematicians of the age. His kinsman, the Sieur Diderot, who was librarian to the Empress of Russia, also died suddenly about a twelvemonth ago.

At Leyden, the celebrated Dr. Lewis Gaspard Valkenaer. He is succeeded in the professorship of Greek literature and Belgic history, by Mr. John Luzac, one of the writers of the French Leyden Gazette. In

In Picardy, a very extraordinary character, of the name of Crequi de Canape, who was possessed of a good fortune, and lived the life of a cynick in the country upon his own estate; he wore a long beard, and dressed in the Greek manner; he usually lived in a pavilion which turned upon a pivot, and thus he could receive the light and air in what direction he liked; he had some knowledge of mechanicks having some years ago invented two vessels which were navigated with one sail, and one person was sufficient to manage them; in these he has been seen sail in the channel several times. About the year 1764 he took a pride in being always attended by two domesticks handsomely dressed. This singular man was buried in his garden, because on his death-bed he refused spiritual assistance; but his friends wished him to be allowed funeral honours in his parish church, and have brought the affair before the parliament of Paris.

At Madrid, M. Musquiz, formerly a minister of the finances of Spain. This gentleman, who was eighteen years minister of the finances, and four years secretary at war, has left only about 200,000 livres (about 10,000 l.) behind him, with four children to provide for.

Feb. . . Mr. Benjamin Field, stockbroker, many years a hofier in Grace-church-str.

March . . . Rev. Thomas Bray, D.D. rector of Exeter-college, Oxford, canon of Windsor, rector of Bixbrand, in Oxfordshire, and of Dunsfold, in Surrey. In the earlier part of his life he took an active part in the famous Oxfordshire election in 1754, for which he was rewarded by Lord Macclesfield with the rectory of Bixbrand (commonly called Bix). When the late lord Harcourt was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he was made one of his chaplains, but did not accompany him. His lordship gave him the deanery of Raphoe in that kingdom; but being a bachelor, and not young, in 1774 he exchanged it with Dr. King, for a canonry of Windsor and the rectory of Dunsfold, though of less value; which preferments Dr. King had obtained as chaplain to the house of commons, whilst the present lord Grantley was speaker. If ancient laws and rules were not observed in Exeter-college, it was not for want of example in the rector, who adhered to them himself, without being morosely severe to those, who being born in later times, could not so easily accommodate themselves to the customs of former days. He was descended from a Cornish family, and when he was grown rich had a coat of arms painted for him, but said, he did not know whether any of his family had borne one.

11. At Greenwich, the wife of Mr. Oliver.

17. At Edmonton, Mrs. Tatam.

At Bath, Mr. Croft, many years an eminent brewer in Westminster, in partnership with the late Messrs. Benson and Byfield.

In St. Mary Axe, Mr. Smith, merchant.

17. Mr. Peter Maber, of Evershot, in Dorsetshire, having acted with uncommon fidelity, integrity, and firmness, through a life of more

than eighty-eight years, retreated from this state to a happier scene of existence. He was steward to the late Thomas Hollis, esq; and his successor, for many years, and continued such to the last; approved and esteemed by all who knew him. Having in the younger part of his life passed some years on the continent, he acquired the French and Latin languages; and his ideas of men and things were enlarged and extended, as his strong natural parts were improved, by observations, which he brought into practice. His perseverance and steadiness, in never relinquishing the plain strait road of rectitude, made him respected by those who considered his character; but to the artful and interested he was obnoxious, as they could not bend him to their base purposes, and therefore they unjustly reproached him. He regarded it not, but as idle air, and went on his way *propositi tenax*.—He was a dissenter on a large plan, and from the best of principles, the right of private judgment in matters of religion. He was also a zealous and uniform friend to the civil rights of mankind in general, and a real lover of his country and its genuine constitution. Lamenting the degeneracy of these times, when all love of the public seems swallowed up and lost in effeminacy, luxury, and dissipation, he was full of the same spirit which possessed his father, when he opposed James II. and, in similar circumstances, would have acted the like part. The loss of such a citizen is to be lamented at all times, but more especially in the present, when the necessities of the age require such men; and few such are to be found.

20. In Tooker's-court, Chancery-lane, W. Sykes, esq; jun. nephew of Sir Francis S.

21. At Scarborough, aged 100, Richard Spencer.

23. In his 70th year, the rev. Mr. Richard Chase, rector of Ilketshall, Suffolk, and of Ellingham, and Hempstead, with Ledingham, in Norfolk.

Anne Simms, at Studley Green, co. Wilts, in her 113th year. Till within a few months of her death, she was able to walk to and from the seat of the Marquess of Landown, near three miles from Studley. She had been, and continued, till upwards of 100 years of age, the most noted poacher in that part of the country; and frequently boasted of selling to gentlemen the fish taken out of their own ponds. Her coffin and shroud she had purchased, and kept in her apartment more than 20 years.

24. At Bath, aged 43, Sir Patrick Houston, of Houston, bart.

26. Mr. Carnan, printer of the Reading Mercury.

Rev. Mr. Coles, rector of Bridgewater.

In an advanced age, the rev. Mr. John Goddard, rector of Kympton and S. Traworth.

At Cropedy, Oxfordsh. the rev. John Hopkins, M.A. aged 69, formerly fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford. He had been vicar of that parish above 26 years, but was prevented

wanted from doing the duties of it for a considerable time before his death.

At Paris, Charles-Paul-Sigismond-Montmorency Luxembourg, Duc de Bouteville, first baron and first Christian baron of France, lieutenant-general in the king's service.

27. Mrs. Gambier, wife of James G. esq; admiral of the blue.

28. Mrs. Lewis, relict of Thomas L. esq; many years M.P. for the county of Radnor, and daughter and coheir of Sir Nathan Wright, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Lawley.

30. At his house on Maize-hill, Greenwich, Samuel Roycroft, esq; aged 92.

Mr. Hall, assistant-groom of the wine-cellar at St. James's.

On St. Bennet's-hill, Doctors' Commons, Mr. Creek, who for many years kept the Sun tavern and eating-house in Foster-lane.

31. At Ilkworth, aged 74, the hon. Mary Fane, countess de Salis, daughter of the first, and sister and coheir of the late Lord Viscount Fane, and wife of Jerome de Salis, Count of the Holy Roman empire.

In Dover-street, Miss Harriet de Salis, only child of the rev. Dr. de Salis.

In Burr-street, aged 79, Henry Tisdale, esq; many years a commander in the Straits trade.

At Greenwich, Brigadier-general Browne.

At Bromley, in Kent, Henry Savage, esq; many years a director of the E. I. C. but had lately declined all public business. He was a man of clear sound understanding, and critical observation; of unblemished integrity, steady and zealous in his attachments to his friends; and, from an uniform benevolence of heart, frequently contributed to the relief and comfort of the indigent. During a lingering illness, conscious almost from the beginning that it would terminate in his dissolution, he preserved a calmness and fortitude, and discovered a resignation of mind, which shewed how well he was prepared for the awful change which he saw approaching.

We have to add to this just character of Mr. Savage, that he was one of the oldest servants of the East India Company, whose interests he never abandoned. He entered into the service at an early period of life, and after 24 years residence in India, during which time he was employed in several very critical and important troops, he returned, about the year 1754, with a well-earned competency, which, though chosen a director soon after his arrival, and continued in the direction near 30 years, he was very far from improving. His sole view of interest was the interest of the Company; his friends were the friends of the Company; and whenever he discovered a different disposition in those with whom he was accustomed to act (and no man had a quicker discernment) his private attachments never interfered with his public duties. In his conduct he was manly, open, and direct. Craft, in obtaining the end he had in view, he abhorred. He was by nature friendly, and his

patronage was the patronage of the heart. His love of children was a remarkable trait in his character, and subjected him to much inconvenience. Those with whom he had been intimate abroad, were frequently pressing him to accept the guardianship of their sons; and he was seldom without one or more from different countries, whose education he superintended, and whose behaviour did not always require his care. In the times of their vacation from school, they were with him as with a father and a monitor; and he was an example to youth, with whom they could not live without profiting. In his behaviour he never put off the gentleman. He was remarkably well-bred, free and easy in conversation, and happy in a clear and ready delivery. He was well made, and of a commanding address. When Chief of the Company's factory in Persia, he was present at the triumphal entry of the tyrant Koulî Khan into Isfahan, fraught with all the riches of the Mogul empire, which he had just conquered, amounting, as it was computed, to 230 millions sterling. His courage was at that time put to the severest trial. He was to assume the character of the representative of the Sovereign of the British empire, and he maintained it with dignity. When the guards who surrounded the pavilion of the Schach, of whom there were three ranks, demanded his sword, he peremptorily refused to deliver it. Message after message was dispatched to the tyrant, and Mr. S. every moment expected an order for his head; but he remained firm. His highness, he said, might command his life; but he was entrusted with the honour of his country, which nothing should force him to surrender. He was at length admitted to an audience, and graciously received. When chief at Gombroon, he defended his factory from the plunder of the Persian troops, who were sent to collect the tribute; and in every enterprize in which he was engaged he did honour to the character he bore.

Before his death, though a lover of society, he lived retired (owing to a drafness that had been long coming on), and was only accessible to a few select friends. He was first seized with a sudden stroke of which he soon recovered, but being sensible he could not long survive, he calmly settled his affairs. About a fortnight before he died he took to his bed, but continued cheerful at times, and sensible to the last; and as Shakspeare expresses it,

Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it; he died
As one that had been studied in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careless trifle.

April 1. At Edgware, in Middlesex, Mr. Richard Fuller, aged 100 years.

2. Of a consumption, in her 10th year, Miss Emma Mawbey, dau. of Sir Joseph M.

At Oxford, aged 45, of a violent fever, caught

caught by sleeping in a damp bed in a patient's house not far from Oxford, J. Parsons, M.D. of Christ-church college, reader in anatomy, clinical professor, and the first physician in that university.

3. Miss Bromley, eldest dau. of the late W. Throckmorton Bromley, esq; of Bagin-
on, co. Warwick.

5. At Stoke Newington, of a violent fever, Miss Sherwood, only daughter of Mr. Thom. Sherwood, of the same place, who died the 8th of November last; as his widow also did 25th of January. (V an erratum in p. 236, col. 1, line 9, in the last Mar.)

6 At his seat at Little Woodford, War-
wickshire, in the 47th year of his age, John Ingram, esq; in the commission of the peace, and senior captain of the militia, for that county.

7. At Bromfield, Essex, John Dixon, esq; aged 98, and about two hours afterwards died, at the same place, his only son, Mr. Rob. D.

8. Mr. John Barnes, wholesale haberdasher on Snowhill.

Near Stratford, Essex, Mrs. Ester Elizabeth Hardy, a widow lady, aged 95; supposed to have died worth 60,000l. besides her plate and jewels.

In Edinburgh, hon. Robert Bruce, of Ken-
net, a senator of the college of justice, and a lord commissioner of justiciary.

At her seat at Woodborough, co. Not. in her 96th year Mrs. Bembridge, widow of the late — Bembridge, esq; a lady of the most truly benevolent disposition. At the establish-
ment of the Nottingham General Infirmary, she gave the sum of 1000l. and her daughter (now in the 72th year of her age) gave at the same time 400l. more.

9. Suddenly, Mr. Jollage, clerk to Mr. Spottiswood, attorney.

Mr. Copper, brewer, in Hoher lane. He eat a hearty supper the night before, went to bed seemingly in good health, and was dead before two o'clock in the morning.

10. Of an apoplectic fit, as she was going to bed, the wife of Mr. Jellly, apothecary, at Edware.

In Bedford-sq. Mrs. Brown, a widow lady, aged 102.

11. At Chelmsford, Essex, John Bullen, esq; formerly a miller there, but had retired from business. He has left to his only brother, Matthew Bullen, a blacksmith at Great Waltham, a legacy of 10,000l.

Lady Aldborough. As she was preparing to set out for London, her ladyship was seized with a fit which brought on an apoplexy; and notwithstanding every assistance given, and having been let blood near twenty ounces, she expired in his lordship's arms. Her ladyship was grand-daughter to Thomas earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, lord high admiral of Great Britain, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland, whose secretary was the celebrated Mr. Addison. She was sole heiress to the late hon. Nicholas Herbert, of Great Glemham, and

member for Wihon, by his lady Anne, co-
heiress to the late Dudley North, esq; of Glemham-hall, in the county of Suffolk.

14. At his apartments in Charles-street, William Whitehead, esq; poet laureat, register and secretary of the knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath, author of the Roman Father, 1750; Fatal Constancy, 1753; Creusa, Queen of Athens, 1754; the School for Lovers, 1762; a Trip to Scotland, 1770; &c. &c. This gentleman, the son of a tradesman in the town of Cambridge, was M.A. and a fellow of Clare-hall, till the statutes required him to take orders. He accompanied the viscounts Nuneham and Villiers, the present earls of Harcourt and Jersey, in their travels during the years 1754, 1755, and 1756. In 1757 he was appointed poet laureat on the death of Colley Cibber. His works were, in 1774, collected into two volumes 8vo. His odes, as poet laureat, have been regularly inserted in our volumes.

15. In Old Burlington-str. Sir John Dyke Ackland, bart. He is succeeded in the title, and part of the estate, by his uncle, now Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart. who is unmar-
ried.

Mr. Richards, master of the Nag's-head public house, in St. John's-str. Clerkenwell. Having condoled with a neighbour on the loss of his child, that had died that evening, he went home, and, having seated himself by the fire, expired instantly.

16. At York, the rev. George Anderson, brother to Sir Edmund A. bart. and rector of Epworth, and also rector of Lea, both co. Linc. the latter of which is in the gift of Sir Edm.

17. Mr. Daniel Stapleton, carpenter and undertaker, of Salter's-hall-yard, who had re-
tired from business three years ago.

18. Very suddenly, Oliver Cromwell, jun. only son of Mr. O. C. an eminent attorney in Essex-street, and clerk to St. Thomas's Ho-
spital. He was born Sept. 24, 1782. Mr. C. lost another son, Oliver, and has an only daughter, Oliveria.

At Edinburgh, the hon. Mrs. Margaret Murray, daughter of the late David Viscount Stormont, and sister to the present Earl of Mansfield.

20. At Laleham, Middlesex, Mrs. Penn, widow of the late hon. Richard Penn, for-
merly proprietor and governor of Pennsylvania in North America.

21. Suddenly, Mr. Berry, steward of Christ's hospital.

Aged 96, Mr. Jones, hopsfactor in the Bo-
rough.

23. At Stoke Newington, aged 79, Mrs. Jean Brown, only daughter of James Brown, M.D. many years since a fellow of the royal college of physicians at Edinburgh.

Mr. Scott, many years an eminent carpen-
ter at Cheshunt, hanged himself.

Mr. Stevenson, one of the clerks of the board of green-cloth.

24. Samuel House, publican, of Wardour-
street,

street, Soho, one of the most extraordinary characters of modern times. Amongst many other singularities, he never wore a coat nor a wig, nor was ever found in bed (except when he was ill) after four o'clock in the morning: though blunt and uneducated in his manners, he was just and honest in all his dealings, and his word upon all occasions sacred. He early espoused Mr. Fox's party upon principles of patriotism, which his conduct notoriously evinced; as he was not only active in forwarding his interest, but frequently entertained, at his own expence, those of that party, who would eat buttock of beef, and drink porter, in Wardour-street. He was never embarrassed in the presence of any man, and though he frequently called upon the great, and was admitted into their presence, he never changed his dress or his character. In short, like Brutus, he died in what he thought the service of his country (having never been able to throw off a cold he got at the Westminster election); and his character might be parodied, from what Antony says of that distinguished patriot:

This was the noblest Briton of them all;
All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did to cross the views of
Cæsar.

He only in the general honest thought,
And common good to all, made one of them.
His life was humorous, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was AN
"ODDITY."

24. At Greenwich, Fred. Standert, esq.

25. At his apartments in the Middle Temple, James Horsfall, esq; under-treasurer of that Society, one of the vice presidents of the Humane Society, and F.R.S.

27. At Brompton, where she had retired, Mrs. Butler, many years matron of the Magdalen charity.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

REV. H. W. Majendie, M.A. canon of Windsor, vice Dr. Bray, dec. *Gaz.*

DISPENSATION.

REV. Hugh Morgan, M.A. Rofs R. and Upton Bishop V. co. Heref.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

MR. William Casson, letter-founder in ordinary to his Majesty.

Earl of Leven, High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

REV. Thomas Warton, B.D. fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, poet laureat, vice W. Whitehead, dec.

B—NKR—PTS.

Allanfon Chapman and Francis Cumine, Maze-pond, Southwark, carpenters
George Langton, Liverpool, merchant
Thomas N. Rees, Watlington, Oxf. surgeon
John Plume, Dean-st. Southwark, needle-maker

George Plowman, Tower-hill, merchant
Isaac Monkhouse, Castle Sowerby, Cumberland, dealer

George and Thomas Smith, Witney, Oxfordshire, innholders

Anthony Bruton, Hackney, tavern-keeper
John Slade, St. Peter the Great, Worcester-shire, glover

John M'Cowan, Strood, Kent, haberdasher

John Tweddle, Yarm, Yorkshire, grocer

Thomas Ewbank, Bedale, Yorkshire, mercht.

John Jones, Liverpool, chemist and druggist

Thomas Dennis, Westham, Essex, timber-merchant

James and Charles Cleaver, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, ship-builders

Johnson Wett, Market-place, Westm. cooper

David Scott, Charing-cross, merchant

William Littlefear, Green-st. Leicester-fields, silversmith

Fairfax Bedlington, Rotherhithe, mariner

Thomas Knott, King-st. Covent-garden, haberdasher

Joshua James, Bristol, distiller

Peter Kennion, Liverpool, cooper

George Swann, Sheffield, butcher

Simon Solomon, Little Bell-alley, artificial flower maker

Robert Heard, Thames-st. mariner

George Stupart, Aldgate, mariner

Robert Bew, High Holborn, cornchandler

Joseph Prior, Cheap-side, haberdasher

Lazarus Barnett, Somerset-street, Whitechapel, merchant

Samuel Kimberley, Tipton-green, Staffordshire, nailor

John A. Pedro, St. Thomas Apostle, Devon, innholder

John Johnson, Lombard-st. merchant

Richard West, Newgate-st. wine-merchant

George G. Munro, Princes-st. insurance-brok

Andrew Poupard, Ware, Herts, sloop-seller

Henry and John Als, Gracechurch-st. linen-drappers

Robert Edmeades, Fish street-hill, seedsmen

Bill of Mortality from Mar. 29, to Apr. 26, 1785.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 962 } 1881	Males 965 } 1885
Females 919 }	Females 920 }
Whereof have died under two years old 576	
Peck Loaf 28. 3½d.	

Between	2 and 5	131	50 and 60	161
	5 and 10	62	60 and 70	138
	10 and 20	64	70 and 80	101
	20 and 30	159	80 and 90	62
	30 and 40	197	90 and 100	6
	40 and 50	183		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1785.

	Bank Stock.	1 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	New 1777	Long Ann	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds. 2 s. dif.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	13 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	5 per Ct. Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheg Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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17	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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24	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

Meteorological Diary for May, 1784.—Average Prices of Corn.

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OBSERVATIONS. 1 Roads dusty. 2 Swifts return. 3 Blackthorn in bloom. 4 Thermometer

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 16, to May 21, 1785.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
London	4	7	3	2	2	8	2	0	3	3	
COUNTIES INLAND.											
Middlesex	5	1	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	7	
Surry	5	1	3	5	2	8	2	4	4	4	
Hertford	4	10	0	0	2	7	2	4	3	9	
Bedford	4	7	3	1	2	6	2	2	3	4	
Cambridge	4	8	2	8	2	4	2	1	3	0	
Huntingdon	4	3	0	0	2	2	1	11	2	11	
Northampton	4	7	2	4	2	1	1	11	3	1	
Rutland	4	9	0	0	2	4	2	0	3	7	
Leicester	4	9	2	6	2	5	1	10	3	6	
Nottingham	5	3	3	4	2	10	2	2	3	3	
Derby	5	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	
Stafford	5	6	0	0	2	7	1	10	4	2	
Salop	5	4	3	9	2	5	1	9	4	0	
Hereford	4	7	0	0	2	2	1	9	0	0	
Worcester	5	6	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	9	
Warwick	4	10	0	0	2	5	1	8	3	6	
Gloucester	5	3	0	0	2	6	1	10	3	7	
Wilts	5	0	0	0	2	5	2	1	4	2	
Berks	5			0	2	6	2	5	3	7	
Oxford	5	4		0	2	8	2	1	3	6	
Wicks	4	9	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	5	
Effex	4	3	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	1	
Suffolk	4	7	2	11	2	4	2	0	3	0	
Norfolk	5	2	2	7	2	2	2	4	0	0	
Lincoln	4	9	2	11	2	5	1	10	2	9	
York	5	4	3	3	2	7	1	9	3	1	
Durham	5	1	3	6	0	0	1	9	3	7	
Northumberland	4	7	3	3	2	5	1	7	3	3	
Cumberland	5	10	3	10	3	1	1	10	4	4	
Westmorland	6	0	0	0	2	10	1	10	0	0	
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	1	2	10	
Cheshire	5	9	0	0	2	9	1	11	0	0	
Monmouth	5	4	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	0	
Somerset	4	11	2	6	2	3	1	11	3	0	
Devon	5	6	0	0	2	4	1	5	0	0	
Cornwall	5	5	0	0	2	8	1	6	0	0	
Dorset	5	2	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	11	
Hampshire	5	1	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	10	
Suffex	4	7	0	0	2	4	2	1	0	0	
Keat	4	8	0	0	2	8	2	5	3	0	
WALES, May 9, to May 14, 1785.											
North Wales	5	8	4	6	3	5	1	7	4	1	
South Wales	5	8	4	0	3	0	1	5	3	7	

WALES, May 9, to May 14, 1785.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For MAY, 1785.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

††† Our Readers are requested to correct with a pen the numbering of the pages in the last Magazine; where pp. 189—204, should be altered to pp. 249—264.

MR. URBAN, *Hanover-Square, Apr. 20.*

✱✱✱✱✱✱ Send you a copy of a letter, written some years ago, by the late Lord
✱ I ✱ —, to the Hon. Miss
✱ ✱ —, on the eve of her marriage. It was not intended for publication; but it may be of use: the pen it came from will be easily known*.

"MY DEAR MISS —,

IT is not in my power to add any thing to the good sense and solidity of the reflections contained in your letter to my wife. The rational plan you have there laid out, for your future conduct, will not fail to secure to you the esteem, love, and respect of a man, too well acquainted with the world, to undervalue so much prudence and discretion in a young wife. I believe, however, that most of your sex, on the eve of matrimonial engagements, mean and intend to act well; but, few having the advantage of your understanding, many are soon misled by misconception, levity, or, the worst of bad counsellors, those of your own sex. To resolve well, is nothing; the difficulty is to persevere; or, as Lee the poet much better expresses it, to be *obstinately* good. The word *obstinately* contains alone more meaning, energy, and pith than half the volumes

which have been written on the subject. I repeat it, little can be added to what your own foresight has already suggested to you; but, as the engagement you are contracting is of the utmost importance to your future welfare, I will, since you do me the honour to ask my advice, subjoin a few remarks, the fruit of long experience and some observation.

Let *respectability* be your aim and object; be respectable in your connections, in your acquaintance, in the management of your family; but, above all, in the choice of your intimates. The world, in general, will be guided in their opinion of your character by the characters of those you select as objects of your friendship and confidence; your husband, moreover, will respect and consider you, in proportion, as he perceives you considered and respected by others. *Airs, haughtiness, and pride*, are not unfrequently mistaken for dignity; as *roughness, ill manners, and brutality*, in our sex, often claim as *frankness, courage, and manliness*—you will not mistake them—you have a friend in the world, and a very sincere one, who possesses this happy gift of assimilating this respectability with the best nature and the most winning affability:—I need not name her*.

What I have been saying seems to me very important, and deserves your serious consideration; but what relates

* We request the continuance of this correspondent's favours. His communications do us honour. EDIT.

* His Wife.

immediately to your husband is still more so

Let me intreat you to consider the first year after your marriage as a year of probation, a time of trial, of noviceship; every action, every step, nay, every word, will have its weight in the scale of your husband's future trust and confidence in you. Consider, in this interval, he will nearly have settled his opinion of your prudence, your discretion and your worth. I would by no means be understood to recommend cunning—cunning stands in the same relation to prudence, as hypocrisy to religion. Cunning, like hypocrisy, implies a sordid meanness of soul; and I both hope and believe, that you have an elevation of mind which would spurn at duplicity, at every kind of trick.

From these great outlines in the picture of a valuable wife, let me now proceed to the nicer touches of it, to the lights and shades, to those minute strokes of the pencil, without which the picture remains unfinished, but which require all the patience, all the attention, all the perseverance of the artist.—You are the artist: you are to draw this sublime picture—but you must do more—you must be a heroine and a philosopher. Assure yourself, that your husband, being a man, has his foibles, his caprices, his humours:—are you possessed of magnanimity sufficient to bear those, without repining, without peevishness, without retaliation?—have you philosophy enough to *scratch your ribbon**, and smile good-humouredly, when your mighty lord struts all his dignity across the room, and gobbles his importance like an angry turkey-cock?—have you temper enough to compel him, on his cooler recollection, to call himself a fool, and you the best of women?—have you considered the importance of avoiding silly disputes about silly trifles?—it is well worth your consideration. I myself knew a man and wife, the two fondest and best-paired of creatures, who, after a long and wife investigation, whether we have ten fingers, or only eight fingers and two thumbs, complained bitterly of each other's monstrous ill usage; and concluded, by proposing a separation, the wife from the worst of husbands, the husband from the worst of wives.—

* Lady —, the writer's wife, when she saw her husband a girl, was used to scratch her hat with both hands, or the ribbon of her cap, crying out—"My lord—I don't hear—I don't hear!"

Luckily their heads were sound, as their hearts were good; both were struck with the dangerous tendency of such foolish altercations, and resolved in future to avoid them. Are you capable of checking a rising flush?—of swallowing a provoking word ready to burst from your lips?—If you be equal to such fortitude, to such heroism, you are, in my estimation, a great philosopher;—in that of your turkey-cock, you'll be an—angel.

More fortitude still may possibly require your exertions, if ever it should so happen (and this may happen to the most virtuous woman) that you perceive your mind too much employed in favour of another man*; yourself too much disposed to dwell on his good qualities, on the gentleness, the amiableness of his manners, on his *disinterested* attentions to you; if you feel such a man insensibly creeping into your affections—no hesitation—fly, if possible, from him, as far as from Pole to Pole—no confidante; more particularly no female one—bury the secret in the remotest recesses of your soul; and let your virtue and honour alone watch over it;—conceal your weakness, not only from the object of it, but from the whole world; nay, endeavour to conceal it from yourself—indulge not yourself, under pretence of fortifying your virtue, in gloomy thoughts about your supposed misery; that will not fail to increase the evil. On the contrary, amuse, dissipate yourself; laugh at your own folly; treat it cavalierly, and the illusion will soon cease—one serious resolve, however, must be firmly made, resolutely kept, and which no consideration must forego, the determined, fixed, unalterable resolution, of never, never, never trusting yourself alone with the man of whom you feel yourself afraid.

I perceive that this letter is spun out to a considerable length; the warmth of my wishes for your happiness would dictate a great deal more, but it is time to conclude it. One thing, however, I must mention; it is of a delicate nature from a man to a woman, but my age and my motives will be a sufficient apology for the liberty I take. This important advice shall be conveyed in as few words as possible. Be nicely and scrupulously clean: deficiency in this respect will unavoidably create disgust in a well-bred man. I fear, in our country especially, this is not always

* This surely is not to be supposed in a "virtuous woman." EDIT.

sufficiently

sufficiently attended to; and a fatal experience has often opened a woman's eyes when the evil was irreparable.

Thus, my dear Miss —, I have hastily thrown on paper such thoughts as have occurred to me; they have no pretension to novelty, elegance, or even order: they are written solely with a view of being of some little advantage to you. May you deserve, by your prudent conduct, to be happy, is my ardent wish! I have the honour to be, with great respect, Dear Madam, &c."

MR. URBAN,

THE idea of erecting the Penitentiary Houses, which were proposed in 1779, originated in the purest Benevolence, and the truest public spirit. "If many offenders" (says the Act of Parliament which was passed on the occasion), "convicted of crimes for which transportation hath been usually inflicted, were ordered to solitary imprisonment, accompanied by well-regulated labour and religious instruction, it might be the means, under Providence, not only of deterring others from the commission of the like crimes, but also of reforming the individuals, and inuring them to habits of industry." By this act, his Majesty was authorized to appoint three persons to be supervisors of the buildings to be erected; the supervisors, or any two of them, were to fix upon any common, heath, or waste, or *any other piece of ground*, in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, or Surrey, on which should be erected two plain strong edifices, to be called *Penitentiary houses*; one for the confinement and employment of 600 males, the other of 300 females. In fixing upon the ground, regard was to be had to health, and the accommodation of water, avoiding, as much as possible, any place where any other buildings were, or might be, erected contiguous to, or within a small distance of the outward fence of such houses, or within a populous town. The situation and circumstances were to be approved by the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Judges of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, Barons of the Exchequer, and Lord-mayor of London, or eight or more of them. After such approbation, the supervisors were to contract for the purchase; and if the owner would not agree to their price, the value was to be ascertained by a jury, and, on

payment, or tender, they were empowered to take possession. After the houses were built, a committee, to be appointed by his Majesty, were to choose the officers named in the act; and there are very good and wise regulations for the government of the house and management of the prisoners.

That a plan, which had been so much desired, should, in the very outset, be made liable to become an engine of severe oppression, and, fair as it appeared in theory, should be found impracticable to execute, is greatly to be lamented; yet the former will appear by attending to the words printed above in Italicks, and to the conduct of the supervisors in consequence of the powers thereby given; and the latter appears by the scheme having been abandoned.

The original intent of the proposers appears plainly to have been to build these houses on some common, heath, or waste, remote from other houses; and for this there were many good reasons: the liberty of taking such ground would cost little; the injury to any man's property would be very trifling, being only the loss of commoning on the ground inclosed; and no houses would be deserted from an apprehension of such neighbours as these buildings would bring to a place much inhabited. But some words were inserted (I am convinced, without being attended to by the house—too common a case!), by which these supervisors were empowered to take any land whatever, "*Common, heath, or waste, or any other piece of ground.*"

It will perhaps hereafter be hardly credited, that the supervisors, invested with such powers, should fix upon a piece of ground in the most fertile part of Wandsworth, in Surrey, let mostly to gardeners at high rents, situate between the populous villages of Wandsworth, Battersea, and Clapham, where new buildings were erecting every day, when there were such uninclosed spots as Hounslow-heath, Finchley common, and Enfield-chace, so near London; yet so it was. It is also somewhat extraordinary, that the gentlemen, as if willing to shew how dangerous it is to give such power, even to the most respectable persons, should fix on the spot without condescending to have any previous communication with the owners; yet it is the fact.

Having thus chosen their ground, and secured the approbation of the pro-
per

per number of those whose consent was necessary, they advertised for plans of the intended buildings, with an offer of different sums for that which should be thought the best, and for I think) the second and third best. Plans were delivered, the price of the land was adjusted, and here the business ended. S.H.

MR. URBAN,

May 7.

YOUR correspondent E. in his Miscellaneous Collection of loose thoughts, inserted in your Magazine of last month, p. 191, enquires "from whence arises that *strange* mistaken idea, which the vulgar are possessed of, that second *cousins* are not allowed by the *Canons* to marry? especially owning, as they do, that there is no objection to the marriage of first *cousins*." People in general are too apt to adopt common notions and current opinions, without considering the truth and propriety of them. In this case, however, it is your correspondent who is mistaken, for the *Canons* do prohibit the marriage of *second* cousins. The Court of Rome was very fertile in inventing prohibitions, in order to reap the fruits of dispensations. But the civil law allows *first* cousins to marry; so that it was by confounding the civil law, by which *first* cousins *may* marry, and the *Canons*, by which second cousins cannot, that this mistaken idea, in all probability, arose. (Wood, C. L. 118—119.) This difference is now reconciled, by the Statute 32 Henry VIII. ch. 38, by construction of which it is clear, that both first and second cousins may marry.

I will take this opportunity of requesting some of your readers to point out, in your valuable scientific repository, whether the Levitical, or any other Law, now does, or ever did, prohibit a man marrying his (deceased) wife's step-mother. Yours, &c.

A LAYMAN.

MR. URBAN,

ALLOW me to mention something relative to Handel, as you have of late given room to anecdotes concerning him. When his ill success, in the conduct of the opera, had obliged him to exert his genius in its full nerve, and to have recourse to the novelty of Oratorios, they were at first received with some disgust by those religious votaries who could not bear the Scriptures adapted to music. Their sublime merit, however, at last made way for them:

but when the most inspired of all human compositions, the Messiah, was announced for the stage under that denomination, the zeal took fire with a vengeance, and was near involving Handel, and his composition, in utter destruction. Under these circumstances, and depressed also in finance, Handel carried over his favourite performance to Dublin; and the Music-hall, in Fishamble-street, in that city, was the first scene of that unbounded applause which ever since has followed this divine composition, which, one may almost say (pardon the unintended profaneness), was written by the finger of God himself. Yours,

A. T. M.

An Extract from the MS. Journal of a Tour to Spa.

ANTWERP. The church of the Grand Carmelites. On the left hand by the great door stands the altar of the holy cross. In the middle there is a small picture, said to be of inestimable value, painted, or rather stained, on white marble, with a most superb embossed frame: it is our Saviour's Head. No one can positively say who was the artist; yet all beholders must allow the beauty of it not to be expressed.

The Father who shewed us this curiosity told us, "It was found at Jerusalem, well authenticated as to its originality; that, after a bloody engagement, it was taken out of a Turkish vessel, the commander of which had it in charge as a present to a certain prince," whose name I cannot now recollect.

We all agreed to have seen somewhere a curious copy of this immensely rich piece; and, if I am not mistaken, there is one in the Bodleian library, Oxford. The face is a striking likeness of this at Antwerp. A. B.

MR. URBAN,

THE few mistakes in the List of Preachers at the Anniversary Meetings of the Sons of the Clergy, in your Magazine for last February, p. 94—98, I trust, you will find here rectified, and the omissions supplied.

In the 8vo. pamphlet which you mention, published 1733, the first preacher inserted is,

Additions to the List of Preachers before the Sons of Clergy.

Nov. 8th, 1655, George Hall, minister of St. Botolph, Aldersgate (afterwards bp. of Chester) Numb. xvii. 8. 4to, at St. Paul's.

Dr.

Dr. Manton is said to have preached the second sermon on Psalm cii.—8. vol. III. fol. 116; but the author of the above pamphlet proceeds thus:

Serm. 2d. 1674, Dr. John Dolben, bp. of Rochester, at St. Michael's, Cornhill. N. P.

1675 Dr. Pearson, bp. of Chester, at St. Michael's, Cornhill. N. P.

1676 Dr. Peter Gunning, bp. of Ely, at Bow Church. N. P.

1677 Dr. John Fell, bp. of Oxford, at Bow Church. N. P.

1678 Nov. 7. Dr. Sprat, (afterwards bp. of Rochester) at Bow. Galat. vi.—10.

1679 Dr. William Lloyd, (afterwards bp. of Worcester) at Bow Church. N. P.

1680 Dec. 2, Ditto, at Bow Church. N. P.

1681 Dr. Tho. Tenison, at Bow Church, N. P.

1682 Dr. Arthur Bury. (&c. as in your account). N. B. This sermon is added to Dr. Bury on the Sacrament, 2d Edit. 1683; at Bow Church.

There is nothing said of bp. Rush, but he proceeds thus.

1683 Dr. William Beveridge, late bp. of St. Asaph; St. Matth. v. 16. at Bow Church. Printed in vol. IV. of his Theol. Theologic. p. 201, and vol. II. of his Works, fol. p. 169.

1684 as in yours.

1685 Dr. Edward Billing, of St. Martin's, Ludgate, at Bow Church. N. P.

1686 Dr. Henry Dooe.

1687, 88, 89, Dr. Adam Littleton, at Bow. N. P.

1690 Dr. Tho. Lynford, at Bow Church. N. P.

1691, 2, 3, at Bow Church, as in yours.

1694 Dr. Thomas Manningham, afterwards bp. of Chichester, at Bow Church. N. P.

1695. 6, 7, as in yours.

1698 Mr. Francis Atterbury, afterwards bp. of Rochester, at St. Paul's. N. P.

1699, 1700, as in yours.

1701 Dr. Thomas Lamplugh, afterwards abp. of York. N. P.

1702 as in yours.

1703 Dr. Nath. Resbury, Dec. 2; Revel. ii.—1. second part of the verse.

To 1715 inclusive, as in yours.

1716 The text to Dr. Bisse is Isa. li.—1, 2.

1717 Dr. Evan Lupton, Dec. 5; 1 Cor. xiii.—13. 8vo. vol. —, p. 142.

1718 Mr. John Rogers, B. D. afterwards D. D. by diploma, of Corpus Christi College—Ox. Job xxix.—11, 12, 13. vol. IV. 8vo. p. 257.

1719 Dr. Joseph Smith, afterwards provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Dec. 10; 1 Cor. iv.—2.

To 1755 inclusive, as in yours.

1756 Dr. Church; James i. last verse.

1757 Ridley's text was Eccles. ix. 16.

1760 Dr. Dodwell's text, Jerem. xlix.—11.

1761 Dr. Burton's text, Psalm cxxi.—8, 9.

N. B. Dr. Trapp's Serm. 1720, is in vol. II. 8vo. 1722, entitled, Preservatives against unsettled Notions, &c. p. 137.

From 1676 to 1696 inclusive, the sermons were preached at Bow Church.

The stewards for 1703 were,

John Sharpe, Esq;

Wm. Burnett, Esq;

Simon Patriott, Esq;

John Sherlock, Esq;

Rich. Miller, Esq;

Mr. Robert Conant.

Mr. Joshua Reynolds.

Mr. Tho. Ferrers.

Mr. Sam. Spavry.

Mr. Sam. Smith.

Mr. George Newell.

Mr. Will. Tyson.

N. P. means not printed.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN any one like Crito, p. 895, of your last volume, mentions former accounts of the Peerage to be imperfect, and warrants his own to be exact, one rather wonders, that in his list of barons of the present reign he should omit Lord Osborne, especially as he mentions his lordship's title amongst those which will merge in higher titles: but here too he is inaccurate; he says, that in *another generation* Osborne and Conyers will be absorbed in Leeds, but it will take *two* generations to effect this, as Lord Osborne's son has the barony of Conyers, and will retain it after his father's barony will be absorbed in the dukedom.

He, as well as the writer of the succeeding letter, p. 897, follows the erroneous way of spelling Lord *Porchester's* title, calling him *Portchester*. The fact is, that he meant to have taken his title from *Portchester* castle, an estate of Mr. Thistlethwayte's; that this gentleman very properly thought it an incivility, and that Mr. Herbert, to remove the objection, omitted the *t*, and is now baron of *Porchester*, though where that place is to be found I do not know.

I thought, but may be wrong, that the barony of Botetourt had been in the present duke of Beaufort, as nephew of Norborne Berkley, who claimed and was allowed that title.

The next gentleman, p. 897, in giving the different titles possessed by branches of the same family, under the Howards, omits *Berkshire*. Did it not descend to the present Earl of Suffolk with that title?

As you observe, in a note, that Dinewor is now "Rice," not "Talbot;" so Willoughby of Eresby is now "Burrell," not "Bertie."

Winchelsea is wrongly, though commonly so spelt: his lordship writes it Winchilsea.

Albermarle should be Albemarle.

Lord Mountstuart is the same person as Lord Cardiff; and the former is the second title only of the B. of Dute. S. H.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

As I esteem your Magazine a Repository of genuine learning, give me leave to request a place for the following:

QUERY I.

What are the belt-like appearances of the planet Jupiter supposed to be?

QUERY II.

What is the signification of the name "Simon-bar jonas," mentioned in the first chapter of St. John*.

QUERY III.

What is the true meaning of the allegorical expression in Virgil, "*Claudite jam rivos pueri; sat prata biberunt* †?"

J. HUNT.

MR. URBAN,

BE so candid as to inform your correspondent, Philoleutherus, that by an error of the press in February, p. 112, *shyness* has been misprinted for *flyness*; and that your correspondent has mistaken part of the argument relative to Dr. P's setting his own name to what he prints: a fact which is not meant to be denied, but rather affirmed; and his conduct in so doing contrasted with that which he encourages in others, by which he invites every sciolist and willing to make unwarrantable attacks on religion and morality, and "*suit their duty to their convenience*," by either avowing themselves after a convenient season, or concealing themselves for ever ‡. Not to insist on the temporising, accommodating spirit of many episcopalians, who hold a double doctrine with their good benefices, the alliance between the puritanism of the last age, the presbyterianism of the present, and the jesuitism of both ages, cannot be denied, any more than it can be, that there are good and honest men of all these denominations. All Philoleutherus's reasoning

* Rather in Matth. xvi. the "son of Jona," as in John i. 42. EDIT.

† See it well explained in a note on the passage in the Delphin Virgil. EDIT.

‡ The argument that a man's name will expose him to more ill-treatment in controversy, is so very extraordinary, that the writer who avails himself of it, must presume that all polemists who write under real names must be like Dr. P's good friend Dr. H. of whom I cannot help saying (what the good old patriarch on his death-bed said of his own untoward children) "Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel: for in their anger they slew a man; and in their self-will they digged down a wall. O, my soul, come not thou into their secret: unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united."

will never convince P. Q. R. that attacks, whether ouvert or covered, on the persons and characters of religionists, in this giddy, unthinking, irreligious age, will not bring religion itself into danger. Religion, seated in the soul of the meekest and humblest Christian, will never be transferred into souls of a different cast by violence, ridicule, or abuse. Nor is it, in P. Q. R.'s opinion, the business or duty, not to say the characteristic, of a meek and humble, or pious man, to go about disturbing the peace, and unsettling the principles of his fellow-christians, or of his friends; who I will admit are as meek, as humble, and as pious as himself, to retort upon characters, whom they artfully affect to compliment, that they are not of as meddling and of as turbulent a spirit as the Dr.

If P. Q. R. appears so over-righteous in the cause of Christianity, that Philoleutherus's benevolence will suffer too great a shock by being better acquainted with him, let him know, Mr. Urban, that however speculative zeal may represent the truth as it is in Jesus in different lights to different eyes, true Christian benevolence, as delineated by one of the brightest professors of Christianity, will bring together, at the end of all things, the warmest defenders of the most discordant opinions, where practice has not been hurried into gross immoralities.

The field of argumentation about speculative opinions is unbounded; and philosophers never consider, that in religious controversy they violate the fundamentals of religion, as much as politicians do that of the system they contend about, where each mistakes errors of theory for errors of practice. P. Q. R.

MR. URBAN,

IT is apprehended that what your correspondent, Mr. Bickerstaff, describes as found in St. Mary's churchyard, at Leicester, and imagines a plate once charged with salt, and laid on a corpse (Gent. Mag. April 1784, p. 258) was a *patten* intombed in the coffin of some priest or incumbent of that church.

The custom of putting a plate of salt on the belly of a deceased corpse, is desired to be accounted for. Is it to prevent any discharge from the navel after death? or, is it still retained?

How could the antiquity found at Settle, engraved in your plate for that month, determine that that was a *market-town*?

Q. Q. Q.
MR.

MR. URBAN, *York, March 1785.*

AS your Magazine is justly regarded as the chief repository for detached pieces of antiquity, a place is requested for the following translation. The Latin original fell into my hands by mere chance, among a number of pamphlets, MSS. &c. which I bought of a seller of old books. I need hardly add that, considering that most of the Scottish records have perished, either by the ravages of Edward I. or by those of Cromwell, the recovery of any of them is a matter of consequence; and that the following is very curious for its remote antiquity, and will be of great importance in a parochial, or county, history. The notarial introduction and close are omitted.

Yours, J. BLAIR.

Notarial Copy of the Foundation of three Prebends in the College Church of Dunbar, 1342; included in a Confirmation of it, 1423.

To ALL our holy sons of the Church, to whose knowledge the present letters shall come, Henry, by the Grace of God and of the Apostolical see, Bishop of Saint Andrew's, health in the Lord our Saviour. Be it known to you all, that we CONFIRM the letters of William, our predecessor in this see, of good memory, which are neither cancelled, nor abolished, nor vitiated in any shape; as also those of the illustrious Lord and Patron [Patrick] Dunbar Earl of March, for the erection of certain prebendaries underwritten, with their chapels; which the said Earl, and his heirs, and successors, granted, and our said predecessor granted, to the Collegiate Church of Dunbar; presented to us by the venerable Robert Young, Dean of the said Collegiate Church of Dunbar, in the presence of the magnificent and illustrious Lord George, Earl of March; and of which the tenor follows. TO ALL THE FAITHFUL who shall see, or hear, these presents, William, by divine mercy, Bishop of Saint Andrew's, health in our Lord. We ordain, to the praise of the Eternal and Omnipotent God, the following augmentation of the rents and incomes of the parochial church of Dunbar, and its chapels, to wit of Whittingham, Spott, Stenton, Pewschils, and Hachervill, anciently annexed to it, with the addition of three parochial churches, when they are vacant, namely Linton, Dunse, and Churnside. At the instance of the noble and potent Baron [Patrick] Dunbar Earl of March, and with the unanimous consent of our chapter, we erect

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the said parochial churches of Dunbar, Lintoun, Dunse, and Churnside, with their chapels, into one collegiate church in this manner; to wit, THAT in the said collegiate church shall be in future, for ever, a Dean Arch-priest, holding the care of said parochial churches and chapels; eight simple canons, having prebends, at the appointment of the said Earl of March, and his successors Earls of March, which canons are bound to perpetual residence, save on reasonable cause shewn to our see; and those canons who do not reside shall have only one-third of their prebendary-rents, the other two-thirds going to those who do reside. And the Dean Arch-priest, with the canons, are to receive nothing of the gross fruits of their prebends, unless they have resided thirty-two weeks night and day, except we have granted special dispensation to the contrary. [*Here follow orders as to Masses and Psalms.*] And that the said worship may be duly performed, let them receive the whole tithes, larger and lesser, and incomings, of the parish of Whittingham, and there have a perpetual vicar, who shall annually receive ten marks sterling; and he shall have power to administer the sacraments of the church at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, newly constructed in the said church. To the other canons shall pertain to officiate in the church, according to their orders and degrees: and to each of them we assign these prebends; to wit, To the canon prebendary of Dunbar, the whole town of Dunbar, with all its pertinents. To the canon prebendary of Pincarton, the whole town of Pincarton, with its pertinents. To the canon prebendary of Spott, the whole town of Spott, with its pertinents. To the canon prebendary of Beltoun, the whole town of Beltoun, with its pertinents. To the canon prebendary of Pitcoks, the whole town of Pitcoks, with its pertinents, except what are given to the Arch-priest. To the canon prebendary of Lintoun, the whole parish of Lintoun, with all its pertinents; and he may there have a perpetual vicar, as shall seem good to the bishop, and the said vicar shall receive annually ten marks sterling. To the canon prebendary of Dunse, the whole parish of Dunse, with power to have a vicar at the option of the bishop. To the canon prebendary of Churnside, the whole parish of Churnside, with its pertinents, and leave of a perpetual vicar. [*Then follow other clauses*

clauses with regard to residents and non-residents.] And that the canons of Whittinghame, Lintoun, Dunse, and Churnside, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Arch-dean of Lawdoun for the time. [Next are clauses as to the repairing of the several chapels, and who shall bear the expence, &c. and ordaining a solemn mass for the death of each Earl of March, and that his death be inscribed in the martyrology, or other book: and that the collegiate church have a common seal: and that the foresaid Lord Patrick of Dunbar, Earl of March, and his heirs, shall swear to observe the institutions of this ordination, on pain of a fine to the bishop; and concludes:] IN WITNESS of all which we have ordered our seal to be put to these presents, with that also of our chapter, and that of the said Earl, patron of said church. These things were ordained, and acted, on the feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and forty-two. AFTER the reading and full examination of said letters, the foresaid Master Robert Young, with the full consent and assent of George the foresaid Earl, has humbly begged that we will approve, ratify, and confirm them. WE THEREFORE, Henry, foresaid Bishop, holding the said requisition just and reasonable, CONFIRM the said letters and statutes therein made, with the consent of the whole chapter of our said cathedral church of Saint Andrew's, and of the said George Earl of March; and approve, and ordain them to have full effect in all points. IN FAITH and testimony of all which, we have ordered our seal, and that of the chapter, to be appended; as also the said Earl, patron of the said collegiate church of Dunbar, has put his, at Saint Andrew's, the twenty-third day of October, one thousand four hundred and twenty-three; and of our consecration the twenty-seventh year.

Allow me now, Mr. Urban, to make a few remarks on this curious old instrument. The copy from which this is taken has been done by somebody not skilled in old writing, so that frequently the words are unintelligible; I have therefore given the sense more than a literal translation. It appears from this copy, that it is three times removed from the original. 1. There was a notarial copy taken, 2d of August, 1425; one of the witnesses to which is George Kellie, prebendary of the collegiate church of our Lady of the Fields, under the walls of Edinburgh. 2. Was a notarial copy from the protocol book of the notary

who took the first, on the 24th of December, 1595. 3. This copy is taken from the last.

As to persons and places mentioned, for William, Bishop of Saint Andrew's 1342, and Henry in 1423; Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops may be consulted.

Of the Earls of March take a few notes from Crawford's Peerage of Scotland, Edin. 1716, folio. Gospatrick, son of Gospatrick Earl of Northumberland, being deprived of his estate by William the Conqueror, fled to Scotland, where Malcolm III. with great generosity gave him the territory of Dunbar. Gospatrick, his son, was created Earl of March by David I. in the year 1130.

Patrick de Dunbar Earl of March, who grants the above charter, was made governor of that part of Scotland which is south of the Forth in 1332. His son was Patrick, who succeeded 1368; whom followed George, warden of the Marches in 1380. His son was also named George, and is he by whom the above confirmation is given in 1423. He was the last Earl of the name, losing his estate in 1434, at the suit of James I. an affair which stains the memory of that respectable monarch. For the Earl had been the main instrument of redeeming that King from his long captivity; and the only crime alledged against him was, his being the son of a man who had been very ill used by the father of James I. and had in consequence rebelled against him, but was pardoned by the regent during James's captivity. It was prudence and patriotism in James to depress his nobles, but to depress any of them by tyranny and ingratitude was not vindicable.

The PLACES mentioned are Dunbar, Whittingham, Spott, Stenton, Peawschills, and Hachervill; Linton, Dunse, and Churnside in one place: and in another Pincarton, Beltoun, Pitcoks. Of these Dunbar is the collegiate church; and the prebends are Dunbar, Pincarton, Spott, Beltoun, Pitcoks, Lintoun, Dunse, Churnside, Whittingham; in number nine: with three chapels, Stenton, Peawschills, and Hachervill. Dunbar, Lintoun, Dunse, and Churnside, are also mentioned as parochial churches; and, I believe, they are so to this day.

Dunbar is well described by Mr. Penant, in his excellent Tour in Scotland. Of all the other places it were to be wished, some correspondent near the spot would furnish you with notices: such

I could gather you shall have in the mean time.

To begin with the parochial churches, as commonly situated in the largest towns, there is a *Lintown* between Edinburgh and Lanerk, which may be that here meant; though it is possible there may be another in East Lothian*, or in Berwickshire. The name means a town near a *lin* or cataract; and is also a family name in Scotland. *Dunse* is in Berwickshire, about ten miles west of Berwick; is noted as the birth place of Joannes de Dunse Scotus; and the name seems to imply a town on a little hill. *Churnside* is between Dunse and Berwick, and seems to mean a town by the side of a pool. It is also a proper name, or surname. Names from lands, or local surnames, are the most ancient, and began in Scotland about 1070.

Of the other prebends: *Pincarton* stands about six miles south of Dunbar. It seems formerly to have been a considerable town; for in a curious map of Scotland to be found in many MS. copies of Hardyng's Chronicle, and published by Mr. Gough in his valuable *British Topography*. *Pynkerton* is just south of Dunbar, and next to it; and marked as a town equal in size to Musselburgh, Coldingham, or the like. In Gordon of Straloch's, or rather Timothy Pont's, map of Lothian in Bleau's Atlas of Scotland, it is called *Pinkertoun*; and in Adair's map of East Lothian, are two places called *Meikle Pinkerton*, and *Little Pinkerton*. The old town of *Pincarton* seems now to have dwindled into these two farms, which belong to the Duke of Roxburgh. Were the town nearer the sea, we should suppose the name derived from a pink, or small ship; and I am told that the arms of Pinkerton, as a family name, are a pink in full sail with *post nobile Phœbus*: but these arms seem a poor pun *ex post facto*. It is more likely that the name is derived from *pink*, old English; and, I think, Anglo-Saxon, to *stab*: and that it was either founded by some man, or inhabited by a body of men, noted for skill in the short sword, or *pugio*, a dreadful weapon in the close fights of ancient days†. That it was founded in times

* In the Itinerary at the end of Hardyng's Chronicle; from Coldingham to Pynkerton vi miles; from Pynkerton to Dunbar vi miles; Dunbar to Lynton vi miles; Lynton to Hardyngton vi miles.

† These conjectures seem nugatory: but what is the origin of the English Pinkney, and Scotch Pinkey; of Pincanhale in Northumberland, famous for the council? &c.

when the Anglo Saxon kingdom of Northumberland spread over all those parts, seems evident from the termination *ton*, which is Saxon. It has just been mentioned that it is a surname in Scotland; but it is very rare even in Lanerkshire, where part of the family seems to have gone. There is a Captain Pinkerton mentioned in *Carstairs's State Papers*, 4to. as conductor by sea of the unhappy expedition to Darien: and, I believe, another Captain Pinkerton of the army is heir to the celebrated estate of Drummond of Hawthornden.

Spott is between Dunbar and Pinkerton. I know nothing as to its ancient, or present state; or origin of the name. *Beltoun*, or *Beeltoun*, is two miles west of Dunbar. *Pitceks* stands a mile south of Beltoun. They are all family names.

There is a *Whittingham* in Northumberland; for which, see Mr. Pennant's Tour in Scotland, vol. III. but this would rather seem some village in Berwickshire, or in East Lothian. Of *Stenton*, *Pewschills*, and *Hachervill*, I know nothing; but hope some topographical correspondent will give you information, as well as concerning the other places; for my notes are very defective; and you, I know, Mr. Urban, are an admirer of topography. It is remarkable that many of the above places give surnames; which custom spreading from England into Scotland about the eleventh century, it is natural that the names taken from places in the south of Scotland should be much more numerous, than those of like origin in any other part of that kingdom. It is hardly necessary to add, that Berwickshire was formerly called *March*, as being on the march or boundary of the kingdoms; and is now by corruption called *the Merse*.

MR. URBAN,

A PARTICULAR friend of your correspondent Mr. Hill wishes to acquaint you, that he is now, and has been for twelve months past, abroad on his travels. Having first seen all that was curious in his own country, he had a desire to explore every part of the Continent of Europe that could gratify the inquisitive eye, or afford to a speculative mind new sources for instruction or amusement. This will take a considerable time, and of course prevent his noticing the letter, in your Magazine, with the signature of Deirensis: on his return, I doubt not, he will pay attention to the subject, and esteem himself obliged to the writer. Yours, E. W.

MR.

Pelling Place, Berks,

MR. URBAN, *April 16, 1785.*

SOME years since, in digging in the Tower of London, the workmen discovered a square stone. Their curiosity prompted them to follow it down till they found means to raise it; when got up, it appeared to be a pedestal, on which some figure had probably been placed: it is very ancient, and there is no date thereon. Perhaps some of your learned readers may be able, from their researches, to give some account of it worthy the attention of the curious, with which view I inclose you the inscription (*see the plate, fig. 2.*), which is very perfect, and all in capitals.

Your's, &c. F. P.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, April 17.*

IN making a vault for the late Mrs. Robinson, Feb. 21, 1785, in the middle aisle of our cathedral church, two stone coffins were discovered, at the depth of four feet from the pavement; they were both covered with loose flat stones; one of them contained nothing but dust and rubbish, in the other were found the leather of a pair of shoes or slippers, much torn, some narrow gold lace, a pewter chalice, the foot and part of the cover gone; a neat, though rudely carved crucifix in black ebony, finely polished, on one side of which appears our blessed Saviour on the cross, on the other the Virgin Mary holding the Infant Jesus. These remains, by favour of the Rev. Mr. Inge, Canon Residentiary, were placed in my Museum, for the inspection of my numerous visitors. An exact drawing, by Mr. Stringer, of the chalice (*fig. 3.*) and crucifix (*fig. 4.*), I send for your truly valuable repository, not doubting but that you will favour the public with an engraving of these remains of antiquity.

As stone coffins have been long disused, it would afford the highest satisfaction to many of your readers, to be informed at what æra they were discontinued, and whether the chalice denoted the deceased to have been an Ecclesiastic. Yours, &c. RICH. GREEN.

P. S. Besides the above-mentioned chalice, I have two others in my collection, nearly similar, found in our cathedral at different periods.

Camden Street, Islington.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a continuation of observations on the island of Jersey, from p. 810 of your last volume.

At all the accessible places on the coasts of this island, are erected round towers, with embrasures on their tops for small cannon, and loop-holes on their sides for small arms: these have been built since the French landed in 1781; the entrance to these towers is by a door so high up in the wall, as to be out of the reach of man, and are to be ascended by a ladder, to be drawn up when the defendants are got inside; there are also in many places pieces of large cannon mounted, with store-houses by them for powder and ball. The militia were embodied, drawn out, and exercised, with two brass field-pieces, colours, &c. while I was on the island, and made a very martial appearance; there are also English soldiers constantly kept there, who are always on duty in Elizabeth-castle, and a party of them at the pier. This castle was first begun to be built in the reign of Edward VI. considerably augmented by queen Elizabeth, and such great additions made to it since, that it is at present a strong fortification; a ridge of sand and stones leads to it, above half a mile in length, which at high water is so completely covered, that large ships sail over it, and at low water the soldiers, &c. pass safely on to the castle. The island of Jersey was the last place which held out for the king (Cha. II.) in the great rebellion, and every other part of the island being in possession of the Parliament's forces under general Morgan. This castle defended itself bravely, till a bomb from the town-hill falling on the powder magazine, blew it up, and demolished great part of it; notwithstanding which, the Governor would not surrender it, till he had the king's order so to do, who had it in contemplation to have sold it, with the islands of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, to the French; but, on consideration that he might possibly be restored to his dominions, he declined all thoughts of it, chusing rather that they should be under the English government, though an usurped one, than that of the French, as they might then be irrecoverably lost. Two parts of different-sized bombshells, one a 13 and the other a 9 inch, found, on digging in the castle, some years since, and supposed from this bombardment I saw at the top of some steps ascending to the terrace of a lady's garden near the town of St. Hillier's. On the spot where the castle stands, was anciently a monastery, dedicated to St. Hillier, but whether demolished at the general dissolution of these edifices, I could

Fig. 1. p. 336.

Gen. May May 1783

not learn. As we had a great desire to view the interior of this castle, we applied to the governor for a written order, who kindly granted it, and without which no one is admitted. A great number of heavy cannon are mounted on the ramparts, some of which are bomb-proof. Everything appeared to be in good order, and no doubt would be capable of giving an enemy a warm reception.

For a considerable time, during the last war, a citadel was building on the hill near the pier, from whence it is supposed Elizabeth Castle was bombarded, which, when finished, will effectually prevent any further efforts of that kind. The walls towards the sea are raised a great height, but since the late peace a stop is put to it. By a beautiful model of the whole, finely executed in different coloured wax, which I was shown in an adjacent house, it will be, when completed, a regular fortification, a great addition to the safety of the island, and of Elizabeth Castle, in particular.

The town of St. Hillier's is about 3 quarters of a mile in length, and has many good houses; it consists of several streets, almost every house a shop, most of them so small as scarcely to deserve that name; the market-place is spacious, the court or town-house stands in it, a handsome modern building, in which the affairs of the island are transacted in the French language; in the vestibule of the court, on the left hand wall, is a picture of general Conway, the present governor, painted by Gainsborough. At the upper end of the market-place, on a lofty pedestal, stands a statue, in armour, of king Geo. II. in bronze gilt, the face a good likeness, but otherwise an indifferent performance.

The market (Saturdays) is plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions, but much raised in price, with all other places, compared with a few years since. The town stands at the foot of a very long and high rocky hill, or rather mountain, the crags of which, in some places, are bare of any verdure, but its extensive top is covered with a fine soft short grass, and like a carpet to walk or sit on, with the most delicious prospects on all sides; that towards the town, in particular, commanding a view not only of its whole extent (being far above the tower of the church), but the beautiful one of a charming country, with Elizabeth Castle; the bay and town of St. Aubin on the other side of it, the river, with the shipping, and the ocean as

far as the eye can reach, altogether forming a scene rarely paralleled.

King Charles II. was twice on this island, and being greatly caressed by the gentry at whose houses he met with a hospitable entertainment, he passed his time very agreeably; his lodging room and bed in Mount Orgeucil Castle is still shown to strangers, as one of the chief curiosities of the place.

The roads in Jersey are deep and narrow, with a raised foot-path, but not calculated for four-wheel carriages; and they are so shaded with trees, planted on each side, that in the hottest summer's-day it is delightful travelling, and cool as a grotto; but in the winter, I was informed, it is gloomy, cold, and impervious to the cheering rays of the sun.

About the middle of the island, in the parish of St. Saviour, is a high artificial mount, on which is an old chapel, which hill and chapel, tradition says, were raised and erected by a lady whose husband was buried there, that, being herself (after his death) resident in France, she might, from her house, behold the place where his body lay: the chapel is now used as a store-house for arms, ammunition, &c.

The Methodists have lately got a footing in the island, but are generally disliked, and have met with many insults; it is said a gentleman of fortune, from England, was their preacher, but not perfectly understanding French, he has left them for a time, and is gone to France, to perfect himself in that language; their place of meeting was in an ancient, and nearly ruined chapel, founded on rocks, in a field near the town; it is remarkable that the roofs of the churches are all arched, and strongly built of stone, with not a stick of wood in them, which preserves them from thunder-storms, &c. and is given as a reason that not one of them ever suffered by any casualty of the kind.

After about a month's stay at Jersey we embarked on our voyage to France, some account of which I may hereafter send you.

The inclosed drawing (*fig. 5*) is from a silver gilt ring, in my possession; and is, by the union of the hands, supposed to be a wedding ring: the two first words are the same as on the ring in *fig. 4*. of your last October magazine.

M. S.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE an odd volume of pamphlets rescued from a chandler's-shop, published about the time of the two protectors,

tors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, many of them perfect, others partly torn out, in which are many curious things relating to the affairs of that distracted and canting age. In your Jan. Magazine, p. 20, is an account of some sectaries and their horrid tenets: permit me to add from one of the pamphlets one more to Atopomastix's group, which may vie with the boldest of them, though I never heard or read of him till I was lately turning over the volume; it is of one Peter Sterry, whom the author stigmatises by "that cringing court chaplain Peter Sterry, who bows to whatever is uppermost, and as it is credibly reported by several godly men that heard him, to their astonishment, holding forth his bible in the chapel of Whitehall, he spake to this purpose; "that if that were the word of God, then as certainly, that Holy Spirit (meaning the late protector) was with Christ, at the right hand of the Father; and, if he be there, what may his family and the people of God expect from him! for if he were so useful and helpful, and so much good influenced from him to them, when he was here in a mortal state, how much more influence will they have from him now he is in heaven, the Father, Son, and Spirit, through him, bestowing gifts, graces, &c. upon them!" Then after relating a story of the discharge of one cornet Sumpner, by Richard Cromwell, in the presence of Col. Ingoldsby, &c. he declaims against Sterry and others, as follows: "Wherefore repent, you flattering courtiers, Peter Sterry, and ye other court chaplains. Repent, repent, Thomas Goodwin, and ye pastors and messengers of (as it is said) above one hundred congregational churches in England. Repent, you apostate army; repent, you major, aldermen, common council, and militia of London, whose principles are so base and mercenary, and like a beast looking downward, as to side with (whether right or wrong) whatever is uppermost, like our sword-bearer and officers who cry grace, grace, and bow to one Lord Mayor to-day, and do the same to the next the morrow. Repent also, you Presbyterian classical Ministers of the city, &c.; who, by the persuasion of three or four eminent self-interested sycophants among you, were drawn in, against your light and conscience, to carry your bodies to Whitehall (leaving your hearty good will at home) to address yourselves to this new golden calf, as an owning of him, and thus from an unbelief, and slavish fear of

being frowned upon, or losing your parish places. Will such a practice as this stand good before the Lord in the day of account? Repent also, all of you, for your spending 50 or 60,000^l. about a heathenish, popish funeral pomp, not only wicked in itself, but at a time when so many tradesmen, and others, break and are ready to starve; and, when you had done, then following an image of wax to Westminster, as if it had been a dead man's body, when you lied unto, and mocked both God and man!"

In one of these pamphlets Richard Cromwell is upbraided with "drinking a health to his father's landlord;" and in another, with "spending his time in hawking, hunting, keeping race-horses, and riding horse-matches, to endangering the lives of both horses and men."

Yours, &c. M. S.

MR. URBAN, *Dublin, March 10,*
YOU have herewith a sketch of the front of an hospital established lately in this city, for the relief of poor blind and gouty men, by the munificence of the late George Simpson, esq; and thence called *Simpson's Hospital*. This edifice stands in Great Britain-street, opposite Jervis-street; is of a cut freestone, with ornaments round the windows, and a Dorick arch at the entrance, the trustees having preferred strength and conveniency to elegance, notwithstanding the largeness of the fund: this building is calculated to receive 80 patients, and to contain proper apartments for the necessary officers; but is not yet completed, the roof being but very lately finished. The Trustees, who are 13 in number, and were incorporated by act of parliament, in 1780, are prosecuting Mr. Simpson's charitable design with spirit and economy; they have now, in an house hired for their temporary residence, 40 poor men, clothed entirely in a decent light-brown uniform, and otherwise comfortably supported. By one whimsical singularity of the founder, women are totally excluded all benefit of this institution; and by another, the charity is debarred from any legacy or donation from others. Mr. Simpson originally was in the sugar trade, wherein he acquired a capital of about 60,000^l. and died in 1779; this fund, subject to 600^l. yearly to his widow, for her life, (and she is yet living) he has bequeathed for the purposes of this charity. C. C.

* Alluding to the expensive funeral of Oliver Cromwell.

Mr. URBAN,

April 18.

IF the following thoughts of an unlearned and unpractised writer are not deemed unworthy of insertion in your useful and entertaining Miscellany, they may perhaps excite some more able hand to defend the God of Israel from the imputation of requiring the blood of human victims: if you judge them too inaccurate for publication, you are at liberty to sacrifice them to the flames.

Yours, E. C.

It may perhaps seem extraordinary to find a writer, who appears willing to shew some respect for Christianity, adopting an opinion which has too often been held forth by its enemies as an argument against it, inasmuch as the God in whom Christians profess to believe can be no other than the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob; the God of the Jews; in a word, the God whom the adversaries of Christianity love, right or wrong, to reproach with accepting and commanding the sacrifice of human victims.

As to the history of Jephthah's daughter, I humbly presume that the inconvenience your correspondent J. L. (p. 182.) perceives in the explanation of that history by some whom he calls *fashionable divines*, namely, *assigning to the vestals of ancient, and the nuns of modern Rome, a length of pedigree; which in the times of our forefathers they scarcely presumed to lay claim to*, is not greater than that which results in favour of monks, ancient or modern, of Rome or elsewhere, from the consecration of persons to the Lord from their infancy, or even before their birth; and yet it cannot possibly be supposed, that such devoted persons were put to death. I presume also that the marginal translation in our Bibles of *or* instead of *and*, Judges, ch. ii. ver. 31; and that of *to talk to*, or *to entertain*, instead of *to lament*, ver. 40. are no very new-fashioned translations. But admitting *lament* to be the only proper sense of the original in this place (which, from my ignorance of the learned languages, I cannot pretend to decide), I do not from thence think myself obliged to admit, that the custom of the daughters of Israel going yearly to lament the daughter of Jephthah, is any proof that she bled at the altar; nor do I find in Scripture any traces of an altar, or of priests appointed for such a sacrifice. And if we refer to the history of the Jews, or to their laws, for a clue to guide us in the explanation of this particular event, the conclusion appears to me evi-

dently the contrary of that drawn by your correspondent.

In that part of the Levitical law, where every kind of sacrifice required of the Jews is so expressly and so minutely marked, both as to the victim and the manner of offering it, do we find the least indication of any human victim? I own I am so far from seeing there any clear proofs of the Israelites being used to offer such victims, that I see very clear marks of the contrary.

In the history of the Jewish people we find indeed one, and only one, human sacrifice commanded by God; but we are there informed also how that sacrifice, commanded as a test of the obedience and faith of the Patriarch, was prevented by the God who had given the command, and who has more than once declared, that obedience was better than sacrifice, even than the sacrifice of those animals which the law prescribed, and which could not do away sin.

As to Levit. ch. xvii. ver. 28. 29. nothing, one would think, but a persuasion that the attentively reading of the Scriptures is most shamefully neglected, could tempt any person to select that passage in proof of the legality of sacrificing human victims, as if it stood unconnected with any part of the law or history of the Jews that could lead to give it a more reasonable explanation. And it is, Mr. Urban, so susceptible of another explanation, that in more than one of the first translations of the Bible into a modern language, both from the original Hebrew, and from St. Jerom's Latin Version, it does not suggest the idea of a human expiatory victim. Neither do I think it very probable (for reasons which I suppose obvious enough) that the terms of our English translation suggested that idea to the translators, or appeared to them capable of suggesting it to their readers.

I say nothing of the thoughts excited in my mind, on seeing the slaughter of Agag represented as the sacrifice of an expiatory victim: but it may, perhaps, not be quite useless to represent it here in another light.

If we believe really and truly that there exists a God; if in consequence of such belief we acknowledge the sovereignty of God; we cannot surely refuse to acknowledge in him a right which we allow to subordinate sovereigns; the right of punishing even by death, if the case deserve it, his disobedient, rebellious, and

and criminal subjects: and that right in God, the only supreme sovereign, must extend equally over all delinquents, whether subjects or princes, or both, whose disobedience and crimes have drawn upon them his condemnation. As such, the Amalekites with their king had been doomed to destruction by God, and an express command given to Saul to exterminate them and all that belonged to them. Saul disobeys that command, by sparing not only part of the riches of the Amalekites, but also their king. Samuel, informed by the Lord of Saul's disobedience, goes to meet him, upbraids him with his ingratitude and disobedience, threatens him from God with the punishment of his transgression, orders Agag to be brought; and, after having declared to him, that *as his sword had made women childless, so should his mother be childless among women*, he executes upon him, in presence of the Lord in Gilgal, the sentence before pronounced against him and his people by the Almighty, and which Saul ought to have executed in the field of battle. What is there in all this that has the slightest appearance of Agag's being slain as an expiatory victim?

I am mistaken if it be more difficult to clear, from every such appearance, the event appealed to as a proof of the offering up human sacrifices under David.

2 Sam. ch. xxi. ver. 2. *The Gibeonites were not of the children of Israel, but of the remnant of the Amorites, and the children of Israel had sworn unto them, [and made a league with them to let them live, Josh. ch. ix. ver. 15.] and Saul sought to slay them, in his zeal to the children of Israel and Judah.* This injustice and breach of the publick faith having never been disavowed, nor any atonement for it made to the Gibeonites by David or the children of Israel, it as certainly lay at their door. In consequence of the guilt incurred by this, at least, tacit assent to the injustice of Saul and his house (ver. 1.), the Israelites were visited by a famine as a chastisement for their iniquity, and an admonition to clear themselves from the guilt of the violation of the league made with the Gibeonites, by doing justice on the *bloody house* of Saul, and thus *putting away the guilt of innocent blood from Israel*, according to the command of the Lord, Deut. ch. xix. ver. 11—13: and the death of the seven descendants of Saul was the consequence of this admonition. If, however, any one is determined to consider at any

rate their death, not as a punishment of the guilty, but as the sacrifice of expiatory victims, it must in that case be allowed, that the sacrifice was made rather to the Gibeonites than to the God of Israel.

I readily agree with your correspondent, as to the gratitude we ought to feel for the benefits conferred on the world by Christianity, which not only has delivered us from the horrors of heathen worship, and from the yoke of the ceremonial law to which the Jewish nation was subjected; but would also, were its benevolent tendency fully understood, and properly seconded on our part, deliver us from the horror of seeing our fellow creatures, our Christian brethren, slaughtering each other, as they so often do, by thousands and tens of thousands; not indeed as victims to our God, who has forbidden such sacrifices, but to our own ambition and avarice. And I also think the want of that gratitude, with all its necessary bad consequences, a most serious subject of shame and reproach to the Christian world.

E. C.

MR. URBAN,

May 3.

HAVING lately met with a wooden cut of the French saint, St. Roch, mentioned in March, p. 176, it is much at the service of your engraver, and may be compared with that in the altar-piece. An angel here seems curing the ulcer, and the dog standing by (fig. 7.). Under it is the following invocation, in French:

“ANTHEM TO SAINT ROCH.

“O blessed St. Roch, called divinely from God by an angelic voice, and who by special grace hast obtained power to defend and preserve all persons from the plague, we implore the favour of thy prayers. O St. Roch, pray for us! that we may be worthy of the promises of Jesus Christ.

“PRAYER.

“We beseech thee, O Lord, who hast promised the blessed St. Roch, that he who invokes thee shall not be attacked or hurt by the plague, one of thy scourges; and who hast confirmed thy word to him by the ministry of an angel: we most humbly beseech thee, that it may please thee, by his merits and intercessions, to deliver us, who implore it in our necessity, from the plague and all other mortal contagion, as well of the soul as of the body, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ thy son, who liveth and reigneth
with

with thee in the unity of the Holy Spirit,
world without end.

“ So be it.

“ PETER BESSIS, master of the
brotherhood of St. Roch at Calais,
in the year 1772.”

Sbrowsbury, April 20.

MR. URBAN,

I Return you thanks for the notice you
have taken of my letter of the 28th of
July, respecting Mr. Wray's Greek in-
scription, May, 1783. But a further ex-
planation of it is requested. As a *Greek*
inscription, it is very easy to construe it;
but as making an English one it is still
difficult to make it out, though I think I
have discovered some parts of it. Be so
good as to furnish a clue to it in your
next Magazine; and you will oblige your
constant reader, and perhaps your occa-
sional correspondent,

A. X.

As a specimen of my communications,
I have sent a transcript of an original let-
ter, in my possession, of our famous poet
Dryden, which contains one of the earli-
est poetical productions of our illustrious
bard. The date of the year is almost ob-
literated.

Many of your readers earnestly request
a full explanation of the Greek inscription.

To the faire Hands of Madame HONOR
DRYDEN these crave Admittance.

Madame,

IF you have received the lines I sent
by the reverend Levite, I doubt not
but they have exceedingly wrought upon
you; for being so long in a clergyman's
pocket, assuredly they have acquired
more sanctity than their authour meant
them. Alasse, Madam! for ought I
know, they may become a sermon ere
they could arrive at you; and believe it,
having you for the text, it could scarcely
prove bad, if it light upon one that could
handle it indifferently. But I am so mi-
serable a preacher, that though I have so
sweet and copious a subject, I still fall
short in my expressions; and instead of
an use of thanksgiving, I am always
making one of comfort, that I may one
day againe have the happinesse to kisse
your faire hand; but that is a message I
would not so willingly do by letter as by
word of mouth. This is a point, I must
confesse, I could willingly dwell longer
on; and in this case whatever I say you
may confidently take for gospel. But I
must hasten. And indeed, Madame,
(beloved I had almost said) hee had need

hasten who treats of you; for to speake
fully to every part of your excellencies,
requires a longer houre then most per-
sons have allotted them. But, in a word,
yourselfe hath been the best expositor
upon the text of your own worth, in that
admirable comment you wrote upon it;
I mean your incomparable letter. By
all that's good (and you, Madame, are a
great part of my oath) it hath put me so
far besides myselfe, that I have scarce pa-
tience to write prose, and my pen is
stealing into verse every time I kisse your
letter. I am sure the poor paper smarts
for my idolatry, which by wearing it
continually heere my breast, will at last
be burnt and martyr'd in those flames of
adoration which it hath kindled in me.
But I forget, Madame, what rarities
your letter came fraught with besides
words. You are such a deity that com-
mands worship by provideing the sacri-
fice. You are pleased, Madame, to force
mee to write, by sending mee materials,
and compell mee to my greatest happi-
nesse. Yet though I highly value your
magnificent presente, pardon mee if I
must tell the world they are but imper-
fect emblems of your beauty; for the
white and red of waxe and paper are but
shaddowes of that vermillion and snowe
in your lips and forehead. And the sil-
ver of the inkhorne, if it presume to vye
whitenesse with your purer skinne, must
confesse itselfe blacker then the liquor it
contains. What then do I more then re-
trieve your own guists? and present you
that paper, adulterated with blotts, which
you gave spotlesse?

For since t'was mine the white hath lost its
hew.

To show t'was ne're itself but whilst in you.
The virgin waxe hath blusht itselfe to red
Since it with mee hath lost its maydenhead.
You (fairest nymph) are waxe; oh! may
you bee

As well in softnesse as in purity,
Till fate and your own happy choice reveale
Whom you so farre shall blisse to make your
scale.

Dearest Valentine, the unfeigned wishe
of your humble votary;

Camb. May 23, 164 . JO. DRYDEN.

MR. URBAN,

UNLESS my memory deceives me, a
tortoise died a few years ago at an
advanced age in the garden belonging to
the Bishop of London at Fulham; and I
have either heard or read that this animal,
and that mentioned by Dr. Ducarel to
have been killed by the negligence of an
under

under gardener of Archbishop Herring in 1753, were left at Fulham and at Lambeth by a prelate who was promoted from London to Canterbury. Archbishop Laud was so translated, and so was Juxon, but the tradition is in favour of the former ill-fated primate. If there be sufficient authority for the fact I have related, it is probably better known to many of your readers.

Your intelligent and lively correspondent, Antiquus (see p. 261, misprinted 201) is misinformed as to Queen Elizabeth's having used one of Archbishop Parker's successors very ill on account of his being married, for between Parker and Tillotson every Archbishop of Canterbury died a bachelor. Fletcher, Bishop of London, is, I believe, the prelate alluded to, who incurred her Majesty's displeasure, and was indeed suspended for this high offence. (See Mr. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. Cambr. p. 286.) The Queen's address to that excellent wife and mother, Mrs. Parker, was doubtless ironical and pettish. On another occasion she declared to the Archbishop in the most direct terms, that she repented the having made married-men bishops, and spoke with so much bitterness against the clergy's entering into the holy state, that his Grace was in an horror to hear her. (Strype's Life of Parker, p. 109.)

E. (p. 190, mispaged also) has overlooked my reference to the lists of preachers before the sons of the clergy (since the year 1726) subjoined to the sermons on those anniversaries which have been lately published. O. was your mark, and intended, I think, to denote such sermons as are not known to be in print. Not having had an opportunity of reading Dr. Manton's discourse, your correspondent will be pleased to accept my thanks for his compendium of it.

More evidence will, I trust, be communicated to you concerning the supposed general imperfection of the right eye; and I join with W. E. in wishing that some ingenious and expert oculist or optician will, in a future Magazine, give a satisfactory solution of this phenomenon. To the hints already offered, I beg leave to add, that I imagine this comparative defect may be particularly distinguished by sportsmen, even though not fifty years old; I mean by those who have made more use of a gun than a pen. With a gentleman of this class I am acquainted, who freely acknowledges that he cannot now clearly mark his game with his right eye but at a considerable

distance; and he also frankly owned, that the wear of this eye cannot be attributed to his having pored over MSS. but that it may be owing to his having taken good aim at partridges and pheasants, at snipes and woodcocks—innumerable.

In compliance with the request of D. H. I send the following memorandum from one of the registers of the bishops of Chichester, respecting honours enjoyed by the Percy family.

Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, patron of Ponynge, Nov. 16, 1529, Reg. A. fol. 56. b.—Patron of Crawley, Oct. 10, 1530, being then also *Lord of Honour of Cockermouth and PETT WORTH*, as also Lord of Ponynge, Fitzpayne, and Brian, fol. 58. a.

W. and D.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR learned correspondent T. H. W. (page 277) has not shewn his usual attention to the lines from Theocritus, cited as a parallel passage to the following clause of Prospero's address to Ferdinand respecting Miranda. *Tempest*, Act iv. Scene i. init.

For I

Have giv'n you here a *bird* of my own life;
Or that for which I live:

the words in the Greek poet being *μισήν της ζωῆς*—"the *half* of life." There is, however, an expression in Othello that is very similar, viz. Act i. Scene ii. where Iago, alarming Brabantio with the elopement of his daughter, tells him,

Your heart is burst, you have lost *half* your soul;

and as Theobald has remarked, *dimidium animæ meæ* was the current language with the Latins on such occasions.

To the manner of reading the above passage quoted from the *Tempest*, though allowed to be the same in all the impressions, Mr. Theobald objected, because he did not conceive how Miranda could be only a *third* part of her father's life, when he had no wife living, nor any other child to rob her of a share in his affection. He, therefore, in the true spirit of a critic, substitutes, without any authority, the word *thread* for *third*. And though the late Dr. Johnson, in his valuable edition of Shakspeare, has restored the antient reading, he certainly did not comprehend the full purport of the lines, from his adding this observation, "that Prospero in his reason subjoined, why he calls her a *third* of his life, seems to allude to some logical distinction of causes, making

making her the final cause." But if I am not mistaken, this obscurity may be dispelled by a little attention to the character of Prospero, and to a like mode of speaking used by him towards the end of the play.

He is represented by the Poet to be a person of a philosophical and religious turn of mind, and as such must be supposed to have employed his thoughts upon that future state of existence, which will succeed the entire dissolution of the visible fabric of the universe, described by him in those admirable lines, that are so well known as to render a repetition of them unnecessary. In the words under examination, Prospero then may be conceived to have intimated, that to consult and provide for the happiness of his daughter, for his own temporal welfare, and for his spiritual concerns, was the whole business of his life, or that for which he lived; and that to each of these interesting articles he allotted an equal portion of his time and thoughts.

With the view of satisfying your readers that this is not a vague interpretation, I will refer them to the last speech except one, delivered by Prospero, towards the conclusion of the fifth Act, where he appears to have resumed the same train of ideas, and has adopted the same word as expressive of his sentiments: for he says,
I'll bring you to your ship; and so to Naples;
Where I have hope to see the nuptials
Of these our dear beloved solemnized;
And thence retire me to my Milan, where
Every *third* thought shall be my grave.

Happy as the old man knew he should be with leaving Miranda married to the Prince of Naples, he was very sensible that his beloved daughter would continue to be the object of his affectionate care; and having been before deprived of his dukedom, in some measure through his inattention to the duties of that high station, he was determined in his own mind, on his return to Milan, not to neglect his worldly affairs; but it was also his fixed purpose, still to appropriate a *third* part of his time to meditating upon his last momentous change; or, that

Every *third* thought should be his grave.

W. and D.

With great pleasure we insert the following Letter, dated from St. John's College, Cambridge.

MR. URBAN, May 6, 1785.

IN your last Mag. p. 290, is a letter from Mr. Markland, containing some reflections on the memory of Dr. Powell,

late master of this college. As I am convinced Mr. Markland had no intention of misrepresenting Dr. Powell's character, but had been himself deceived, I beg leave to send you some few facts, which will set this affair in a true light, and for the truth of which I appeal to the whole society.

It is true that Dr. Powell died in very affluent circumstances, but the greatest part of his fortune was left to him in 1759 by Mr. Reynolds, a relation of his mother, and the remainder was the well-earned fruits of his labours in educating his pupils whilst tutor. During the ten years he was master, he lived in great splendour and magnificence, and had considerably diminished his private fortune before his death. When it was determined to rebuild the first court, he generously made a present of 500l. to the society; to several undergraduates he occasionally gave sums of money, and to others he allowed annual stipends to enable them to complete their studies; at his own expence he bestowed prizes upon those who distinguished themselves at the public examinations. By his will, which had been made a considerable time before his death, he bequeathed 1000l. to his friend Dr. Balguy; to six actual fellows, to ten who *had* been fellows, and to four who had only *been* of the college, 100l. each; and to four fellows his books.

I might mention many and more important advantages which he procured for his college; but I wished only to shew, in opposition to Mr. Markland, that, if Dr. Powell had never died, he would still have done good with his riches.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHANNENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

IN order to confute or confirm your *Memoirs of the British Timon* (vol. LIV. p. 814), some friends of yours have made enquiries lately at the New Inn Coffee-house. The master of it, Mr. Mortimer, knew Timon very well, but never knew him by that name, nor why it was given him. Respecting his "wearing no shirt," Mr. M. is ignorant; but well remembers that at least he wore shams, and also very large cravats, and though *antiquated* in his dress, he was always neat. The benchers of the inn having long known him, and considering him as indigent, for many years took no rent of him; and, what is more extraordinary, they have had no rent for his habitation ever since; for Mr. Mortimer's house be-
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ing enlarged, and become a kind of chop-house, he now possesses, and actually keeps in the very apartment where Timon lived and died, and that without any addition of rent. The story of Timon's friend, the parish clerk, and his debtor, it seems, is literally true.

Yours, N. J.

P. S. "Virgil," says a critic in one of last month's Reviews, "describes the dress of Penthesilea in the following manner:

"*Aurea subnectens exertæ cingula*

"*mammæ*

"*Bellatrix.*

"In these lines (he says) *exertæ* has been always rendered *cut off*, without the shadow of an authority." This assertion is rather too hastily hazarded. In the Delphin Virgil the editor has rendered *exertæ* (*mammæ*) in the interpretation, by *nudato* (*ubere*) and Dryden has given it in English,

"Athwart her breast a golden belt she
"throws,"

without translating the epithet at all. At the same time I wonder, with this writer, that Mr. Pennant, or any one, should, "at this period, believe (though Herodotus has asserted it) that the Amazons were deprived of their right breast, in order that they might more conveniently use the right arm."

Mrs. Booth, who is still living (see p. 244) was a daughter of Archbishop Sharp, and is a lady of most respectable character, though she embraced the religion of her husband from whom she lived separate. In your last vol. p. 236, you related the (supposed) death of the Count of Albany, but never (as I remember) have contradicted it.

P. 244. The late Lord Vere was, I presume, the last surviving peer of the last century. The Earl of Guilford, born in 1704, is, I suppose, the oldest English peer now living.

P. 248. What "state laws" prevented the English bishops from consecrating Bishop Seabury? N. J.

MR. URBAN, Leicester, April 12.

PERMIT me to propose to the wisdom of our legislators a tax of one shilling a year on common watches and clocks, and half-a-crown on gold watches; to be paid, if possible, at the commencement of the year, for every year ensuing. To wear a cels or tax-assurance in the case, or a metallic appendage externally, of a quality most agreeable to the owner, to be paid for to

government; which persons of public spirit, so far from deeming a disgrace, will consider as a mark of honour, as a proof that they contribute to the occasions of their country.

Such watches or clocks as are illegally without them to be forfeited, if in wear or use, as the legislature pleases, either all to the public use, or part to the informer. May such a productive tax supersede that distressful and inefficient one on baptisms, marriages, and burials!

If a person goes out of the nation, and returns after his year, he should pay for the year he is in, though half be elapsed, re-entering his watch and clock, and paying the tax a month at furthest after his arrival, or forfeit it. Foreigners, as to watches, exempted. Public clocks not excepted. This tax to affect or comprehend both sexes.

If a person sells, or otherwise parts with his watch or clock, the buyer or possessor, if in use, must enter it within a month in his own name, paying a fresh tax. This tax not to affect clock or watch-makers, further than that which they wear out of trade.

May our present statesmen do two good things; adopt my preceding scheme, and raise their projector above the condition of a curate! Yours,

WILLIAM BICKERSTAFFE.

MR. URBAN,

MR. TOUP (see p. 185) offered to Mr. Fletcher, the famous Oxford bookseller, to publish Longinus thirty-five years ago, or perhaps forty, if Mr. Fletcher would undertake to print it on his own account, which that cautious old gentleman declined, as Mr. Toup's sagacity was not at that time known, even to the university. The refusal was a fortunate one; and the public, no doubt, has gained greatly by five-and-thirty years reading. When Mr. Toup returned from Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, he paid a visit to his friend in the Turl, and bought an unpublished Greek dictionary in MS. for two guineas, which, by the use the great critic appears to have made of it in his works, must have been a pennyworth. I know no very great particularities in the life of this corrector of Suidas; the life of a recluse seldom affords any that are worth relating. Mr. Toup censured freely, and praised sparingly; and he seems to have thought, as the generality of great men in his line are too apt to think, that after themselves, since the world is for

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The most part dull and undeserving, the fewer they praise the better. There is not much entertainment in the courtships, if I may so call them, of great scholars; they are like all others, *bellum pax rursum*, they fight and shake hands, scold, and are friends again; but whether they deal in abuse or panegyrick, whether they call god or dunce, it is *clarissimus*, it is *illustrissimus*, it is *ὁ πᾶν*, like Homer's hero.

Sen fiat seu currit semper πόδας ὦκτος Ἀχιλλεύς.

Mr. Reiske indeed complained bitterly, it should seem, to Dr. Askew of Mr. Toup's usage of him, which made the doctor offer to get any thing printed in London against Toup. Reiske, however, died without retaliation or apology, before or since, though the case of Erasimus and Scaliger might have shown that great men can relent, and still maintain their dignity. But no injured scholar on the continent can want a champion whilst Mr. Schneider can hold a pen. Judge, O you Muses, of the provocation, how slight! Mr. Warton, one of the most ingenious men we are possessed of, with great pretensions to a critical taste in Greek, makes a few innocent blunders in re-publishing an edition of the *Anthologia*, upon which Schneider says with a sneer, "*Qualia decet Anglum.*" I wish Mr. Schneider could read Mr. Warton's notes upon Milton, or any of his numerous works, which are so highly prized by his countrymen. When Mr. Toup re-published the substance of the cancelled sheet in his *Appendiculum Notarum ad Theocritum*, he spoke very indecently of the Oxford Hebræans, and treated them with the most consummate contempt. Upon which a late eminent professor fired an epigram in Greek at the critick's head, and paid him in his own coin. The turn of the epigram was, if I remember, an allusion to Toup's dedication of the *Stratonicæ* to the archbishop, "that he had hung up the ensigns of Priapus in the chapel at Lambeth." I once saw a translation of this *jeu d'esprit*, the work of a late eminent chancellor, who was himself more than equal to the writing of the original. If I were asked to give an opinion of Mr. Toup's critical performances, I think I should be founded in saying, that he was less happy in conjecturing, than in defending his conjectures; and in this he resembled his great master Bentley, whose very errors were instructive. No one ever went away from the emendations of Suidas, without having been as-

sured of something besides the vanity of the annotator; and though he could by no means subscribe to one half of the alterations proposed by the note-writer, yet would he think himself happy to command the same respect from others, that they had extorted from him. Mr. Toup is often ingenious, and always learned; and by a peculiar felicity in discovering the places to which his author alludes, or quotes, has explained difficulties, and illustrated obscurities, with greater plausibility, and more undoubted success, than any of his predecessors. This learned gentleman, though he enjoyed but little protection from the heads of the church, is said to have died worth twelve thousand pounds, no part of which he can ever be suspected to have got by his publications.

MR. URBAN,

THERE was, till within the present century, retained within the precincts of the royal palace of Westminster, a solemn officer, styled the king's cock-crower; whose duty, during the whole season of Lent, was to *crow* the hour, instead of crying it, as is the practice of watchmen. Whether that venerable function was abolished by the late bill for the reformation, as it was called, of the Royal Household, I am ignorant. I do know that in most seasons, wherein a pretended rage for reformation prevails, many customs, whose origin did in reality aim at reforming our manners and lives, are confounded with abuses, and levelled indiscriminately. The intention of crowing the hour of the night was undoubtedly to remind waking sinners of the august effect the third crowing of the cock had on the guilty apostle St. Peter: and the limitation of the custom to the season of Lent was judiciously adopted; as, had the practice continued throughout the year, the impenitent would become as habituated and as indifferent to the crow of the mimic cock, as they are to that of the real one, or to the cry of the watchman. The adaptation to the precincts of the court seems also to have had a view, as if the institutor (probably the Royal Confessor) had considered that the greater and more obdurate sinners resided within the purlieus of the palace.

Many reasons concur for restoring the office of royal cock-crower, if abolished. One is, that it would not now be a fine-cure: as we have turned night into day, the officer in question could not sleep on his post. As courtiers too do not at pre-

sent retire to rest till morning, the cock-crower would have much more chance of striking terror into their guilty minds, as happened to St. Peter, than by giving his warning to men fast asleep; the only mistake which the institutor seems to have made in so religious an establishment! How awfully would it strike a noble lady, passing through the streets with a row of footmen and torches before her chair, to hear a chanticleer of sonorous lungs crow, "Past four o'clock, and a cloudy morning!" Peter wept; her ladyship might drop a tear.

As the national concerns too are often agitated in the senate past midnight, might not the venerable senators themselves receive devout mementos of their mortality, on meeting in the broad-way at Whitehall, as they return from their duty, a body of cock-crowers iterating the past hour: could we suppose that any of those legislators had, like St. Peter, been denying their master; or, like his comrade Judas, been selling their conscience for a bribe? But I recollect, that the office remained in force long since debates lasted past midnight, and even since bribery and corruption had taken root; and, yet it is not recorded, that any member of either house ever imitated St. Peter at the voice of his Majesty's cock-crower, and repented.

I am founded in this bold assertion by an anecdote, dated soon after the accession of the present royal family. On the first Ash-wednesday at night, as his late Majesty, then Prince of Wales, sat down to supper, a person advanced, before the chaplain said grace, and crowed "Past ten o'clock." The astonished prince, not understanding English, and mistaking the tremulation of the crow for mockery, concluded that this ceremony was an insult, and was rising from table in great heat, till informed, that what his royal highness took for an affront was nothing but an etiquette of the palace, which had been practised in the presence of all preceding princes, Plantagenets, Tudors, and Stuarts. However, the practice was discontinued from that time within the walls of St. James's, and no more performed than our sovereigns wash the feet of the poor on Maunday Thursday in person.

MR. URBAN, *Kent, April 16.*

BEING a great admirer of the stately oak, I read with pleasure whatever I meet with on the subject of that venerable tree, the boast of this kingdom. In your vol. LIII. p. 697, a gentle-

man, who signed T. Ruggles, whether it be his real, or an assumed name, has entertained your readers with an account of different kinds of our oaks. But neither he, nor T. H. W. p. 653, and in your last Feb. Mag. p. 109, nor indeed the great Miller, have taken any notice of a very particular species (for so I presume to call it) which I have seen: it is supposed to be the only one of the sort in that neighbourhood, which abounds with timber, and possibly in the kingdom. The children call it the French oak, from its rough appearance, like what is called the French hen. * A branch of this curious tree I shewed last summer to a very eminent nursery-man, who was totally unacquainted with it, though he professes to have seen the several oaks of all the different parts of the world. And, like other great natural philosophers, when they cannot account for things, he wisely pronounced it a *resus nature*. But in this I must beg leave to differ from him; for it appears to me to be a distinct species; and, I am informed, bore several acorns in the year 1783, although last year, which was very unfavourable for them, it had none.

It may here be expected that I should give a * description of the leaf; but for doing this properly, I must confess myself wholly disqualified: nor could the nursery-man abovementioned enable me to describe it botanically; so totally different is it from any other species of the oak. I can only inform the diligent enquirer into natural history, where he may satisfy his curiosity with this extraordinary sight. And Mr. Ruggles, if that be the gentleman's real name, and he actually lives in Essex, from whence he dates †, or any other curious naturalist, will not think much of a journey of forty miles from London to see this extraordinary tree, which is growing in a field belonging to Sir Horace Mann, at a small hamlet, called Riden Quarter, in the parish of Goudhurst, in the Weald of Kent.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Urban, that some gentleman will take the trouble (or, I may say, pleasure) of examining this singular tree, and send you a particular and botanical account for your insertion in some future Magazine.

* All that I can say upon it is, that the leaf is about two inches long, divided into five or six parts, which I call lobes, placed and shaped irregularly, and stands upon little or no foot-stalk.

† Mr. R. dates from "Cobham," which is in Surrey. EDIT.

As

As the leafing of trees is coming on, please to give this a place as soon as you can, and you will oblige yours, &c.

AGRICOLA.

MR. URBAN,

April 12.

HAVING lately received much information from your valuable Magazine, concerning several particulars relating to the time of the Usurpation, I herewith send you some curious extracts from a *manuscript* in the British Museum, which may further illustrate several subjects already treated of by some of your ingenious correspondents. X.

"Bradshaw, the most impudent lawyer, that judged the king to die, was the son of a collar-maker in Chester, and died November *, 1659."

"At choosing of knights of the shire for Essex, at the parliament of Richard the Protector, 1659, none stood for it but these three; Charles Rich †, who carried by 6 or 7 voices, having about 200 in all."

"Mr. Turner ‡ and Mildmay, of Graces, lost it to Rich, though he caused the freeholders to be sworn."

"There were few or no gentlemen, and a small appearance of commons."

"Farr of Essex wrote a letter to Haynes, deputy major-general to Fleetwood, and thus superscribed it."

"To the Right Rev. Father in God, Right Hon. in his Highness the Lord Protector, Right Worshipfull in his Country, and Right Worthy in himself,

"Major-gen. Haynes."

Fleetwood shewed this to § Noll (saying) "they will jeer us." "Has he any fleece on his back?" "No." "We had best suffer their jeers, and let them alone."

MR. URBAN, Northampton, May 9.

TO follow the good example of a correspondent in vol. LIII. p. 316, I transmit to your universal Repository of Curiosities, the few remarks that have occurred to me in the course of an attentive perusal of Mr. Nichols's "Memoirs of Hogarth."

P. PINDAR.

P. 5. It may be no disagreeable information to the Author of the Memoirs, that the school of Hogarth's father, in

* Qu. October.

† Charles Rich is not mentioned in Morant's List of Members of Parliament for Essex.

‡ Mr. Turner, (afterwards lord chief baron of the Exchequer) was chosen for Essex, 1660.

§ Noll, Oliver Cromwell's nick name.

1712, was in Ship-court, in the Old-Bailey, which is part of the parish of St. Martin's Ludgate. In the register of that parish, therefore, the births of his children, and his own death, will probably be found. He published "Grammar Disputations; or, an Examination of the eight Parts of Speech by Way of Question and Answer, English and Latin, whereby Children in a very little time will learn, not only the Knowledge of Grammar, but likewise to speak and write Latin; as I have found by good Experience. At the End is added a short Chronological Index of Men and Things of the greatest Note, alphabetically digested, chiefly relating to the Sacred and Roman History, from the Beginning of the World to the Year of Christ 1640, and downwards. Written for the Use of the Schools of Great-Britain, by Richard Hogarth, Schoolmaster, 1712." This little book has also a Latin title-page to the same purpose, "Disputationes Grammaticales, &c." and is dedicated, "Scholarchis, Ludimagistris, et Hypodidascalis Magnæ Britanniae."

P. 8. In the "Wanstead Assembly" are introduced portraits of the first earl Tylney, his lady, their children, tenants, &c.

P. 12. In the Bee, vol. V. p. 552, are the following verses * to Mr. Hogarth, on Miss F's picture, 1734.

To Chloe's picture you such likeness give,
The animated canvas seems to live;
The tender breasts with wanton heavings move,

And the soft sparkling eyes inspire with love;
While I survey each feature o'er and o'er,
I turn idolater, and Paint adore:
Here, Chloe, I at least transported see
Your eyes with softness languishing on me;
Hogarth has all the charms in sight display'd,
But wisely kept your pride and scorn in shade.

Ibid. William Western, esq. who died of the small-pox, Aug. 12, 1729, is said, in the "Political State," to have possessed 5000l. a year. He married a sister of lord Bateman, by whom he left a son and two daughters.

P. 16. The late Mr. Cole, of Milton, in his copy of these Memoirs, had written against the name of *Bambridge*, "Father to the late attorney of that name, a worthy son of such a father. He lived at Cambridge." And in a copy

* This correspondent may see an improved copy of them in our vol. IV. p. 269. EDITOR.

of the first edition, on occasion of a note (afterwards withdrawn) which mentioned "Mr. Baker's having quarrelled with Hearne;" Mr. Cole wrote, "Mr. Baker quarrelled with no man: he might coolly debate with Mr. Hearne on a disputable point. It is, therefore, a misrepresentation of Mr. Baker's private character, agreeable to the petulance of this age."

P. 33. Lord Gardenston, one of the lords of session in Scotland, on delivering his opinion in the court of session upon the question of literary property, in the cause of Hinton and Donaldson and others, all booksellers, in July, 1773, thus introduced the works of Hogarth: "There is nothing can be more similar than the work of engraving is to literary composition. I will illustrate this proposition by the works of Mr. HOGARTH, who, in my humble opinion, is the only true original author which this age has produced in England. There is hardly any character of an excellent author, which is not justly applicable to his works. What composition, what variety, what sentiment, what fancy, invention, and humour, we discover in all his performances! In every one of them an entertaining history, a natural description of characters, and an excellent moral. I can read his works over and over; Horace's characteristic of excellency in writing, *decies repetita placebit*; and every time I peruse them, I discover new beauties, and feel fresh entertainment: can I say more in commendation of the literary compositions of a Butler or a Swift? There is great authority for this parallel; the legislature has considered the works of authors and engravers in the same light; they have granted the same protection to both; and it is remarkable, that the act of parliament for the protection of those who invent new engravings, or prints, is almost in the same words with the act for the protection and encouragement of literary compositions." This is taken from a 4to pamphlet, published in 1774 by James Boswell, esq. advocate, one of the counsel in the cause.

P. 83. A few months before this ingenious artist was seized with the malady which deprived society of one of its most distinguished ornaments, he proposed to his matchless pencil the work he has intitled a *tail-piece*; the first idea of which is said to have been started in company, while the convivial glass

was circulating round his own table. "My next undertaking," said Hogarth, "shall be the *End of all Things*." "If that is the case," replied one of his friends, "your *business will be finished*; for there will be *an end of the painter*." "There *will* so," answered Hogarth, sighing heavily; "and, therefore, the sooner my *work is done*, the better." Accordingly he began the next day, and continued his design with a diligence which seemed to indicate an apprehension (as the report goes) that he should not live till he had completed it. This, however, he did in the most ingenious manner, by grouping every thing which could denote the *end of all things*—a broken bottle—an old broom worn to the stump—the butt-end of an old musket—a cracked bell—bow unstrung—a crown tumbled in pieces—towers in ruins—the *sign-post* of a tavern, called the World's End, tumbling—the moon in her wane—the map of the globe burning—a gibbet falling, the body gone, and the chain which held it dropping down—Phœbus and his horses dead in the clouds—a vessel wrecked—Time, with his hour-glass and scythe broken; a tobacco-pipe in his mouth, the last whiff of smoke going out—a play-book opened, with *Exeunt omnes* stamped in the corner—an empty purse—and a statute of bankruptcy taken out against Nature.—"So far, so good," cried Hogarth; "nothing remains but this,"—taking his pencil in a sort of prophetic fury, and dashing off the similitude of a *painter's pallet broken*—"Finis," exclaimed Hogarth, "*the deed is done—all is over*."—It is a very remarkable fact, and little known perhaps, that he died in about a month after this tail-piece. And it is well known he never again took the pallet in hand, to the infinite loss of society.

"Take him for all in all,

"We shall not look upon his like again."

P. 88. One of the best portraits (and probably the most striking likeness) Hogarth ever painted, is at Lichfield. It is the picture of a gentleman with whom he was very intimate, and at whose houses at Mortlake and in Ironmonger's-lane, he spent much of his time—Mr. Joseph Porter, London, merch. who died April 7, 1749. Mrs. Porter, the sister of this gentleman (who was daughter of Dr. Johnson's wife by a former husband) is in possession of the picture.—John Steers, esq. (of Paper Buildings in the Temple) has an auction by Hogarth,

which Dr. Chauncey, Dr. Snagg, and others, are introduced; and the Earl of Exeter has a butcher's shop, with Slack fighting, &c.

P. 100. In 1762 was published in 4to, undated, "A Catalogue of the Original Paintings, Busts, Carved Figures, &c. &c. &c. now exhibiting by the Society of Sign Painters, at the large Room, the upper End of Bow-street, Covent-Garden, nearly opposite the Playhouse Passage."

In the "Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique, Caen, 1783," our artist is thus characterised: "Ses compositions sont mal dessinées & faiblement colorées; mais ce sont des tableaux parlans de diverses scènes comiques ou morales de la vie. Il avoit négligé le mécanisme de son art, c'est-à-dire, les traits du pinceau, le rapport des parties entr'elles, l'effet du clair obscur, l'harmonie du coloris, &c. pour s'élever jusqu'à la perfection de ce mécanisme, c'est-à-dire, au poétique & au moral de la peinture. 'Je reconnois,' disoit-il, 'tout le monde pour juge compétent de mes tableaux, excepté les connoisseurs de profession.' Un seul exemple prouvera combien réussit. Il avoit fait graver une estampe, dans laquelle il avoit exprimé avec énergie les différens tourmens qu'on fait éprouver aux animaux. Un chartier fouettoit un jour ses chevaux avec beaucoup de dureté: un bon homme, touché de pitié, lui dit, 'Miserable! tu n'as donc pas vu l'estampe d'Hogarth?' Il n'étoit pas seulement peintre, il fut écrivain. Il publia en 1750 un traité en Anglois, intitulé, 'Analyse de la Beauté.' L'auteur prétend que les formes arrondies constituent la beauté du corps: principe vrai à certains égards, faux à plusieurs autres: Voy. sur cet artiste, la second volume du 'Mercure de France,' Janvier, 1770."

P. 117. Fawkes died worth 10,000l.

P. 136. Of Heidegger an authenticated life may be seen in the lately-published edition of the "Biographical Dictionary."

P. 146. n. "Lady Vane." I have seen a copy of this print, with the following title and verses: "King Henry VIII. bringing to court Anne Bullen, who was afterwards his royal consort."

Hogarth design. et sculp.

See here the great, the daring Harry Hands,
Peace, Plenty, Freedom, shining in his face,
With lovely Anna Bullen joining hands,
Her looks bespeaking ev'ry heav'nly grace.

GRANT. MAQ. May 1785.

See Wolsey frowning, discontent and sour,
Feeling the superstitious *structure* shake:
While Henry's driving off the Roman whore
For Britain's weal, and his Lutheran's sake,

Like Britain's Genius our brave King appears,
Despising Priestcraft, Avarice, and Pride;
Nor the loud roar of Babel's bells he fears,
The Dagon falls before his beauteous bride,
Like England's Church, all sweetness and
resign'd,

The comely Queen her Lord with calmness
eyes;
As if she said, If goodness guard your mind,
You ghostly tricks and trumps may de-
spise.

P. 151. "This woman," said Hogarth, after he had drawn Sarah Malcolm, "by her features, is capable of any wickedness."—Mr. Pedington died Sept. 18, 1734.

P. 155. In the *Craftsman*, 1733, was this advertisement: "Mr. Hogarth being now engraving nine copper-plates from pictures of his own painting, one of which represents the Humours of a Fair, the other eight the Progress of a Rake, intends to publish the prints by subscription, on the following terms: each subscription to be one guinea and a half: half-a-guinea to be paid at the time of subscribing, for which a receipt will be given on a new etched print, and the other payment of one guinea on delivery of all the prints when finished, which will be with all convenient speed, and the time publicly advertised. The Fair, being already finished, will be delivered at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions will be taken in at Mr. Hogarth's, the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields, where the pictures are to be seen."

P. 159. The Harlot's Progress appeared surely in 1732; for in the *Craftsman* of Nov. 25, that year, we read, "This day is published, six prints in chiaro oscuro, of the Harlot's Progress, from the designs of Mr. Hogarth, in a beautiful green tint, by Mr. E. Kirkall, with proper explanations under each print. Printed and sold by E. Kirkall, in Dockwell-court, White-Fryars; Phil. Overton, in Fleet-street; H. Overton and J. Hoole, without Newgate; J. King, in the Poultry; and T. Glais, under the Royal Exchange." "Mother Needham's Lamentation, pr. 6d," was published in May, 1731.

P. 176. In the *Craftsman* of May 14, 1731, is an advertisement nearly similar to that printed in vol. LIII. p. 347; and in a short time after the following:
"Pursuant

"Pursuant to an agreement with the subscribers to the Rake's Progress, not to sell them for less than two guineas each set after publication thereof, the said original prints are to be had at Mr. Hogarth's, the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields; and at Tho. Bakewell's, print-seller, next Johnson's-court, in Fleet-street, where all other print-sellers may be supplied.

"In four days will be published, copies from the said prints, with the consent of Mr. Hogarth, according to the act of parliament, which will be sold at 2s. 6d. each set, with the usual allowance to all dealers in town and country; and, that the publick may not be imposed on, at the bottom of each print will be inserted these words, viz. "Published with the consent of Mr. William Hogarth, by Tho. Bakewell, according to an act of parliament."

"N. B. Any person that shall sell any other copies, or imitations of the said prints, will incur the penalties in the late act of parliament, and be prosecuted for the same."

P. 181. The celebrated Beccaria, in his "Essay on Public Happiness," vol. II. p. 172, observes, "I am sensible there are persons whom it will be difficult for me to persuade; I mean those profound contemplators, who, secluding themselves from their fellow-creatures, are assiduously employed in framing laws for them, and who frequently neglect the care of their domestic and private concerns, to prescribe to empires that form of government, to which they imagine that they ought to submit. The celebrated Hogarth hath represented, in one of his moral engravings, a young man who, after having squandered away his fortune, is, by his creditors, lodged in a gaol. There he sits, melancholy and disconcerted, near a table, whilst a scroll lies under his feet, and bears the following title: "being a new scheme for paying the debt of the nation. By T. L. now a prisoner in the Fleet."

P. 192. The six paintings of the Harlot's Progress at Fonthill cost, at 14 guineas each, 84l. 4s.; the eight of the Rake's Progress, 22 guineas each, 176l. 16s.

P. 194. The original of "Before and After" are at the earl of Besborough's seat at Roehampton.

P. 196. In the Craftsman, March 12, 1736-7, occurs, "This day is published, price 3s. a print representing a

DISTRESSED POET. Also, five etchings, of different characters of heads in groups, viz. a Chorus of singers; a pleased Audience at a Play; Scholars at a Lecture; and Quacks in Consultation; price 6d. each. To be had either bound together with all Mr. Hogarth's late engraved works (except the Harlot's Progress) or singly, at the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields; and at Mr. Bakewell's, print-seller, next the Horn Tavern, Fleet-street." And April 2 and 9, 1737, "Just published, price 3s. A print representing a DISTRESSED POET. Designed and engraved by Mr. HOGARTH. Also four etchings, viz. A pleased Audience; a Chorus of Singers; Scholars at a Lecture; and a Consultation of Quacks, price 6d. each. To be had at the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields; and at Mr. Bakewell's, print-seller, next the Horn Tavern, in Fleet-street. Where may be had, bound or otherwise, all Mr. Hogarth's late engraved works, viz. A Midnight Conversation; Southwark Fair; the Rake's Progress, in eight prints; a sleepy Congregation in a Country Church; Before and After, two prints."

P. 211. The duke of Ancafter bought the "Morning and Night;" Sir William Heathcote "Noon" and "Evening."

P. 213. The following information, communicated by a respectable friend, may be relied on as authentic. "Mr. John Festin, the first hautboy and German flute of his time, had numerous scholars, to each of whom he devoted an hour every day. At nine in the morning he attended Mr. Spencer, grandfather to the earl of that name. If he happened to be out of town on any day, he devoted that hour to another. One morning at that hour he waited on Mr. V—n, afterwards Lord V—n. He was not up. Mr. Festin went into his chamber, and opening the shutter of a window, sat down in it. The figure with the hautboy was playing under the window. A man, with a barrow full of onions, came up to the player, and sat on the edge of his barrow, and said to the man, "If you will play the Black Joke, I will give you this onion." The man played it. When he had so done, the man again desired him to play some other tune, and then he would give him another onion. "This," said Festin to me, "highly angered me; I cried out, Z—ds, sir, stop here. This fellow is ridiculing

my profession: he is playing on the hautboy for onions." Being intimate with Mr. Hogarth, he mentioned the circumstance to him; which, as he said, was the origin of "The enraged Musician."

Mr. Festin has not been dead ten years. He was brother to the Festin who led the band at Ranelagh."

P. 218. In regard to the likeness merely, there cannot be a finer than that of Capt. Coram.

P. 222. Edward Swallow, butler to Archbishop Herring, had an annuity of ten pounds given to him in his Grace's will. For the honesty and simplicity of his physiognomy, this old faithful servant was so remarkable, that Hogarth wanting such a figure in *Marriage à la Mode*, accompanied the late dean of Sarum, Dr. Thomas Greene, on a public day to Lambeth, on purpose to catch the likeness. As they were coming away, he whispered, "I have him!" And he may now be seen to the life preserved in the old steward, in plate II. with his hands held up, &c.

P. 228. Hogarth said himself, that Lord Lovat's portrait was taken (at the White Hart at St. Alban's) in the attitude of relating on his fingers the numbers of the rebel forces—"Such a general had so many men, &c." and remarked, that the muscles of Lovat's neck appeared of unusual strength, more so than he had ever seen. When the painter entered the room, his lordship, being under the barber's hands, received his old friend with a salute, which left much of the lather on his face.

P. 229. What is said of Hogarth's Garrick in Richard, is equally applicable to Dance's fine picture of him in that character.

P. 241. Mr. Palmer was lord of the manor of Cogenhoe, or Cooknoe, and patron of the church of Ecton.

P. 242. The late Rev. Mr. Hall, of Harbledown, in a MS letter to a friend, July 1, 1756, says, "Both the prints of the Archbishop [Herring] have so little resemblance, that it seems to me indifferent which I take."

In 1739 that primate, (then Bp. of Bangor) in a letter to Mr. Ducombe, mentions having seen "a group of figures" in Merionethshire, drawn about them by a harper, "that Hogarth would give any price for."

P. 258. In one of the plates of the *Analysis*, Hogarth records his quarrel with Quin, whom he represents as stabbing Brutus. He is drawn at full

length, with his back to the spectators. In the same print he drew Effex the dancing-master, endeavouring to reduce the graceful attitude of Antinous to modern stiffness.

P. 299. Mr. Garrick's publication was thus prefaced: "The following interlude was prepared for the stage, merely with a view of assisting Mrs. Pritchard at her benefit; and the desire of serving so good an actress is a better excuse for its defects, than the few days in which it was written and represented. Notwithstanding the favourable reception it has met with, the Author would not have printed it, had not his friend, Mr. Hogarth, flattered him most agreeably, by thinking *the Farmer and his Family* not unworthy of a sketch of his pencil. To him, therefore, this trifle, which he has so much honoured, is inscribed, as a faint testimony of the sincere esteem which the writer bears him, both as a man and an artist."

MR. URBAN, B. C. Durham.

I SEND you the drawing of a fibula of uncommon magnitude and weight, found in April last, at Huskew Pike, an eminence distant from Penrith in Cumberland about three miles, on the Keswick road, (*See the plate, fig. 8.*) In searching for stones, several urns, and other remains of human sepulture, have been found at this place; but history is silent touching the people here interred, or whether the occasion was public: the adjacent country was the scene of many dead'y conflicts in early ages. The fibula is of silver, and coarse workmanship; the diameter of the circle is seven inches and a half; the studs or buttons are hollow, and fitted on without solder; it has never been burnished, as appears by the hammer marks remaining: the length of the tongue, or spear, is twenty inches and three quarters; and the whole weight is twenty-five ounces. I hope some of your correspondents will discover its proper use, as it seems to be too heavy an ornament for a man's apparel. Yours, W. H.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR Magazine, which has seen the rise and fall of many competitors, and been the favoured remembrancer of an eventful age, after its friends had begun to fear, and its rivals perhaps to hope, its dissolution, has lately exerted its resources with new vigour in Natural Philosophy, Poetry, Antiquities, Criticism, and Biography. When

When such is the fact, it would be capricious to dwell on slight blemishes: but I hope it is friendly to your work, and to the public, to notice, with honest meaning, some articles which will find their way into the best-conducted miscellanies, though candour will hardly rank them among those petty imperfections. The last humiliating circumstances of our visible existence should be shielded from ridicule, which is unnatural; and from reproach, which is inhuman, to say the least. Newton yielded no otherwise to the general law of dissolution than Peter the wild Man of the Woods; Addison, than Chatterbox. Lucretia and Messalina, Achilles and Therites, the deified Charles and the demoniated Cromwell, and, to finish with a circumstance the most affecting, in our external change the loveliest and the least attractive of human forms are subject to an equal sentence in the grave. But is this a reason for extinguishing our sympathy in that sole consideration which is alike to all? Where is the moral lesson the disgusting legend can supply by which the remains of the fair Rosamond are insulted? Are frailty and impregnable virtue in this respect discriminated? Where is the satisfaction of minutely particularizing the effects of death on the supposed bodies of Ireton, Cromwell, and Bradshaw? I should be ashamed to violate decency, and the just respect to our nature, by transcribing the smallest part of what they who sent you those articles were not ashamed to publish with marks of extravagant satisfaction. Beauty, which could subdue the wise; and the stern countenance, which could awe the brave: the arm victorious over heroic foes; the features which unchanged enforced the solemnity of a tribunal in the name of which the rulers of the earth have not yet ceased to tremble:—all that could once enchant or dismay, it is now easy to make the subject of unfeeling mockery. But, for the future, is it too much to hope that such triumphs will be forborne? that from the Repository of humanizing Science they will, however, be far? Yet it were well if my complaint might justly end here. I stand arraigned, with others, for the honourable crime of attempting justice to the memory of a departed friend! and, under the name of Vindication in behalf of an eminent living writer (whose excellencies are not impaired by a free representation of his errors), the honest fame of the dead

is touched with an ungentle hand: a far greater injury than to insult their perishable remains; which however, I am persuaded, the gentleman who has made this attack on a sincere tribute of affection to merit, early indeed removed, would, in any instance, abhor. For Dr. Priestley he can feel hardly greater veneration than my heart warrants me in professing; but, if he supposes that any system of opinions, religious, moral, or political, determines my partiality or aversion, he mistakes me much.

It is the sensibility and probity of the heart, that, when I venture an encomium, must always be the leading qualification.—I lament that there is yet a remaining cause of remonstrance: a living character, whose sex, whose talents, whose sensibility, and whose sufferings, must, one would have thought, irresistibly have pleaded with an Urban: those sufferings, so early, acute, and various; so perpetually renewed; so aggrivated by a succession of better prospects; so embittered by their causes; so greatly imputable to others: and these the lot of personal elegance; of a mind most susceptible of those impressions which animate and which torture life; a mind, amid indulgences and trials which suffer few to think, fraught with just, delicate, generous sentiment: whose sincerity and benevolence appear to have been unchanged in the varying extremes of either fortune. Such, at least, are the ideas which arise from one of the most simply elegant and interesting narratives I have yet read. Your introduction to the Review of this Apology is marked with a severity too pointed for preliminary criticism, on the mere circumstance of a title, which the author did not, I presume, mean in the sense of a Greek Father, but in the sense in which her own language employs it; and, in this sense, happy would be the life which needed no Apology!—if the wisest and best of men could shew us that life. But still far more cruel (for the occasion will not bear a weaker expression) is the charge of an egregious failure in the sententious morality of the Apologist, in reconciling (one would imagine she had attempted this) the misconduct to which she owed the particular circumstances of her birth, to the rules of propriety and virtue. If she has not effected this, there is however no failure; for she has shewn too much moral sense and ingenueness to make the attempt. She does

does not dwell, it is true, on the error of a mother: but the single word, 'duplicité,' is from her pen decisive; as, both in speculation and conduct, she appears herself to have recognised, as the first of virtues, sincerity. The fatal consequences, which this original misfortune drew on her life, with filial tenderness she avoids suggesting, and contents herself with a short reflection on the little applause with which she made her first appearance on the stage of life; a remark which has not only a liveliness and grace, but seems to me more pathetic than a long series of plaintive reflections would have been.

There is an indiscriminating vehemence of censure in some other expressions of your Reviewer, which strangely triumphs over the confession of female frailty, not only entitled to sympathy from many peculiar circumstances, but blended with qualities which, on a just account, may give the preponderance to the scale of merit. Of her literary deserts you at present say nothing; as you are to proceed, I would be unwilling to anticipate. The most sentimental (in the genuine, undebased sense of the word), the most pathetic and nobly moral passages from the great father and perpetual glory of our drama, she has retained with much credit to her memory; and applied with still greater honour to the felicity of her taste and judgement. On the whole, without prejudice to the free decision of others, my own idea accords nearly with that expressed in the Monthly Review: "That her narration is easy and natural; her story both amusing and affecting; many of her characters happily and justly delineated; her reflections often truly moral, sometimes particularly suited to her situation, and agreeably tinged with female delicacy."

WILL. FAYST.

GAL. APR.

C. L.

The abandoning of the trust under the will of Mr. Woodward appears not only to merit the reprehension which is given to it by the Reviewers, but I am not without hope the executors may be made answerable to Mrs. Bellamy for the disappointment and loss sustained by it. An executorship being a personal confidence from the deceased testator, our law holds the person who once accepts it bound inviolably to the discharge of one of the most sacred of human duties, and that he cannot trans-

fer his personal responsibility. With relation to the proper and most effectual mode by which the trust might have been carried into execution, there are some material queries intimated by Mrs. Bellamy, to which perhaps the Memoirs do not supply all the legally essential facts requisite for a decided answer. There is however in the metropolis learning, ability, and philanthropy, which, I have no doubt, if the case, on fuller knowledge, admits of redress, will give that effectual assistance I can only wish. C. L.

The following Memoirs of Lieut. Colonel William Proud, who was slain at the siege of Maestricht, July 12, 1632, extracted from a scarce sermon (on 2 Sam. III. 38.) preached at his Funeral in Canterbury Cathedral, Sept. 20, by Francis Rogers, D. D. Minister of St. Margaret's in that city, seem worth preserving.*

"THIS valiant souldier first went, for his countrie's service, Portugall voyage†. Then he served in the wars of Brittany. Thirdly, he went Cales voyage‡. Next, the island voyage§. Fifthly, he went into Ireland, where he was Colonel to a troope of horse, which being cashiered, he was made Lieutenant to a foote company. After all these travels and dangers, he went to Ostend, the most famous siege that ever was, or, I thinke, ever will be||. The enemy valiantly assaulted, the besieged valiantly repulsed them. The then Generall, the honour of our nation in this latter age, noble Sir Francis Vere employed him, being but a private gentleman, in a sally, in which he got the first badge of his honour, being shot into the thigh with a musket bullet. And the Generall observing his valour, and his stout and discrete answer, tooke such a liking of him, as shortly after his returne he made him a Lieutenant, and in a little space after, he made him a Chiefetaine; we say a Captaine, which he alwaies to his dying day would acknowledge, with a most thankfull mind, to be the ground of all his honour and fortune. And such was his fidelity ever

* This sermon is not noticed in Cooke's Preacher's Assistant."

† 1539, under Sir John Norris, to restore Don Antonio, King of Portugal.

‡ 1596, under the Earl of Essex.

§ 1597, to the Azores, under the same general.

|| 1621—4; now called by the siege of Gibraltar.

after

after to that noble Generall, as he would not endure any man to speak basely of him, or in the least measure to detract from his worth. Having gotten this honour, he so carried himself for valour, for diligence, for insight in his office, as that the late prince of Orange, of famous memory, and the now illustrious and victorious prince, and all the army, noted his worth and merit. And still he advanced himselfe to higher place, being made a serjant-major of a regiment, and after that a lieutenant-collonell. Hee was not the end, but the beginning and foundation of his family *. Hee hath so raysed his house, as that his heire may live nobly, and comfort himself with the prime gentlemen of his countrey." It is further said, that "all the country round about, of the prime ranke, for knights†, cleargy, and gentlemen, with the grave citizens, and others, came to performe their last duety of civill humanity and christian charity to his deceased corps, brought to bee interred in his own city and country."

A monument to his memory, with his effigy kneeling, is in St. Michael's chapel, erected by his surviving son, Searles Prude; on which we are told, that he "married Mary, daughter of Sir Adam Spracklin, knt. and had four sons and three daughters." There are also some verses, expressive of his piety as well as valour.

MR. URBAN,

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs A. T. M. in your last volume, p. 816, has presumed to reform the Lord's Prayer. How far he may be justified in doing this, or upon what authority, is a question I mean to agitate. In the first place I shall represent to him, that I never heard any Christian declare he saw the least impropriety or indecency in that most sublime ORISON, which, being delivered and recommended by our *Saviour* himself, ought not to be changed or mutilated. Secondly, It has always been considered, and continues still to be esteemed, as the most solemn and efficacious prayer amongst every denomination of Christians, purposely taught us even at our lisping age.

* Tradition says, he was the son of a taylor.

† The sermon is dedicated "To the honoured and worthy Sir Dudley Digges, Sir William Monins, Sir Peter Heyman, Sir Thomas Paimer, Sir John Wild, Sir Thomas Wilford, Sir Christopher Harlort, Sir James Osenden, and Sir Edward Malters," deputy-lieutenants, who, it is said, "were all attentive hearers," and was printed at London by John Norton, 1633.

Lastly, his objection to the word *lead* us not into temptation, is groundless; for we all know that *God tempteth no man*; that is, so as to incite, allure, or provoke to sin. No, certainly, such temptations as these cannot be from God, who is essentially good, and ever abhors sin; but they are from the world, the flesh, and the devil: yet as these never have power to tempt us, but with God's permission, nor strength to overcome us, but when we neglect to apply in a proper manner to God for his grace and assistance; therefore, we make use of this expression to signify our total dependence on God; and to beg that he would not give the enemy any power over us, nor suffer us to give ourselves up to him. Moreover, as those trials which God often sends for the exercise of our virtue, and for the proof of our fidelity, are also in Scripture called *temptations*, such as afflictions, crosses, pains, &c. of which God is certainly the author and distributor; we beg of him, by these words, *lead us not into temptation*, that, with relation to all such trials as these, he would ever have regard to our weakness, and never lay upon us any load above our strength. Wherefore, it is not the meaning of this petition, to pray that we may never have any temptation (for this might not be expedient for us), but that we may never yield to temptation.

The other alterations appear equally frivolous; nor can I see the necessity of changing the word *bread* into *support*, unless the solemn use of it on a particular occasion gives your correspondent offence. I will beg leave, however, to remind him of the danger there is in varying the established form of words in public worship, which, after much deliberation, has not yet been attempted, notwithstanding objections have been frequently made to certain expressions used in the Liturgy.

I own myself a Layman; and have long expected to see a vindication of this matter in your Magazine from some learned Clergyman, it being more properly the province of that body of men, to explain and remove such scruples as your correspondent seems to labour under: many of your readers must be of that order; their silence on this head has greatly surprised me, and at the same time induced me to believe, that many of them are not sufficiently attentive to the business of their *ministry*.

THEOPHILUS.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. II.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 224.

TH**E****R****E** were, Mr. Pitt said, many difficulties to be overcome before the manufacturers of Ireland could in any degree equal those of this country. And on this consideration he had grounded a measure, which he believed could not be easy to controvert; and that was, that in two such nations as G. B. and Ireland, every appearance of oppression from the greater to the less ought carefully to be avoided, for in the nature of things it was impossible that the greater should be affected by an increase of the less, while the real interests of both were the same. In administering, therefore, to the advantage of the one, the interests of both should be consulted. Above all, he wished the committee to remember, that the conditions were intended to be reciprocal. And it was a principle to which the Irish could not object, that those who partake of protection ought in duty to contribute to the expence. This had always been understood in Ireland, and that, in proportion as her wealth increased, the amount of her contributions should increase also. There was no inclination on the side of government to take away with one hand what they gave with the other; but to propose such measures merely as should not only meet the ideas of the two contracting parties, but augment the prosperity, and establish, on an exalted and permanent foundation, the union, the harmony, and the greatness of the whole empire.

He concluded with moving, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is highly important, and for the general interest of the British empire, that an intercourse should be finally settled between G. B. and Ireland on equal terms; and that each country should have a like participation of trade, on Ireland securing to this country, that she will pay, in proportion to her growing wealth, such share of the public expence as may arise from the surplus of her revenue in times of peace."

Mr. *Marshall* observed, that for these last seven years this country had been giving and giving, and, if she continued to give, she would soon have nothing left. He thought it was high time to make a pause.

Lord *North* declared, that, in his opinion, the propositions of the Right Hon.

Gent. out-did every thing that the wildest imagination could suggest; and entered his protest against a final participation of our trade with Ireland. He owned, that in 1799 he made some concessions to Ireland, but not so humiliating as the Right Hon. Gent. had endeavoured to represent them. The opening the Irish trade to the W. Indies was on no other condition, than that they in return should encourage our Colonies by taking none but British Plantation sugars. In the present proposal Ireland was to bear a part of the public expence; but not till her revenues were greater than her expenditure, which was not likely to be soon, as the Right Hon. Gent. has owned that, for some years back, there has been a great deficiency. He made several other striking objections, and concluded with saying, that, should the propositions upon the table be carried into execution, the trade and manufactures of this kingdom would materially be hurt.

Mr. *Dempster* confessed, that the propositions had struck him as just, and, when he came to reflect on the loss of America, for want of reasonable concessions being timely made to her, he could not help being a friend to the commercial regulations held forth to Ireland, as that kingdom was in a ferment. There were delegates keeping parliament in awe, and armed associations dictating to those delegates. For his part, he could see no danger to either kingdom by the propositions upon the table; each was to take the other's goods, and each was to support the other's interests; and, if both honestly adhered to that principle, he was sure that both would be gainers; that Ireland would take none of our manufactures, if we did not agree to the propositions, he was certain; and he recommended the vigorous exertion of our national powers for the reduction of the public debt, as the most effectual method of reducing the price of labour in this country, and enabling our manufacturers to go to market on terms of equal cheapness with any country, for he knew of no country of equal plenty and equal industry.

Lord *Pennryn* said, the alarm had already reached Liverpool.

Mr. *Fox* spoke chiefly against the impropriety of beginning the business in Ireland. The propositions ought first to have originated in the British parliament;

and,

and, being agreed to there, should have been offered to Ireland either to have been accepted or refused, as they might judge for her interest; but the minister having tendered these concessions, the people of Ireland will not readily submit to any abatement. He took notice of what the Right Hon. Gent. had said of an alarm being spread.—The same alarm had gone forth when he had the honour of being in office, and he was then of the same mind that he was now; and he thought the Right Hon. Gent.'s good sense would have dictated to him to conciliate, not to pour forth venom and invective. His noble friend was then in a critical situation, when he made concessions; but, when the Navigation Act comes to be effaced, it is not easy to foretell the mischief. Sugars may be received in Ireland from foreign Colonies, imported in foreign ships, loaded and sent to England in British or Irish ships. He remarked, in reply to Mr. Dempster, that the propositions were by no means reciprocal; for, in Ireland, they were held forth by Mr. Orde as the means of increasing their trade, and of course of diminishing ours; but here, the language was just the reverse.

Mr. *Dempster*, in reply, said, he saw no reason why both statements might not be true. The advantage might be mutual, and the trade of both kingdoms increased by a permanent establishment.

Alderman *Watson* remarked, that the propositions were of serious consequence, and time should be given for local information.

Mr. *Rose* said, in reply to Mr. Fox, that nothing was to be apprehended on the article of sugars; for France had lately forbidden foreign vessels of more than 60 tons from carrying any of the produce of their Colonies.

Mr. *Gilbert* then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Wednesday 23.

Alderm. *Newnham* moved for papers relative to the commercial intercourse with Ireland, which was agreed to without opposition.

Capt. *J. Luttrell*, the House in a committee, moved for 390,851. for ordnance service, for the year 1785; And,

For 42,0851. for the pay of land officers in the ordnance service.

Lord *Surrey* said, that, before he should vote on the motion, he wished to know if compensation was to be made to the persons who had been divested of their

property, in order to enlarge the fortifications at Plymouth.

Capt. *Luttrell*, in reply, said, that nobody had been divested of their property without a compensation.

On this occasion, a repetition of the same arguments as were urged last session (see Vol. LIV; p. 539) took up the time of the House for some hours, and was at length concluded by a humorous speech of Mr. Courtenay, who, seeing the D. of Richmond in the gallery, observed, that to complete the fortifications on the present plan would require 35 years to build them, and 2 millions of money to pay the expence; and, as the noble Duke, who presided at the head of that board, had contrived so many workmen, pentagons, septagons, octagons, &c. would at least take 50,000 men to man them; so that an army must be raised to protect the navy, and the navy augmented to protect the nation.

The original motion was agreed to without a division; but a motion for money to augment the fortifications was deferred.

Thursday 24.

Mr. *Francis* rose, and called the attention of the House to the military establishment of Bengal. He understood, he said, that money had been raised privately, and applied to discharge debts which had not been included in the estimate. (See p. 224.) This he pledged himself to sift to the bottom; but in the mean time would beg leave to move, "That a copy of a letter from Warren Hastings, Esq; Gov. General of Bengal to the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company, dated the 24th of February 1782, be laid before the House."

Maj. *Scott* said, he should have no objection to lay the letter moved for before the House, but did not think it would throw the least light on the subject alluded to,

Mr. *Francis* rose again, to remark on the readiness of the last speaker, whenever he attempted to open a channel of information respecting India affairs, to endeavour to shut it up. The Hon. Gent. came forward not only as the Agent of Governor Hastings, but as the champion of the Directors of the Company.

Maj. *Scott* rose, in some heat, to assert his right of speaking without controul on all questions that come before the House; and as to India affairs, he was sure he was as well qualified to speak on them as the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, and would suffer no misrepresentation to pass
and

unnoticed from whatever quarter it should come.

Mr. *Smith* (Chairman of the E. India Company) supported Major Scott. He said, that no just inference could be drawn from the accounts upon the table, as errors to a considerable amount had been discovered in the statement of them. He instanced, where a sum of more than half a million, incurred by the military establishment, had been placed to the account of the civil expenditure.

Mr. *Fox* observed, in reply, that when these accounts had formerly been charged by his honourable friend with inaccuracy, as leading to suspicion, they were then strenuously and clamorously defended. But now, when they were with equal justice arraigned, as imperfect, that irregularity is brought forward as a defence.

Maj. *Scott* rose again in vindication of their consistency. The insinuations, he said, of the Hon. Gent. who had made the motion, would not from any other person have merited the least attention; but the information, which the Hon. Gentleman might be supposed to derive from his former situation in India, could not fail of leaving an impression upon the House, were it to pass uncontradicted. He therefore found it necessary to assert (for assertion was all that could be brought forward at present) that the conduct of the Governor-General would be found not only irreproachable, but highly meritorious, notwithstanding all the malignant insinuations that had been thrown out against him.

Mr. *Burke* rose, and remarked on the difficulty of finding an India director in his place; and, now that they had found one, he said, the satisfaction received was by no means equal to the anxiety felt. When charges were brought forward against the Governor-General, the Hon. Gent. (Mr. *Smith*) had amused the House with a vindication equally singular and insulting; he had risen to inform them, that the accounts laid on their table, in compliance with an act of parliament, were irregular, nugatory, and no ground on which to build an argument. Yet the zeal, with which they had been supported by another Hon. Gentleman (Maj. *Scott*) had led him to think that Gentleman still the confidential Agent of the Governor General of Bengal; and the rather as he recollected the Hon. Gentleman's acting as the *Jupiter Pluvius* of the eastern atmosphere, refreshing the parched field there with visionary rains, when not

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a single drop had fallen within the limits of Hindostan. At that time he must suppose him to have spoken from his own intuitive intelligence. He therefore wished to know in what light he was to view him now.

Maj. *Scott* wished to know by what right the Hon. Gent. had put his interrogatories. If he chose to retort, he said, he might ask the Hon. Gent. if he was not himself an agent for the Rajah of Tanjore?

This produced a warm altercation, which was not appeased till Sir James Johnstone called to order, and the Speaker had repeatedly interfered. When the ferment was over, the question was called for, and the House divided: Ayes 16 for Mr. *Francis's* motion; Noes 41.

Friday 25.

Mr. *Holdsworth* rose, to enforce the necessity of investigating the past proceedings and intended measures of the Duke of Richmond, in building and repairing the different works for the security of his Majesty's dock-yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth. This brought on a warm conversation between Capt. James Luttrell and Mr. Courtney, of which enough has already been said on the subject, which is now in a train of being settled by a board of officers military and naval. (his Grace himself President). See p. 319.

Monday 28.

Mr. *Pitt* rose, to put off the report of the committee of council, on the subject of the proposed commercial arrangements with Ireland, from to-morrow till Friday, which was agreed to without debate.

Mr. *Fox* then rose, and earnestly claimed the attention of the House, while he stated the grounds of a motion for papers, on which, he said, he intended to found a direct charge of criminality against his Majesty's Commissioners of Controul and Superintendence, established under the authority of the act of last session, for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the E. I. Company. In all the bills that had been framed for that purpose, in his own bill, in that of the Right Hon. and learned Gentleman over the way [Mr. *Dundas*], and in that just mentioned which had received the sanction of the legislature, one object was particularly kept in view, namely, the liquidation of the debts of the Nabob of Arcot. The clauses in each, respecting these debts, had clearly and unequivocally laid down the rule that was to be adopted before they were put in a course

of payment. The Directors were in so many words expressly enjoined to enquire into the origin of the debts contracted by the Nabob to British subjects, servants to the E. I. Company, and to take no measures for their payment till their legality was ascertained. This express direction of law the Directors had sent orders to India to enforce; but the Commissioners of Controul, in the full face of law, had dispatched other contradictory orders, containing an arrangement for the actual payment of the Nabob's debts without discrimination, and without previous enquiry or investigation; by which unwarrantable and illegal proceeding they had in a manner prohibited, or, 'which is the same thing,' put it out of the power of the Nabob to pay the debt of two millions and a half due to the Company, though at this time of so much importance, in order to discharge their arrears of customs, amounting to near a million due to the public, as well as to answer other purposes. [Here Mr. Fox entered into detail on the Company's affairs.—He gave a curious description of the manner of the Nabob's contracting debts with the Company's servants, who, if they were paid the interest, never wished, nor expected, to be paid the principal. He enlarged on the depreciated state of the Company's credit in India; and instanced the Bombay bonds, which three years ago were at 40 per cent discount; the next year at 50; and the last year at 60; and which now were scarcely negotiable at all. He arranged the debts of the Nabob to English subjects, servants of the Company, into three classes. Those contracted before the year 1767, and those contracted for the payment of arrears to the Nabob's cavalry, he passed slightly over; but those of 1777 he execrated. He was the more severe upon the Commissioners for giving their suffrage to this debt, as they knew that, were it just, the Nabob had no means of paying it; and as they knew it was contracted at a time the most critical and suspicious, when Lord Pigot fell a sacrifice for endeavouring to carry the orders of the Court of Directors into execution. He could not therefore help looking upon those as parties in his fall who countenanced the means by which it was accomplished. He took notice of a part of the instructions of the Commissioners for putting the Nabob of Arcot into possession of Arnee and Hanamanti Cottee, which, he said, was laying the foundation of new troubles.]

He concluded with moving, "That the proper officer be directed to lay before the House copies, or extracts, of all letters and orders of the Court of Directors of the United E. I. Company, in pursuance of the injunction contained in the 37th and 38th clauses of an act, entitled, an Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the E. I. Company, and of the British possessions in India," &c.

Mr. Francis rose, and seconded the motion. He reminded the House of the consequences which he had foretold would be the result of this clashing institution. The Directors had no sooner begun to act, than the Commissioners had counteracted. Such a circumstance, when it comes to appear abroad, will be treated with contempt! Parliament, every one knows, supposed an enquiry into the debts of the Nabob necessary; and accordingly ordered the Court of Directors to take into their consideration the origin and justice of the demands of individuals before they were to be put in a course of payment. On this principle the Directors had proceeded, and sent orders accordingly. The Commissioners, in opposition, not only to the Court of Directors, but to the authority of parliament itself, have ordered the whole of the debts, the doubtful and fraudulent, as well as the just and unexceptionable, to be peremptorily paid without exception. On this proceeding Mr. Francis commented severely, and glanced at rumours that had got abroad, as if deeds like these could not have been done without collusion.

Mr. Dundas rose in some heat, and, in a most animated speech of near three hours, entered into a justification of the Board of Controul, which, if it did not convince the opposite party, certainly made a deep impression on the House. In answer to the charge of criminality, he began with reciting a part of the act by which the Court of Directors were commanded to take into their consideration *the origin and justice of the demands upon the Nabob, as far as the materials they are in possession of shall enable them to do.* This they had done, and no more. The letters and books in the Company's possession at the India House, contained as full information on the debt of 1767, on the cavalry debt, and on the consolidated of 1777, as the Court of Directors could possibly expect to receive. The Court of Directors had stated them; and the arrangement, that the Board of

Con-

Controul had ordered, was that which appeared to them of all others the most fair and just to all the parties. Here he entered into a full explanation of the nature of the several debts. The debt of 1767, he said, was incurred when the Company was in the greatest distress, and when the Nabob, being in debt to the Company, was compelled to borrow money at an interest from 30 to 36 per cent. every penny of which money was paid into the Company's Treasury; but, it appearing afterwards that the lenders were chiefly British subjects, an order was sent from home, for reducing the interest to ten per cent. which order was strictly carried into execution, though at that time much complained of, as the creditors had themselves borrowed money to lend the Nabob at a much higher interest than 10 per cent.—The cavalry debt was not less just. The policy had been, to keep the troops of the Nabob inferior to those of the Company; and an intimation had been given the Nabob, that a part of his cavalry might be spared: to the reduction proposed, the Nabob made no other objection than the want of money to pay the arrears, for which the common men were actually in mutiny, and had confined their officers. This the Company was as little able to advance as the Nabob, and the old method of borrowing was had recourse to; but the Nabob having assigned a part of his revenue by way of security for the former loan, the Company engaged their credit for this, and were as much concerned for the payment of it as if they had borrowed the money themselves. With respect to the consolidated debt of 1777, the learned gentleman declared that the Board of Controul had done no more than allowed the creditors to prefer their claims, subject first to the objections of the Nabob, next to those of the Company, and, last of all, to those of all the other creditors. In conclusion, he took notice of what Mr. Francis had glanced at collusion. This was not, he said, the first time that he had been misrepresented. It had been whispered, that he had received a large sum from an Hon. Bt. then in his eye [Sir T. Rumbold] on a particular occasion; which, however, had not broke his rest; and he hoped he should sleep as sound under this latter imputation, as they were both equally injurious, and both alike unfounded. He spoke of the Fort of Arnee, and the district of Hanamanti-Cottee, as restored again to their ancient masters; and remarked, that, if

Parliament wished to have an established government in India, it was not the way idly and lightly to interfere with the executive power on all frivolous occasions, as what was spoken here lost nothing by telling when reported abroad; and what was said at one court in India was no secret at all the rest. He cautioned the House likewise against suddenly imbibing sentiments of doubt and distrust against a board that was but newly instituted, and whose members had characters to lose; while those who opposed them cared not by what means they dispossessed them of their places, provided they could reach the summit of their wishes, and occupy their room. This speech, though apparently full of authentic information, did not meet the ideas of

Mr. Smith, Chairman of the court of E. I. Directors, who admitted, that some of the debts authenticated by the Board of Controul were just and unexceptionable; but that others were of a very different complexion. And

Sir T. Rumbold, who had been particularly referred to by the Rt. Honourable and learned gentleman in the course of his speech, gave it as his opinion, that the Commissioners had acted in open contradiction to the directions of the statute by which they were instituted. He said, the old debt of 1767 was not so free from suspicion as the learned gentleman wished the House to believe, and that the cavalry debt was still more liable to doubt. But as to the consolidated debt of 1777, it was so large a sum as to swallow up by its enormity all the others; and the time at which it was contracted, and the circumstance of Lord Pigot's affair, rendered it so suspicious as to influence all good men against it. Sir Thomas said, that though he had spared no pains to come at the truth, yet he never could get a satisfactory account of it either from the Nabob himself or his creditors. The sums were lent in direct contradiction to the standing orders of the Company, which forbid their servants from lending money to the princes of the country; but that was not the worst.

Mr. Burke in severe terms reprobated the speech of the Rt. Hon. and learned gentleman. It consisted, he said, of false facts, false arguments, and absurd conclusions; and, through all the varnish that had been laid on to cover the most corrupt and iniquitous proceedings of the Board of Controul, he could discover the cloven foot of Benfield, craftily concealed. In the course of his speech he

read

read some extracts from the Company's books, to controvert the facts that had been so confidently and plausibly maintained by the learned Commissioner, and treated the whole speech as the pleadings of an artful counsel retained in a bad cause.

At one in the morning the House divided; for the motion 97, against it 194.

Tuesday, March 1.

No public business done, for want of a sufficient number of members to ballot on the Southwark petition.

Lord *Carlisle* moved the India business in the House of Lords, the same as had been moved the day before in the House of Commons, and with the same success.

Thursday 3.

In consequence of the non-attendance of members on the Southwark petition the day before;

Mr. *Pitt* rose, and, pleading the delay of public business for his motive, moved the House to come to a resolution, that there be no election committees balloted for next week.

Mr. *Eden* opposed the motion, as highly injurious to those whom it might concern, who had witnesses to maintain, and other expences to incur, besides the inconvenience to witnesses who might suffer essentially in their business by this ill-timed delay.

Mr. *Fox* saw the motion in another view. It went, he said, to destroy the very essence of Mr. Grenville's bill, as it militated against the spirit, if not against the letter, of it. The intention of the bill was to compleat the number of members of the House as soon as possible; but, by evading the effect of the bill for a week, a precedent would be established for setting its purpose aside, at all times, by a vote. The motion, however, was carried, 91 to 72; majority in favour of the minister 19.

Mr. *Pitt* then rose, to bring forward the propositions for a commercial intercourse with Ireland. He was aware, he said, that all the necessary information concerning the extension of privileges claimed by Ireland, and which he thought for the mutual advantage of both kingdoms for G. B. to allow, was not yet received; but he hoped, that by Tuesday next, as he did not wish to carry the business by surprise, those who had ought to state against the principle of the system that he had suggested, would declare their intentions; otherwise he should construe their silence as a tacit acquiescence, and proceed to take the sense of the committee upon it on that day.

Sir *Wm Cunningham* rose, and stated his objections to the propositions, so far as he thought they would affect Scotland. He shewed how ruinous they would prove to the landed interest; how grievously they would affect the trading part of the people; and wondered that the honourable members of that country should sit silent, when the very existence of many of their constituents was at stake. He appealed for the truth of his statement to a Rt. Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Dundas], who knew what he had said to be true.

Mr. *Dundas* did not deny what the Hon. Baronet had advanced; but was aware that the truth might be somewhat exaggerated. He held in his hand, he said, a paper, printed in great letter and small, which though anonymous, had been circulated with much industry, to apprise the people in the south with what was intended by the propositions for an enlarged intercourse with Ireland, which, he did not doubt, had reached the very remotest limits of the north. This circumstance he had mentioned, not to impede, but to accelerate the motion; and for that reason, without any inclination to hurry matters, he should agree with his Right Hon. friend, that, when no more information was to be expected, procrastination would be exceedingly improper.

Mr. *Cascoyne* wished the Chancellor of the Exchequer to proceed deliberately in the business, which in his opinion, he said, was equally replete with novelty and importance.

Mr. *Fox* rose, to remark on the impropriety of beginning the business where, in his opinion, it should have ended. By this step the situation of both countries was rendered exceedingly awkward, as on the supposition that the propositions which had been made, and were probably already entered upon the Journals of one House, should be rejected in the other, that circumstance must prove exceedingly embarrassing. Mr. Orde, in the parliament of Ireland, had contradicted the Rt. Hon. Gentleman in the most unequivocal terms. He has laid such propositions before the parliament there as are disavowed by his Majesty's ministers here. On the contrary, such measures have been adopted by ministers here, as ministers there dare not propose to parliament; the state of the question before the committee was plainly this, what was this country to expect from Ireland in return for those privileges and advantages which she was to surrender? Was England in the first instance to give up

up every thing, and trust to the generosity of Ireland to make a suitable return? He could not think the British House of Commons capable of acting so mean a part; as for himself, he should certainly oppose the motion for going into a committee on Tuesday, unless some satisfactory information arrived from Ireland in the mean time.

Mr. Pitt remarked on this resolution, that it was so manifestly calculated for the purpose of counteracting the business of government, that he hoped little regard would be paid to it by the sound judgment of the House. It was now known what the parliament of Ireland meant to give, and what they asked was before the House. They meant to contribute to the general expences of the empire, according to the growing prosperity of their country. And what more could be expected?

Mr. Fox, in reply, said, this was giving nothing; for Ireland would never own she was rich, while what she had so spare was to be taken from her.

Mr. Eden made some objections to the shortness of the time; but the motion passed without a division.

Mr. Gascoyne rose, and presented a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, against the intended Irish commercial bill. This petition

Mr. Pitt treated with some degree of levity, little perhaps imagining that it was to be the prelude to petitions from almost every trading town in Great-Britain, which have since followed. These liberal-minded people, Mr. Pitt said, had no fears, whatever interested people might suggest, but what arose from the apprehensions of Ireland's smuggling the West India spirits into England, and by that means underselling the fair trader!

Mr. Fox rose, and congratulated the House on the singular intuitive knowledge of the Right Hon. Gentleman in commercial affairs, which rendered experience in trade wholly unnecessary in the conduct of maritime affairs. He certainly knew better than the merchants of Liverpool what was for their interest; and therefore the pleasantry of his comments on their petition was extremely proper!

Mr. Pitt said, he had made no comments. He took up the petition in its own words, and hoped, that when the matter came before the public, it would be fairly represented.

Mr. Gascoyne spoke in justification of the petition, which was read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Sawbridge rose, and moved a resolution, similar to that moved by Mr. Welbore Ellis (see p. 217), "That the House do order Thomas Corbet, Esq; High Bailiff of Westminster, to make a return of members to serve in parliament for that city."

Mr. Pitt opposed the motion, on the ground, that the House had more than once declared that the scrutiny should be carried on. He did not mean, he said, to debate the question, as every gentleman was already in possession of the subject; but most assuredly should oppose the motion, by moving to adjourn.

Before the question was put, a petition from several inhabitants of Westminster was presented by Lord Mulcaster; praying that the scrutiny might proceed according to the order of the House.

Lord Surrey asked, if Sir Cecil Wray's name was to the petition? The names were read, and Sir Cecil Wray's name was not among them.

After much altercation and some argument, the question for adjournment was put, and lost, noes 162; ayes 124; majority against the minister 38.

Friday 4.

The House being informed that the Deputy Clerk of the Crown was at the door, the question for his admission was put, and carried.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown then came into the House, and presented to the Speaker the precept which had been transmitted to him that day from Thomas Corbett, Esq; High Bailiff of Westminster, setting forth, that in pursuance of the order of that House, he had proceeded to a scrutiny of the legality of the votes polled in the course of the late election for Westminster, and that upon casting up the books, after deducting the unqualified votes, there appeared for

Lord Hood . . . 6988

Hon. C. J. Fox . . . 6126

Sir Cecil Wray . . . 5895

and that Lord Hood and Mr. Fox having a majority of votes, he returned them to represent the city of Westminster in parliament, conformably with the orders of that House.

The Speaker observed, that at the commencement of the last session of parliament, an instance similar to that now before the House had occurred; it was in the case of the election for Elgin, the returning officer of which did not receive the precept early enough to annex it to the writ. He then read from the Journals the record of the case he had alluded

to with respect to Elgin, and said it was for the House to decide what was to be done in relation to the return for Westminster.

Mr. Fox said, that with due deference to, and respect for, the superior knowledge of the Speaker, he must observe, that the case of the return for Elgin was essentially dissimilar to that for Westminster; for, in the former, the precept was made out, though it did not reach the proper officer in time for him to annex it to the writ at the time of the writ being returnable to the Clerk of the Crown, but in the business of the Westminster election, the writ was returnable on the 27th of May, but the precept was dated the 4th of the subsequent March; so that, in the nature of things, the precept could not be annexed to the writ, which was returnable nine months before the former document was made out. However, there being some difficulty in the business, he presumed the House would surmount it, by deciding on the matter from circumstances of convenience, expediency, or analogy; but as for precedent, he was assured there was not one on the records of parliament, from which the judgment of the House could receive any kind of assistance in the present case.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer saw nothing to invalidate the return, which he thought ought to be accepted.

The question was then put for the House to accept the return made by the High bailiff to the Clerk of the Crown, and carried without opposition. *And thus ended the Westminster scrutiny.*

March 7.

In a committee on the supply, came to the following resolutions:

That 940,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the expences of buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of ships for 1785.

That 675,307*l.* be granted for the ordinary of the navy for 1785. The said resolutions to be reported on Monday.

Mr. H^{ffey} remarked, that, having compared the estimates now to be provided for with the estimates at the close of the former war, he found a very material difference. If the navy was to considerably increased as the difference between the two estimates appeared to be [411,000*l.* at the former period, 640,000*l.* now], then he was willing to give his support to the motion, but he believed it was not.

Mr. Brett, in reply, said, there were 160 sail of ships more now than at the close of the war in 1764; but another reason for the great increase was, that,

at the period alluded to, there were no marines; at present there are. The motion was agreed to.

On the second reading of the bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire into the salaries and perquisites of civil officers;

Mr. Powis thought such an enquiry unnecessary. And,

Mr. Sheridan was of the same opinion, for the reason he had urged before (see p. 273). Some other members spoke, and the farther consideration of the bill was adjourned.

Tuesday 8.

Lord Beauchamp moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that the report of the council on the exports and imports of Ireland may be laid before the House."

Mr. Pitt assured the noble Lord, that no such report had been made to the King, and consequently no such report could be produced. The paper alluded to, he said, might be seen by every member who chose it, because it was printed, though in point of form it could not be laid on the table.

Lord Beauchamp was satisfied.

Mr. Eden moved for the Irish statutes to be laid before the House, that gentlemen might see the internal advantages which the Irish manufacturers had over the English.

Mr. Pitt, though he could not see the use, did not mean, he said, to oppose that or any other motion that had information for its object; it was accordingly agreed to.

The order of the day being read, for the House to be called over;

Lord Surrey was desirous to know, if the order was then to be discharged?

Mr. Pitt, in reply, said, that, as the business which was shortly to be brought forward was of the utmost importance, he hoped for the indulgence of the House for a little more time. He intended soon to move for leave to bring in a bill for the reform of parliament. He wished, therefore, that the call of the House might take place on that day fortnight, and next day he should be ready with his promised bill.

Lord Surrey thought, if the call of the House was so long postponed, there would not be time sufficient for the bill to be read the first time before Easter Holydays.

Mr. Pitt said, that as the adjournment would only be for a week, considering the variety of business in which he was engaged, he trusted, gentlemen would not refuse him so necessary an indulgence.

MR. URBAN,

AN occasional contributor to your useful miscellany would be exceedingly glad to see some account of the noted Orator Henley. He is frequently mentioned in some of the earlier numbers of the *Gent. Mag.* In the notes to the *Dunciad* there are some severe remarks on his conduct and principles: and Mr. Whiston hath published some letters that were sent him by the *Orator*, accompanied with reflections not much to his credit.

I think a very amusing article might be made out of materials, easily to be procured, respecting this eccentric genius.

He writ a pamphlet against Dr. S. Chandler, entitled, "Samuel sleeping in the Tabernacle:" occasioned by a dispute which that learned man had with Dr. Guyse, a noted divine among the Calvinistical dissenters. In consequence of taking the part of Dr. Guyse (though his assistance was neither asked nor desired), he offered himself as a candidate for church communion with some of the Independents. His character, however, weighed against his zeal; and the *triers* of the conventicle rejected his application. When he was informed of this, he entered into the vestry belonging to the meeting-house, where the matter had been solemnly debated, and assuming a very grave countenance, he made a most reverend bow, and departed with the apostolical valediction—"Finally, brethren, farewell." MINIMUS.

MR. URBAN,

I Have been lately very much amused with the new edition of the Biographical Dictionary; but was rather disappointed in not finding some account in it of the following writers: *Abercromby*, author of the *Martial Achievements* of the Scotch Nation; *Baily*, author of the *English Dictionary*; *Barber*, *Blind Harry*, *Sir David Lindsay*, *Gawine Douglas*, *Alexander Montgomerie*, and *Allan Ramsay*, those celebrated Scotch poets; *Maitland*, *Guthrie*, *Ruddiman*, and *Duncan*, who wrote the excellent *Treatise of Logic*, which is published in the *Preceptor*. I do not think every compiler of a book, or writer of a ballad, entitled to a niche in the Temple of Fame; but surely the above writers are eminent enough to be taken notice of in some future edition of the Biographical Dictionary. Perhaps, Mr. Urban, some of your correspondents may contribute materials for that purpose, which can be

no where better preserved than in your valuable Magazine. *Abercromby*, if I have not been misinformed, was a physician at *Forfar*. *Guthrie*, the latter part of whose life must have been sufficiently known to the booksellers, was born at *Brecbin*, where his father was minister of the episcopal chapel. J. B.

MR. URBAN,

IF your correspondent S. E. who in your last month's Magazine, p. 200, requests some information concerning the inscription placed by the emperor *Julian* in the frontispiece of his library, will look into the learned *Abbé Gallois'* work, entitled, "*Traité historique des plus belles Bibliothèques de l'Europe*," published at Paris in 1680, at p. 83, he will find as follows: "*Il fit aussi pour son plaisir eriger deux grandes bibliothèques, l'une à Constantinople, & l'autre à Antioche, au frontispiece desquelles il fit mettre cette inscription, qui a tellement plu à quelques-uns, qu'ils s'en sont servis pour la même chose: Alii quidem equos amant, alii aves, alii feras; mihi verò à puerulo, mirum acquirendi et possidendi libros insedit desiderium.*" This inscription was so proper, that your readers will easily conceive the emperor might adopt it*.

With regard to the credibility of the *Abbé's* testimony, a few particulars concerning him may be acceptable to your readers. He was well versed both in sacred and prophane history, in philosophy and mathematics. He understood the Oriental, the Italian, Spanish, English, and German languages: in short, he was an universal scholar. He was the first who published the *Journal des Sçavans*, in 1665; and, in conjunction with M. de Sallo, *Gallois* continued this work till 1674. He was chosen member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1668, and of the French Academy in 1673. The great Colbert had a particular esteem for him. He was first made librarian to the French king, and afterwards Greek Professor in the Royal College. He died in 1707, possessed of a valuable library, consisting of upwards of twelve thousand volumes, as appears by the catalogue of his books, published at Paris, 1710. He served many of his friends by his interest with Colbert; but he is said to have neglected making any provision for himself; whence it happened, that at the death of that minister, he was in narrow

* He adopted it from one of his own letters. See our last Mag. EDIT. circumstances,

circumstances, although an Abbé. (See more concerning him in Nicéron's *Hommes illustres*, tom. VIII.)

I conceive that Julian is mentioned of course by Mr. Asple amongst other founders of libraries, and that the inscription above quoted was introduced by way of anecdote, to shew the emperor's great love of literature from his infancy.

T. S.

MR. URBAN,

May 2.

ON what authority is the coffee-house in Exchange-alley, mentioned in February, p. 91, said to have been kept by a Mr. Morat? On no other, I apprehend, than that name appearing on the tokens there issued, which have all the bust of Morat, or Amurath the Great, the Turkish emperor; and a Turk's head was in the last century a very common sign for a coffee-house. Of that in Exchange-alley I send you three different tokens, (*see the plate*), viz.

Fig. 9. Brass. Cast.

Obverse. MORAT THE GREAT MEN DID ME CALL. A Turk's head in profile.

Reverse. WHERE BARE I CAME I CONQUERD ALL. In the centre, in Italicks, *Coffee, Tobacco Sherbett & Chocolat Retail in Exchange Alley.*

Fig. 10. Brass. Cast.

O. As Fig. 9.

R. As Fig. 9. except the words *came* and *all*, which are in Italicks. In the centre, in Italicks, *Coffee Chocolat. tea Sherbett & tobac Sould in Exchaing Allie.*

Fig. 11. Copper. Struck from a dye.

O. Inscribed as Fig. 9 and 10. A Turk's head, full faced.

R. The like, and in the centre in Italicks, *Coffee Tobacco. Sherbett tea & Chocolat Retail in Exchange Alley.*

Fig. 12. has on the obverse a Turk's head, full-face, with the single word *Solyman.*

Reverse. *Wards Coffeehouse in Breadstreet 1671.*

Yours,

A LONDON ANTIQUARY.

††† Fig. 13. in the same plate is from a drawing sent by OBSERVATOR of Burbach, of a fish he picked up last summer in France.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE not that dislike to the expression *grateful thanks* (p. 106) which your correspondent W. S. has, it not appearing to me at all tautologous, but conveying, on the contrary, an idea

of gratitude, as tantamount to *gratitudo*, if one may be allowed to use such a word. What ran in this strict and accurate gentleman's mind, was probably the *grates* and *gratias agere* of the Latins, whereas he ought rather to have adverted to *gratus*, denoting a due sense of benefits, with a willingness to acknowledge and repay. See Johnson's Dict. v. v. *Grateful* and *Gratefully*. W. S. knows perfectly what *gratus animus* means, without any body's telling him.

As to *wandering erroneous*, cited from Milton, I only wish to ask, Whether a person may not wander or ramble about without being lost, not knowing, or missing his way?

T. ROWE

BRANDRITH CRAGGS.

MR. URBAN, *Knarestrough, Mar. 15.*

HEARING some time ago the above-mentioned appellation given to a ridge of rocks, situated on a mountain, overlooking a deep vale, about half-way betwixt Knarestrough and Shipton, I was led to suppose the place had once been appropriated to Druidical superstition, its name manifestly implying the FIRE CIRCLE. A small village also, at two miles distance, evidently takes its name from hence, being called *Few Stone*. On coming to the place, I found it answer every description my ideas had formed of it. On the highest part of one of these rocks is a smooth, regular, well-wrought basin, formed out of the solid stone, two feet in depth, and three feet and a half in diameter. On each side of this is a smaller basin formed, each on a prominent point of the rock. A few yards from hence is a ROCKING STONE, the irregularity of the figure making it difficult to ascertain the weight exactly; yet it may be reasonably supposed to weigh near twenty tons, and so equally poised, as to be moved with ease by one hand.

Rocking stones are found in many parts of this island; some ascribed to nature alone, and others to art. *Rock basins* are not so common: they are found in some parts of Cornwall; but very few of them are mentioned to have been found in any other part of this country. Should any of your readers be able to throw some light on the original invention and use of them, it would, without doubt, be very agreeable to the studious investigators of British antiquities.

E. H.

Letter from the late Dr. Johnson, to a young Clergyman, now a Fellow of a College in Cambridge.

DEAR SIR,

NOT many days ago Dr. Lawrence shewed me a letter, in which you make mention of me; I hope, therefore, you will not be displeased that I endeavour to preserve your good-will by some observations which your letter suggested to me.

You are afraid of falling into some improprieties in the daily service, by reading to an audience that requires no exactness. Your fear, I hope, secures you from danger. They who contract absurd habits are such as have no fear. It is impossible to do the same thing very often without some peculiarity of manner; but that manner may be good or bad, and a little care will at least preserve it from being bad; to make it very good, there must, I think, be something of natural or casual felicity, which cannot be taught.

Your present method of making your sermons seems very judicious. Few frequent preachers can be supposed to have sermons more their own than yours will be. Take care to register somewhere or other the authors from whom your several discourses are borrowed; and do not imagine that you shall always remember even what perhaps you now think it impossible to forget.

My advice, however, is, that you attempt from time to time an original sermon, and in the labour of composition do not burden your mind with too much at once; do not exact from yourself, at one effort of excogitation, propriety of thought and elegance of expression. Invent first, and then embellish. The production of something, where nothing was before, is an act of greater energy than the expansion or decoration of the thing produced. Set down diligently your thoughts, as they rise, in the first words that occur, and when you have matter, you will easily give it form; nor perhaps will this method be always necessary; for by habit your thoughts and diction will flow together.

The composition of sermons is not very difficult: the divisions not only help the memory of the hearer, but direct the judgement of the writer; they supply sources of invention, and keep every part in its proper place.

What I like least in your letter is your account of the manners of your parish; from which I gather, that it has been long neglected by the parson. The dean

GENT. MAG. May 1785.

of Carlisle*, who was then a little rector in Northamptonshire, told me that it might be discerned whether or no there was a clergyman resident in a parish, by the civil or savage manners of the people. Such a congregation as yours stands in much need of reformation; and I would not have you think it impossible to reform them. A very savage parish was civilised by a decayed gentlewoman, who came among them to teach a petty school. My learned friend Dr. Wheeler of Oxford, when he was a young man, had the care of a neighbouring parish for fifteen pounds a year, which he was never paid; but he counted it a convenience that it compelled him to make a sermon weekly. One woman he could not bring to the communion; and, when he reproved or exhorted her, she only answered that she was no scholar. He was advised to set some good woman or man of the parish, a little wiser than herself, to talk to her in language level to her mind. Such honest, I may call them holy, artifices, must be practised by every clergyman, for all means must be tried by which souls may be saved. Talk to your people, however, as much as you can; and you will find, that the more frequently you converse with them upon religious subjects, the more willingly they will attend, and the more submissively they will learn. A clergyman's diligence always makes him venerable. I think I have now only to say, that, in the momentous work you have undertaken, I pray God to bless you. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Belt-Court,
August 30, 1780.

SAM. JOHNSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Mortlake, May 19.*
IN answer to Mr. Delver's enquiry in your Mag. for last month (page 267), whether the name of either of the two children, whose baptism is registered in this parish in the year 1644, was *Hewson* (the real name it seems of Doctor Partridge), I can inform him, having been just now favoured with a transcript of the register, that, of the two, one only was a boy, named *Henry*, with a surname widely different. There is no other name on the tombstone than that of Partridge, which was an information likewise desired by your correspondent. I find Granger has given the inscription in his Biographical History of England,

* (New bishop) Percy.

ed. 1779, 8vo. p. 104; and says, he was author of "the black Life of John Gadbury," not mentioned in the list sent by your correspondent, P. Q. p. 281, who appears to have included in it three of Swift's publications, of 1709, 1712, and that without date.

I hope, Mr. Urban, your ingenious correspondent, Mr. J. D. will not fail to send you the "circumstantial account of Partridge," which he says "is in preparation." Yours, &c. D. P.

A correspondent wishes to be informed, when the art of enamelling was first introduced into England?

Colligite fragmenta ne pereant.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, March 12.*

PERMIT me to address you in the above words, since to your labours and industry we owe the preservation of so many fragments of antiquity; which, if not registered and displayed in your useful repository, might have been totally lost to future generations. The study of this matter is not so contemptible as some people may imagine, having for its object both history and biography, and tends also to elucidate many points with regard to the taste, manners, and customs of our forefathers. This is not all; from medals, coins, and seals, we are almost made acquainted with their features; by contemplating the works of the ancients, we compare their genius with our own; by their public edifices, we fix the standard of their liberality and magnificence; the different ages of their construction shew us the various progressions and changes in their style and manner; by MSS and old books, we become familiar with their language and expressions. These are only a few of the advantages which may be derived from the study of Antiquity, considered chiefly as an amusement to any individual who has leisure to apply himself: the greater utility of it I need not mention, as being too manifest; nor shall I enlarge further on its merits, as it would lead me far beyond the bounds I have prescribed myself. Give me leave, however, to commend your impartial admission of subjects of this kind in your monthly miscellany, which seems at present the only one open to productions of this sort, and was adopted from the earliest period of the Magazine. I make no doubt that in future times such as prosecute this entertainment will applaud and admire the indefatigable pains you have taken to illustrate, by copies, originals, which at

that time may be destroyed, or buried in oblivion*. That your work may continue to flourish, and survive the just condemnation of some of its contemporaries, is my sincere wish.

A correspondent in your last vol. p. 505, intimates that a solution may be found to my query in that vol. p. 249, in Johnson's Lives of the Poets. I lately read the paragraph he alludes to, which is no wise relative to the point in question; at least it is only a collateral reasoning, and much beneath the solid judgement of so learned a man, from whom, was he now living, I might have hoped for fuller information. It is truly surprising, that no one amongst your numerous correspondents can satisfy me in this particular, not to say interesting, enquiry. I readily admit the position, that, the Latin being a dead language, the pronunciation of it is arbitrary, nor can we establish with certainty what the ancient Romans gave it. The modern Romans, or Italians, have some peculiarities in their speaking it; so have the French, and also the Germans: but all these, together with every other nation on the continent, perfectly understand each other: whilst the Latin, as pronounced in our schools and universities, is so changed, either through opposition, or a partial analogy to our mother-tongue, that few, if any, foreigners can understand it. I shall not enter into a discussion of the conjectures which the learned have formed on this subject; some contending for *Cicero*, *Chichero*, or, as others again will have it, *Kikero*. This last seems most plausible; for upon what authority do we fix the harsh sound upon the syllables, *ca*, *co*, *cu*, and the soft upon *ce*, *ci*; which two last are the same as *se*, *si*? Similar reflections may be made upon the diphthongs *ae*, *æ*, &c. and the Germans call the emperor *Keyser*, derived from the Latin word *Cæsar*. And here I will end this philological digression, by repeating my original question; viz.

At what period, for what reason, and in what manner, our present pronunciation of the Latin tongue, as used in England, was first introduced? At the same time, why the Scotch should differ from us in this respect, who conform nearly to the foreign practice?

OBSERVATOR.

* The stone with an inscription on the Royal Oak, see vol. LIV. p. 257, is since broken by some ill-disposed person, the wall thrown down, and will probably never be re-erected.

The

The MORNING, taken from HALLER.

THE moon retires—Nature's dark veil no more obscures the air and earth—the twinkling stars disappear—and the reviving warmth of the sun awakens all creatures.

Already are the heavens adorned with its purple hues and its sparkling sapphires; Aurora, fair harbinger of the day, graciously dispenses smiles; and the brightness of the roses which wreath her forehead dissipates the mists of night.

The flaming light of the world advances from the eastern gate, triumphantly treading on the shining splendours of the milky way; clouds, covered with heaven's rubies, oppose him with their lightning, and a flame of gold spreads itself around the horizon.

The roses open, to salute the sun with genial dews; and the lilies exhale delicious odours from their satin'd leaves.

The vigilant hind flies to the labour-giving field; he guides with careful pleasure the earth-piercing plough; in the mean time his ears are delighted by the lightsome bands of minstrels, which sweeten the air and woods with their melodious notes. Thus doth benignant heaven lighten the heavy pressure of toilsome industry!

O Creator! all that I see are the effects of thy power! thou art the soul of nature, and dost actuate every part! the stated periods and glittering appearance of yon orbs, and the unquenched fire of the revolving sun, proceed from thy hands, and boast thy impression!

Thou illumest the solemn moon to guide us amid darkness; thou dost lend wings to the unseen wind, and by night thou dost enrich the earth with fruitful dews.

From dust thou hast formed yon proud-topped mountains; from sand thou produced metals; thou hast spread yon firmament, and thou hast clothed it with clouds, that it may remain unpolluted by the exploring eye of man.

Thou hast wonderfully formed the veins of that fish which causes rivers to overflow, and which makes whirlpools, and spreads devastation with the flappings of his tail. Thou hast built the elephant, and thou hast animated its enormous bulk, that it resembles a moving mountain.

Thou supportest yon splendid arches of the heavens upon the vast void; and with thy word thou hast produced from chaos this wondrous universe, filling it

with order, and giving it no other limits than its own grandeur.

Great God! created spirits are too insignificant to raise the glory of thy works! We lose ourselves in their immensity. To tell them, one must resemble thyself in infinity.

Humbly contented, I remain in my own prescribed circle. Incomprehensible Being! thy resplendent glories blind the presuming eye of man! and He from whom the earth receives its being, needs not the praises of a worm!

MR. URBAN,

THE agreeable disposition of your correspondents, in answering the queries addressed to them, emboldens me to enquire after the family of the Mannings, originally of Sussex, where they possessed a remarkable mansion. The last of whom I can find resident in that county, was a colonel in the civil war. He had a son named John, who, from the ill-treatment of his father, entered as a private in one of the troops of horse-guards on their being first raised. This son married a lady of the name of Levett, relict of counsellor Levett, of the Temple, whose maiden name was, I believe, Bruerton; whose sister and co-heiress married into the family of Lord Dudley and Ward.

Yours, &c.

M. R.

MR. URBAN, *South Molton, May 10.*

AS Mr. John Wesley hath done me the honour of publicly noticing, p. 246, my paper* respecting his family, I think it a piece of civility due to him, to notice his strictures in return.

I am pleased that any "publications" of mine should be esteemed "ingenious and useful," by a man so well qualified to judge of their merits. For his acquaintance with my name, as the author of the publications which I suppose he had in his eye, I am indebted to certain writers, who took the liberty of proclaiming it in pamphlets, letters, reviews, and advertisements, with the *very generous* intention (for they are all *benevolent* men) of injuring its credit. The attempt, however, hath operated contrary to their wishes; and, if I needed a testimony, Mr. Wesley's would serve instead of a thousand.

* First published in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. XX. and afterwards by Mr. Maty in his Review. See vol. LV. p. 279.

My paper was drawn up in great haste; but it was drawn up under the impression of sentiments not hastily adopted. An opinion of Mr. Wesley's great abilities, and an esteem for qualities which he possesses of still greater account, have long been familiar to my mind. I have been conversant with his writings from my earliest youth: and, though never his disciple, have been always his admirer.

I have already informed the public by what means I became acquainted with some papers which relate to the more secret history of his family. Had they been papers of a *merely* family or personal concern, I would never have communicated any account of them to the public. Had they tended to fix any reproach on the private characters of individuals, I would have suppressed them; and I was not conscious of doing an injury to the memory of Mr. Sam. Wesley when I called him a *Jacobite*. I called him, indeed, by a title which in politics I abhor: but I have learnt to separate *political* from *moral* character; and have no doubt but a Jacobite may be as good a man, and as perfect a Christian, as even a whig or a presbyterian. I judge of no man merely by his opinions or prejudices; nor at all times would I judge of him by any improper bias, or influence, that they may give to his conduct. If I know the cause, I can account for the effect; and if I can excuse the former, surely I cannot want an apology for the latter.

There are certain fundamental principles of conduct, in which all good men, with all their prejudices and partialities, are united. They are the common bands of society: the universal laws, which are independent of custom or country, sects and parties; and may be said to know no distinction between "Greek or Jew; Scythian, barbarian, bond or free."

I have now given my *creed of charity*; which, for a *Calvinist**, as I have been denominated, is somewhat free: and I would risk the credit of my orthodoxy rather than recall it.

I esteem Mr. Wesley for the zeal he hath discovered in vindicating his brother from the imputation of Jacobitism; but till I am convinced, I cannot retract:

* A denomination I should not blush to acknowledge, if I thought myself fairly entitled to it; though a very silly writer, following at an immense distance the great leader of a late controversy, hath brought it forwards in the shape of an accusation; as if to be a Calvinist were as disgraceful as to be a *mumpster*, or as infamous as to be a *cheat*.

and my conviction of Mr. Sam. Wesley's antipathy to the house of Brunswick is founded on evidence too strong to be overcome by mere general assertions to the contrary.

However, if there be an error in my account, let *me* be wholly answerable for it. Mr. Wesley should not have coupled Mr. Maty's name with mine; especially in such uncivil language. If I cannot prove what I have advanced; let the blame rest on my own head alone: he is guiltless.

And were I convinced that I had been guilty of a false accusation, no man would be more ready to acknowledge it. But as I cannot, in justice to my own persuasions, revoke what I have written, it is certainly due, both to the public and to myself, to give some reason for what I have asserted.

I would first, in general, observe, that when I called Mr. Sam. Wesley "a *noted* Jacobite," I only echoed back the voice of popular fame. His brother cannot be ignorant that he always bore this character; and his greatest friends, and most intimate associates in this part of the kingdom, made no scruple of applying to him a title, to which, I really believe, he had no dislike.

His daughter often assured me, that he was strongly attached to the exiled family; and she once shewed me a small print of the Pretender, which, *she said*, had been presented to her father, and which he esteemed as a sort of a precious memorial. A late excellent and ever-honoured friend of mine, who was the pupil of Mr. Sam. Wesley, and who in his earlier days had imbibed a tincture from politics of the same colour and quality (though his maturer wisdom dictated far different sentiments), frequently called his old master a Jacobite; and appeared to entertain no conception, that any one would question his right to an appellation, to which that good man affixed no moral turpitude or infamy, though a genuine "*whig of the Revolution*."

Other pupils of Mr. Wesley have confirmed to me this account of his political principles; but my conviction hath not arisen from general or vague report, even though backed by the authority I have mentioned, but from evidence more particular and more decisive.

Mr. Wesley says, in his Remarks on my paper, that "he [*viz.* S. W.] never published any thing political, whether satirical or not."—"He never wrote any thing of a treasonable tendency; he *sa-*
credly

credly avoided it."—"He never wrote, much less published, *one line, against the king.*"

Had Mr. Wesley read the poems which Mrs. Earle, his brother's only child, put into my hands, he never could have expressed himself in such unqualified language. Amid a number which I once possessed, I can at present only lay my hands on one, entitled the *Regency*. It was written by Mr. S. Wesley, purposely with a view to raise a laugh at the expence of the king (G. I.) in the choice which he made of the persons who were intrusted with the prerogative while he visited Hanover.

I will transcribe a few verses of this witty and sarcastic poem; and let our readers judge how far the author "*sacredly avoided*" what had a "*treasonable tendency*"

As soon as the wind it came fairly about,
That kept the king in, and his enemies out;
He determin'd no longer his confinement to
bear,

And thus to the dutchess his mind did declare.

Quoth he, "My dear Kenny, I've been tir'd
a long while,

With living obscure in this poor little isle;
And now Spain and Pretender have no more
mines to spring,

I'm resolv'd to go home and live like a king."

Quoth Kenny, "Great sir! I approve your
design," &c.

And so Kenny ludicrously runs over the list of the regents; estimates their several qualifications; and, by exposing them obliquely, laughs at the king himself.

Of the duke of Argyle she is made to say:

"And had not the stars been equally strong,
To keep him in the right, and you in the
wrong,

It might have induc'd him such schemes to
pursue,

As had made him belov'd--full as little as you."

After lashing the lords of the regency all round, the dutchess says, in the conclusion,

"On the whole, I'll be hang'd, if all over
the realm,

There are thirteen such fools to be put at the
helm:

So for this time be easy, nor have jealous
thought,

They ha'n't sense to sell you, nor are worth
being bought."

"'Tis for that (quoth the king in very bad
French)

I chose them for my regents, and you for
my wench:

And neither, I'm sure, will my trust e'er
betray;

For the devil won't take you, if I turn you
away."

Let these lines be glossed over by any art or refinement whatever, yet they can never be accommodated to that reverence which Mr. Wesley would acknowledge to be due to *the Lord's anointed*, let him be who he may.

I cannot produce the poem Mr. S. W. addressed to Sir Robert Walpole in behalf of his father. I have only a general recollection of it; but a recollection sufficient to make me assert with confidence, that such a poem did really exist: and I particularly remember, that he intreated the great statesman not to permit any prejudices, that he might have imbibed against himself, to stand in the way of his beneficence to his father.

But I will not any farther urge a circumstance, of which I am utterly incapable of producing the proof that may be required to establish it.

I was not acquainted with the later periods of Mrs. Wesley's life. I only spoke of what I knew. Her letters breathe a spirit of rational and enlightened piety; and she frequently deplored, in very pathetic language, the departure of her two sons from the simplicity of Christian faith, and their innovations on the order and decorum of the established worship. She adopted, it seems, very different sentiments of their principles and conduct several years before her death. To whatever society of Christians she united herself, I doubt not but she was an honour to them; and wonder not that a life, that had been so singularly pious and exemplary, should close, as Mr. Wesley says his mother's did, with a hope full of immortality.

Her Letters to her daughter on the first Principles of Religion, together with some other curious papers, I communicated some years ago to Dr. Priestley: and when he expressed a desire to transcribe them, I saved him the trouble, by freely making him a present of the originals. One of the most valuable (and which, in a letter to me, he calls "*uncommonly curious*") he hath unfortunately lost. I took no copy of it myself, so that I am afraid it is irrecoverable.

It is a kind of presumption to publish speculations about the state of another person's mind, and the different steps by which it acquires certain principles and habits; especially at a time when that person may speak for himself, and call
all

all that you have advanced the fiction of your own imagination. And it would be the height of insolence and obstinacy to persevere in maintaining what he, who hath the best right to contradict it, positively disavows. "*For what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of a man which is in him?*"

"Therefore" (says Mr. Wesley) "all that Mr. Badcock adds, of the incidents that gave an additional force to an impression that never existed, is very ingenious; yet is in truth a castle in the air."

Let my conjectures then be the mere dream of fancy. I will not dispute for what I cannot prove, nor have even a wish to maintain. I might have been deceived, when I talked of Mr. Wesley's enthusiastic impressions and prophetic notices. But when I spoke of his admirable talents, his extraordinary exertions, his honest zeal, and his generous superiority to the world and its possessions, I am sure I was not deceived; I built no castle in the air, but raised a humble pillar to his fame on that ground where posterity will erect a nobler and more lasting monument. SAM. BADCOCK.

MR. URBAN, March 1785.

IN your last volume, p. 929, amongst the late productions of the press, you mention, with just approbation, a charge delivered to his clergy last summer by the lord bishop of Norwich, in the course of his primary visitation; intimating a wish, that it had not been in a manner confined to that diocese, by being printed but not published. For this reason, however, you give no farther account of it than a bare enumeration of the articles of which it consists. These are truly important; and will induce others, perhaps, as well as myself, to endeavour at procuring a sight of this interesting work. I wish all may be equally successful. I have perused it, and with the highest pleasure; I hope too with some edification: at least it must be the reader's fault, not the writer's, if this be not the case. There breathes throughout a spirit of honest Christian zeal for religion; a heart-felt attachment to its interests; and a serious, unaffected piety, delivered in plain, simple, undorned, yet emphatical, language. The whole shews that the excellent author is not acting a part, but is in earnest in that cause which he so warmly enforces, and so ably defends.

I know not, sir, whether the rules or limits of your very useful repository will admit a few remarks on one or two of

the subjects on which his lordship has treated. I mean not to counteract your example, nor to enter into a critical examination of the whole charge; but merely to excite, if I can, the curiosity of your readers; being convinced, that the more such compositions as this are known, the better. And if, assuming to myself a liberty to which all are entitled, I should appear to differ from this truly learned and venerable prelate in one or two points, I shall be careful to hint that difference in terms expressive of my own feelings, and therefore of real respect.

After a solemn and instructive introduction, the particulars of which may be seen in your recital, his lordship proceeds to the important article of *residence*. This has almost always made a part, I believe, of all episcopal charges; and has been in a manner exhausted by the learned bishops Stillingfleet and Sherlock. The extensive range, which bishop Bagot has taken would not permit him to be diffuse on any particular point: yet what he says on this is written to the heart, and clearly from the heart. I cannot resist the impulse I feel to transcribe a sentence or two; no violation, I hope, of that respect which you have shewn, and which I mean to observe. "The first object for a parochial minister is to reside with his flock as constantly as may be*, &c. Of late years a practice hath been growing in many parts of the kingdom (and no where doth it prevail more than in this diocese) of a very hurtful tendency. I mean the resort of the clergy to the most considerable neighbouring town. It is within a moderate ride of their church: they can live there more conveniently, and perhaps at less charge: they are at hand to perform at all times both the stated and occasional duty.—The stated and occasional duty! Good God! Is this their care, their anxious concern, for the souls of those, of whom they are to give an account to their Redeemer? How many occasions do they thus lose, where a single word, perhaps, might rescue a poor wretch from sin and misery! Where is the influence of their example?" &c. &c. *Ex pede Herculem.*

Non-residence is the great *opprobrium cleri*. A learned and worthy dean, who, amongst other tracts, has written many

* The Bp. has enforced this precept by his own example, having been constantly resident on his diocese for the last twelve months. EDIT.

useful

useful essays upon trade, has been said to make "trade his religion." The remark may be pert and quaint, but it is utterly untrue. What, however, shall we say of those clerks, who, possessed of two or three large (and perhaps *purchased*) livings, reside not upon any of them? who, instead of taking "care of the souls of their parishioners," know little or nothing either of their souls or their persons; though probably they can give a tolerably good account of their *tythes*? Every diocese presents us with some such characters; the *traders* in, rather than the faithful professors of, religion. Let such unworthy pastors, if they deserve the name of *pastors*, read, and (if they can) *feel*, this apostolical remonstrance of the good bishop of Norwich. Let them prepare too to answer a remonstrance from a far greater bishop, whose interests they have neglected and betrayed, and whom they have thus exposed to an open shame.

Perpetual curacies his lordship holds to be exactly of the same tenure, so far as *pluralities* are concerned, with other benefices that have cure of souls; i. e. rectories or vicarages: "and in this assertion he is supported," we are told, "by the opinion of able lawyers." Be it so. There is, however, a great difference between a lawyer's opinion, and a formal decision in a court of judicature. I mean not to dispute the *strict legality* of this opinion; but I doubt the prudential consequences of its promulgation. Many things may be rigidly legal, which are not practically expedient. I am no lawyer; but every one knows that a different practice has universally prevailed for some centuries. The event only can shew, whether a strict adherence to the obsolete laws in this case (if ever it should be adopted), or a benevolent and long-established connivance at its violation, will be most beneficial to the interest of the inferior clergy, and the still more important interest of religion.

Whatever difference of opinion, however, may be entertained on this subject, there surely can be none on that of *stipendiary curates*; whose cause his lordship pleads with a strength of argument, and a warmth of benevolence, worthy of himself. Burdened, as too many of them are, with a heavy load of duty, expected to make a decent external appearance, and at the same time sinking under the weight of oppressive poverty, there are few members of society in a more pitiable situation. "A scanty and niggardly allowance," in the opinion of this pre-

late, and surely of every good man, "is disgraceful both to the curate and his employer:" yet the former is too often obliged to submit to the meanness and parsimony of the latter. It certainly is of importance, that the clergy should be placed above a state of indigence and contempt, by receiving a competent recompence for their professional labour. It is, however, of still greater importance, that they should be out of the reach of the latter, by being of a fair character and an irreproachable life. And here his lordship's remarks on the subject of *testimonials* deserve the serious attention of every clergyman in the kingdom. Truth is too often sacrificed to friendship by these attestations; although tenderness in such a case to an individual may be cruelty to the community, and give a dangerous wound to religion. In no instance, however, does an indiscriminate and unguarded signature take place more frequently, than in *college testimonials*. Every one, who has resided any time in either of our universities, must have been witness to these indefensible prostitutions; a circumstance particularly specified by this bishop. And when we recollect, that his lordship for some years presided over one of the most learned and respectable of our academical societies*, with the greatest honour to himself and advantage to his college, we must see that what *he* says on this subject comes with peculiar propriety, and ought to have a proportionable weight: a single hint from *him* is a *volume*.

Of this nature too is the transient but comprehensive suggestion on the general *conduct* and *deportment* of his clergy; in which his lordship blends the candid allowance which he is pleased to say he may want for his own, with that which he shall always be ready to extend to theirs. Nothing can be more happily conceived, or more elegantly expressed, than this part of his charge; which as strongly marks the polite gentleman, as the conscientious prelate. They who know him best will testify that he is both.

As a conscientious prelate, and as an honest man, we cannot be surprized at his reprobating, with a becoming indignation, all *simoniacal engagements* whatever. One can hardly bear to think on a traffic, so "complicately wicked," without horror. *Pudet hæc opprobria!* The subject is as copious as it is offensive. Let it be left to the serious consideration of those whom it may concern. And

* Christ Church, Oxford.

may every one of your readers, sir, be able to say, "My withers are unwrung!"

With regard to *faith and doctrine*, the bishop of Norwich shews himself in this charge, as indeed in his other writings, to be what is usually called *strictly orthodox*; closely attached to the present system of the church establishment; which he deems to be so complete in all its parts, as not to require any alterations: and he calls upon those of the clergy, who may think otherwise, to "quit their profession." This is indeed a nice and delicate subject. To say that the Articles and Liturgy of our church would not be improved by some omissions and alterations in each, expresses the particular opinion of the assenter; but, at the same time, it seems to give them a degree of perfection, greater than any human composition can be supposed to attain. And, to require all, who, though educated in, and generally approving, its discipline and doctrines, may yet, after mature enquiry, have their *doubts* about *some* points, and even *more* than their doubts about others; to call on all such to retire from and renounce its communion, seems to be a demand more decisively general than strictly reasonable. A serious and impartial examiner may frequently alter his opinion concerning some of the arduous and abstruse subjects of religious controversy, which the wisest and best divines have acknowledged to be dark and intricate: and yet he may remain, I trust, a faithful disciple of Jesus Christ, and both an useful and an honest member of the church of England. He may wish, for instance, with the good archbishop TILLOTSON*, that our church and its Liturgy "were well rid of the Athanasian creed;" and yet he may prefer that church and its Liturgy to any other whatever; and, with him, may conscientiously resolve to live and die in its communion. Are we then, it may be asked, to "give up the *essentials* of Christian doctrine?" Certainly not. But, what are *essentials*? Even the best and most distinguished men of *our own* church have differed in their description, and still more in their explanation, of them †.

* See his Grace's Letter to the Bishop of Sarum (written a very few weeks before his death), in Birch's Life of Tillotson, pp. 314, 315, edit. 2d. See too his dying Words, *ib.* And then, Mr. Urban, join with me in saying, "May my latter end be like his!"

† What, e. g. is *Athanasianism*? and what the true, orthodox faith of *our church*

To maintain with some learned writers, that Jesus Christ is the SUPREME JEHOVAH of the Old Testament; and that GOD (1 Cor. xv. 24—28) to whom the Son is to give up the kingdom, and himself be subject †, means the TRINITY, may be one extreme: it surely is another, to reduce our blessed Lord to the level and character of a *mere man*, precisely of the same nature with, and in no respect superior to, ourselves §, according to the unqualified and daring assertions of the presumptuous Socinian.—But enough on this subject.

I will flatter myself, Mr. Urban, that I have not transgressed the rules of respect in these transient remarks on this excellent charge: nor have I, either in expressing my approbation or dissent, knowingly deviated from the most sacred regard to truth. I sincerely wish that what I have written may incite others of your numerous friends to peruse, if they can procure, this work, and to judge for themselves. Some who read it may possibly differ from its worthy and benevolent author in a very few particular points of doubtful disputation: all, however, who read his *manners* and his *life*, will, I am confident, agree, that he is learned without pedantry; pious without ostentation; an exemplary prelate; a faithful Christian; and, in every department of life, an amiable man.

I am, sir, &c.

FIDUS.

X.

on this point? Cudworth, Tillotson, BULL, Fowler, and many others of equal fame, assert the three persons in the Trinity to be different subsistences, minds, or spirits, substantially distinct: and aver *this doctrine* to be catholic, orthodox, and *the faith of the church of England*. *Per contra*; the university of OXFORD, at a general meeting, held Nov. 25, 1695, judged and decreed these very principles to be false, impious, heretical, *contrary* to the doctrine of the catholic church, and *especially of the church of England*!!! See Ben Mordecai's Apology, &c. Letter I.—Who shall decide when doctors disagree? *Non nostrum, tantas componere lites*. But surely this difference in sentiment amongst the wisest and most learned should teach moderation, diffidence, good temper, and forbearance to all; and more especially in their disputations on subjects so sublime and mysterious; which "the angels desire to look into," and, most probably, cannot comprehend!

† *ὑποτακτικός* literally, "shall be placed in a subordinate station."

§ "Probably too he was of a delicate and tender constitution," says the guarded and diffident Dr. Priestley!

So. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Arthur Ashley Sykes, D. D.* By John Dineen, D. D. F. S. A. 8vo.

MR. SYKES, we learn from these *Memiors*, was born in London, about the year 1684. The profession or business of his father, Arthur, cannot be ascertained; but his great-grandfather and grandfather were successively vicars of Ardely, or Yardley, in Hertfordshire, and the former was also rector of Cottered, in the same county, which was held in trust, after his death, for our author's elder brother, John, who died in 1723. He had a younger brother, George, a clergyman also, of whom hereafter. From Saint Paul's School Mr. Sykes was removed, in 1701, to Bene't, or Corpus Christi, College, Cambridge; and, on leaving the College, after taking the degrees in arts, he was a short time an assistant at that school. His first ecclesiastical preferment was the vicarage of Godmersham, in Kent, given him, in 1712, by his fellow-collegian, Archbishop Tenison. He was soon after engaged in a controversy with Dr. Brett, on the subject of baptism, in which Mr. Sykes maintained the validity of that rite as performed by persons not episcopally ordained. In 1714, on being presented by the Duchess Dowager of Bedford to the rectory of Dry Drayton, in Cambridgeshire, he resigned his vicarage. In 1715 he maintained the "*Innocency of Error*," in a pamphlet so entitled, which was animadverted on (anonymously) by a Mr. Sherwell, and also by Bp. Potter, in a Charge to his Clergy, 1720. The latter was reprehended by Bp. Hoadly, in a Postscript to his Answer to Dr. Hare; Bp. Potter rejoined; and, at length, Mr. Sykes published a masterly Vindication. The tract, much enlarged, has since gone through several editions; but into the particulars of this, or his other numerous publications, our limits will not permit us to enter, or even to name them all. We shall therefore only say, in general, that he distinguished himself, both as a politician and a divine, in the reign of George I. and took a very active part in the Bangorian controversy, being allowed to be one of Bp. Hoadly's most able advocates, by shewing that Dean Sherlock had himself maintained in 1712, the same positions and doctrines which he opposed in 1717. In November 1718 Mr. Sykes was presented, by Robert Bristow, Esq. to the rectory

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of Rayleigh, in Essex, which he held as long as he lived, and for which he resigned Dry Drayton. He was soon after nominated by the rector of Saint James's (Dr. Clarke), and appointed by the governors to the afternoon preacher'ship at King Street Chapel, Golden Square. In 1719 our author espoused the cause of Dr. Bentley against Dr. Middleton; in the Trinitarian controversy, offered "*a modest plea*" (as he terms it) for the baptismal and scriptural notion of the Trinity, and vindicated the new forms of doxology introduced by Dr. Clarke, and reprobated by his diocesan, Bp. Robinson.— We find him next replying to Mr. Rogers, on Church Power, addressing a letter to Lord Nottingham, on the subject of his Lordship's "*Answer to Mr. Whiston*," nominated and appointed (as before), in 1721, to the morning preacher'ship at King Street Chapel, engaged in a controversy with Dr. Waterland, on "*The Case of Subscription*," (in which his biographer, as well as honest Whiston, totally disapproves the latitude he allows,) defending the Quakers Bill, &c. and rewarded, for his former services, by Bp. Hoadly, with a prebend, and the precentorship, of Salisbury. In 1725 Dr. Clarke appointed Mr. Sykes his assistant preacher at St. James's, and, soon after, he ably defended Christianity against the objections of Collins, took the degree of D. D. at Cambridge, 1726*, replied to Collins, 1727, &c. and published a short Elogium on his deceased friend, Dr. Clarke, 1729, whole "*Exposition of the Church Catechism*" he defended, in 1730, against Dr. Waterland. This was followed by an "*Essay on the Difference between moral and religious Duties*," 1731, a controversy with Mellicurs Whiston, Chapman, and Douglas, concerning the eclipse mentioned by Phlegon, 1732, two Tracts on Dr. Rundle's being refused the see of Gloucester, two others on the reasonableness of repealing the Corporation and Test Acts, and an "*Enquiry into the Meaning of the Demoniacs in the New Testament*," which involved him in a controversy with Mr. Whiston, Mr. Twells, and

* Walking, about this time, with a friend, through St. John's College, and observing the words on the sun-dial, *Verge ad occasum*, he remarked that "it was a proper motto for a nest of Jacobites."

others,

others, 1737. Dr. Sykes was advanced, in 1739, to the deanry of St. Burien, in Cornwall, in the gift of the Crown, and to a prebend of Winchester by Bishop Hoadly. His elaborate Defence of Christianity in "The Principles and Connexion of Natural and Revealed Religion," of which an ample account is here given, appeared in 1740, as did his "Brief Discourse on Miracles" in 1742, and his "Rational Communion" in 1743; and in 1744 our author shook the main pillars of Mr. Warburton's "Divine Legation of Moses," by impeaching his "Account of the Conduct of the ancient Legislators, of the double Doctrine, of the old Philosophers, of the Theocracy of the Jews, and of Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology;" and of the second of those heads Dr. Sykes resumed the consideration in 1747. In 1748 appeared his "Essay on Sacrifices," and in 1750 and 1752 he engaged in the controversy that owed its rise to Dr. Middleton's "Free Enquiry," &c. by proposing "Two previous Questions" in two parts, the latter occasioned by a tract of Dr. Dodwell's. Our author's "Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistle to the Hebrews," 1755, is thus emphatically characterised by Dr. John Jebb: "Sykes is eminently useful on the Hebrews." His "Scripture Doctrine of Redemption," and his "Tract on Confirmation," were published in 1756, and his last work, which was posthumous, was published by his brother in 1757. This was entitled, "An Enquiry when the Resurrection of the Body, or Flesh, was first inserted into the public Creeds," and is said to have been composed chiefly from the papers of "Sir Isaac Newton." Having been much relieved from the pains of the stone, for 15 or 16 years, by Mrs. Stephens's medicine, Dr. Sykes "enjoyed a general state of good health and spirits" till Nov. 15, 1756, when, at the funeral of a friend, he had a paralytic stroke, which terminated in his death on the 23d, in his 73d year. He was buried near the pulpit in St. James's church. To his wife, by whom he had no "children," [rather "child,"] and who was a widow when he married her (Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, of Bristol,) he left the whole of his fortune, which was considerable, and after her death (which happened in 1763) to his brother, George Sykes, M. A. who was vicar of Preston, near Faversham, in

Kent, [given him by Archbishop Telford in 1715], and succeeded his brother in the rectory of Rayleigh. Mr. Sykes (who was also one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral, being so appointed by Archbishop Herring, from a regard to his brother, in 1756, a circumstance not mentioned by Dr. Disney) left "the bulk of" his estate* "to the family of their patron, Robert Bristow, Esq. whose grandson, a minor, is now the owner of it." We must add, that, though his biographer enters fully into the argumentative, as well as historical, part of most of his author's works, on many important subjects (one has been mentioned), he freely dissents from him, and can, by no means, be charged with partiality to his opinions, either in religion or politics.—Dr. Sykes's character as a scholar and a divine may be deduced from his writings; "his works" (as Dr. Disney expresses it) "will speak his just praise." Archbp. Tillotson has somewhere observed, that "one who has drawn blood in controversy seldom recovers his temper." But to this Dr. Sykes, though a skilful polemic, is an exception, being (we are told) "of easy, gentle, and obliging manners, cheerful and good-tempered, modest and unassuming, unfouled by controversy, not proud of, or confident in, his learning." In his "sentiments respecting the person of Jesus Christ," he agreed, it is well known, with Dr. Clarke; and though he did not, like his biographer, secede from the church, this doubtless induced Dr. Disney to compile a Life which gives him frequent opportunities of introducing his Unitarian tenets. In p. 98 he laments the "diffidence and timidity" of the "excellent and amiable" Archbp. Herring, which prevented his "trying to infuse any of the meekness of his own temper into the laws of his country, for the security of those who lived after him," of which he gives some instances; and in p. 308 he mentions two transactions of another prelate, which he also "laments" not having been "hitherto minutely stated by the aggrieved parties;"

* He left 500*l.* in trust to the D. and Ch. of Canterbury, for the relief of six poor widows of clergymen in that diocese, and 100*l.* to the poor of Preston.

† One of these parties, we are well assured, did not think himself "aggrieved" by

"parties;" and calls "a desideratum
 "to a complete biographical embellish-
 "ment of Dr. Secker's temper and
 "disposition, when seated in the archi-
 "episcopal see of Canterbury." On
 the contrary, Mr. Lindsey and Dr.
 Priestley are the subjects of his elo-
 gium, and, speaking of public securities,
 "the only road to our political salva-
 "tion (he tells us) has been pointed
 "out by the hand of a master, of one
 "who is no less excellent and worthy
 "in the estimation of his friends, than
 "wise and faithful in the best interests
 "of his country, and of mankind*."—
 While Bp. Warburton, for his "rough-
 "ness and incivility," receives no
 quarter, his "hardy demonstration,"
 as it is styled, renders even his faith
 suspected, and "if the volumes are left
 "to sleep in silence," when the new
 edition of his works, intended, it is
 supposed, by Bp. Hurd, shall appear,
 "the cause of revelation," this writer
 affirms, will not be injured.

61. *Eleven additional Letters from Russia, in
 the Reign of Peter II. By the late Mrs.
 Vigor. Never before published. With a
 Preface and Notes. 8vo.*

OF a former volume of "Letters from a
 "Lady in Russia," published, by Doddsley,
 with the author's consent, though with-
 out her name, in 1775, an account and
 some extracts were given in our volume
 for that year, pp. 531 and 638. These
 are equally interesting and entertaining,
 as they acquaint us with many particu-
 lars of the Russian court and manners,
 and with several anecdotes of Peter the
 Great, and his daughters, Peter II. and
 his sister, the fall of Prince Menzikoff,
 the rise of the Empress Catherine, &c.
 &c.—"The late Mrs. Vigor," we are
 informed in the Preface, "was the
 "daughter of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin,
 "a clergyman of large fortune in
 "Yorkshire, which, after her brother's
 "death, devolved to her; and was mar-
 "ried, 1. to Thomas Ward, Esq. con-
 "sul-general to Russia, 1728; 2. to
 "Claudius Rondeau, Esq. resident at
 "that court, Nov. 23, 1731; and 3. to
 "William Vigor, Esq. of Taplow,
 "Bucks, whom she long survived. She
 "died at Windsor, Sept. 12, 1784, [a

by being interrogated as to the time when
 he thought the miraculous powers ceased,
 but deemed it a fair examination, nor con-
 ceived that the fact would have been refused
 him, if his opinion had been different.

* "See the political writings of the Rev.
 "Dr. Price."

"mistake for 1783,] aged 84." An-
 nexed is a "just character of her,"
 taken from our Magazine, vol. LIII.
 p. 892. The following extract is from
 Letter VII.

"Moscow, Oct. 1729.

"DEAR SISTER,

"This is the last letter you will be plagued
 with from the Russian Bear, till the summer,
 as this is the last ship for this season, and we
 are now preparing for the winter, and I own
 that the apparatus frights me. Mr. Ward
 yesterday brought me home some very hand-
 some scarlet damask; I thought, for a night-
 gown; but before I could thank him, out
 came, from the same parcel, a great fur, like
 a petticoat in shape, but, to all appearance,
 of a weight that no animal with only two
 legs could carry. This, he told me, was for a
 soube, or gown, to travel in, or to wear in
 any place where ceremony is not required.
 For more ceremonious occasions there was
 crimson velvet, and ermine to line it, for a
 cloak, and a broad forehead-cloth, of black
 velvet, lined with satin, and a muffler under
 the chin, that is fastened to it on the temples,
 so that only eyes, mouth, and nose are seen.
 It is so contrived that it may be worn with
 the head full-dressed, without disordering
 the hair or cap; but, when I travel, I am to
 have a fur cap over it, and no other head-
 dress. As it is, I am so disguised you would
 hardly know me, for at your brother's de-
 sire, I went into the dress of the country very
 soon after I got here, and found that he
 judged right, as it prevented much staring at
 me. At the wedding of our Governor*, I
 observed a lady, with a picture of the Em-
 press Catherine hung to a blue ribbon on
 her left side, ornamented with diamonds.
 After dancing a minuet with a plain-dressed,
 but gentleman-like, man, he said, in rather
 broken English, 'Madam, pray give me
 'leave to introduce my wife to you, who
 'would have been to wait on you before
 'now, but she has been ill, and this is the
 'first day of her going out.' He then
 brought this picture lady to me, who enter-
 tained me very politely, and told me who
 all the company were, and made me a visit
 the next day, and we are become as intimate
 as the distance between us will admit of, she
 living chiefly at Cronstadt, her husband being
 a sea-officer. She is daughter to the clergy-
 man to whom the Empress Catherine was a
 servant when she married her first husband,
 the Swedish corporal. When she came to be
 empress, she sent for this clergyman and his
 family, and gave them a pension, and often
 went to see them, and took his daughter
 about herself, and always shewed great love
 for her. The Emperor married her to this
 gentleman, and gave her a fortune, and, on
 her marriage, she had this picture pinned on

* Count Munich, mentioned in a former
 letter.

her

her breast by the Empress. They are both good sort of people, and, I believe, a very happy couple. This surprising woman, who, from being the wife of a corporal, became that of a monarch, has so far raised my curiosity as to make me very inquisitive as to any anecdotes about her; and by all the information I can get, I think that, if she had died four or five years before the great Peter, she would have made a great figure in history; for gallantry with a monarch, or, more properly speaking, the gallantries she had had before her marriage with him, would have been over-looked. But you say, why don't I tell you her history, as I have heard it here? Now, though this will spin out this letter to an unreasonable length, I tell you that she was servant in the family of a clergyman in Finland, as nursery-maid to this above-mentioned lady. She married a Swedish corporal, and was taken by a party of Russians, some say, on the wedding-day, others say, the next day. No one knows what was the fate of her husband. She was, by Gen. Baure, who commanded the party, given to Prince Menzikoff, as were many more Swedish female prisoners. He was so fond of her as to be jealous, and kept her very close. Somebody told the Emperor what a beautiful Swedish girl Menzikoff had, but that he suffered no one to see her. The Emperor said, he would go directly to Menzikoff's, and tell him he wanted one of his Swedish girls to get up his linen, and that his informer should make him such a sign when the person he mentioned appeared. They went that moment. The monarch made his proposed request; several were produced, without the sign being made. On which the Emperor said, 'I am sure you have more, and I insist on seeing them all.' She was then produced, and he took her home with him, and after some years cohabitation with her, at last made her his wife, and continued very fond of her till he discovered an intrigue between her and one of her attendants, who was taken up on some other pretence, and condemned to lose his head. This sentence was executed, and the Emperor carried her in a close coach to see him suffer. I leave you to form to yourself the situation into which that sight, and his upbraidings, must put her. However, he shewed no outward resentment, on his children's account; but it was generally supposed, that, as soon as they were married, she would have severely felt his resentment; and her very dissolute life, after his death, made every one say, that she merited any severity he could have shewn her. Some years before this, a man was admitted to the pre-

sence of the Emperor, whom, after he had talked with him some time, he locked into his apartment, and went himself to that of the Empress; after some stay there, she came out with him, and went to his in great commotion, where she was heard to exclaim, 'It is he;' and in the course of three hours, that they two and this unknown man were together, she was heard to weep much, and often repeat, 'You promise me, he shall not be hurt.' He, without any passion, answered, 'I do promise, on my honour, and pity him enough to do every thing for his ease and advantage.' This man was sent away in the night, and was supposed to be the corporal [her husband]. She was in strong hysterics all that night, and he very tender over her.—But you must be glad that my paper stands your friend."

62. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XXVIII. Containing some Account of Suffragan Bishops in England. 4s.

THIS Number consists of, I. "An Essay towards an Account of Bishops suffragan in England, occasioned by a Letter of the Rev. Thomas Brett, LL.D. printed in Drake's Antiquities of York, p. 539. By the late Rev. John Lewis, M. A. Minister of Margate in Kent. Written A. D. 1738." With an Appendix.—II. "Some Account of Prelates formerly existing in England, usually called Bishops in *Partibus Infidelium*." In a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Pegge to Dr. Ducarel, 1784. And III. "A List of the Suffragan Bishops in England, drawn up by the late Rev. Henry Wharton, M. A. and faithfully transcribed from his original MSS. in the Lambeth Library, A. D. 1768." This was supposed to be lost till discovered by Dr. Ducarel in 1767.—"Suffragan Bishops," we collect from the above, are properly the Bishops of the Province. But, besides these adjuncts, there were others, styled *Cobepiscopi*, viz. titular bishops, and co-operators or vicars in the episcopal functions, who lived in the country and villages at a great distance from the city church*. This order being laid aside in the Western church, by the Pope's tyranny, in the IXth century, Suffragan Bishops were introduced into England about the year 1325 †, who had

* "Bingham's Origin. Eccl. vol. 1."

† So says Mr. Pegge, p. 28, and refers to "Wharton, in Strype's Cranmer, p. 256 of Appendix." But no such date is there to be found. And, on the contrary, in his List, here printed, p. 39, are nine *Cobepiscopi* of the diocese of Canterbury, one of Norwich, one of

had their titles from places abroad in *partibus infidelium*, and were commissioned by such bishops as were infirm, or otherwise engaged, to assist them in their episcopal offices. An Act for the nomination and consecration of Suffragans was made in 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. by which 25 towns, as Dover, Nottingham, &c. and the Isle of Wight, were nominated for sees of bishops suffragans in this realm, and in Wales. In this Act, Rochester, Chester, Chichester, Hereford, and Lichfield, are not named, and Bristol and Gloucester were soon after made the sees of diocesan bishops. Every prelate might name two, of whom the king was to choose one, and order his consecration. With this office two benefices with cure might be held, and the suffragans were commonly dignitaries. The last suffragan was John Sterne, consecrated bishop of Colchester 1592. Since that time, though the act is still in force, and though in large dioceses, for the purpose of confirmation in particular, such adjutors might be very useful*, none have been consecrated. These suffragans wore the episcopal habit, and, though they had no baronies, were styled Lords, like the present prelate of Mann. Mr. Wharton's list exhibits a pretty exact succession† of them, in all the dioceses of England, with the titles of those in Ireland.

In p. 27 of this tract, l. 6, for "they had" read "they held."—L. 21, for "shall" read "than."

P. 31, l. 12, for "variable" read "enviable,"—L. 15, for "or" read "nor."

63. *The Life of John Gilpin, taken from divers Manuscripts in the Possession of the*

Family, &c. &c. To which is added, by way of Appendix, The celebrated History of his Journey to Edmonton, as read by Mr. Henderson at Free Masons Hall. Jan. 8°.

A VERY weak and sickly scyon, engrafted on a vigorous and well-known bough; in other words, a spurious John Gilpin, obtruded on the credulous as that legitimate son of Wit and Humour, whom we introduced to our readers in vol. LIII. p. 950. But — *quam dispar!* —

— *Quantum mutatus ab illo*

Gilpine, qui redit exuvias indutus amici, &c.

Ah! how unlike that GILPIN, who, on steed Of callender, was seen, with arrow's speed, By merry Islington and wond'ring Ware, Sans hat, sans wig, sans cloak, &c.

Of thirteen short chapters, of which this "Life" (as it is called) consists, the "celebrated Journey," put into prose, occupies near three, and the original in verse is also annexed; but as that, however excellent, is not new, and the little that is new is not worth reading, far from erecting a monument to this *pseudo*-sheriff and alderman at Ashford in Kent, where, we are told, he was "interred in the vault of his wife's family," the pamphlet before us, like the picture of Troilus on the walls of Dido's palace, will only record the rashness that gave rise to such an unequal competition:

Infelix puer, atque impar congressus acbilli.

64. *Memoirs of the Baron de Tott, on† the Turks and the Tartars. Translated from the French. By an English Gentleman at Paris. Under the immediate Inspection of the Baron. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

AFTER residing 23 years at Constantinople, the Baron de Tott returned

of Lichfield, two of Salisbury, four of Worcester two of York, one of Exeter, two of St. Alban's, and one of St. Edmund's [Bury], after the IXth century, when Lanfranc is said by Collier, Hist. vol. I. p. 213, to have extinguished them here, and before 13254 How is this reconcilable?

* Lamenting the non-residence of diocesan bishops and archdeacons in his day, which made the revival of suffragans much to be wished, Mr. Lewis adds, as another evil in the province of Canterbury, "the archbishop's making so many archdeaconries his options, and disposing of them to his chaplains and favourites, however unqualified by their having cures at so great and unreasonable a distance." Since this was written, the option of an archdeaconry has been sold as a lay-fee, and justified by the highest law authority.

† In the passage above-mentioned, from Strype, Mr. Wharton promises "a perfect succession of suffragan bishops in almost all the dioceses of England, for two hundred years before the Reformation." But in his Latin, quoted by Dr. Brett, from his "*Hist. De Ep'is et Decanis Londinensibus*," p. 124, those words are thus qualified: "*successionem propemodum justam in singulis fere diocesis*," and the period "*inter annos 1312 et 1540*" is confined to "*diocesi Londinensi*." In truth, as mentioned in the preceding note, there are many before the XIIIth century. It is also observable that, though in the title of this List, and in several particular instances, they are called "Suffragan Bishops," or "*Suffraganei*," those each diocese are ranged under the head of "*Coboresisepi*."

† Query.

last

last year to France, and, in these Memoirs of his transactions, has given many melancholy instances of the ignorance, cowardice, tyranny, injustice, and supineness of the Turks, as well as many striking proofs of the unlimited confidence reposed in him by his employers, and of their obligations to him during the late war with the Russians, particularly for his defence of the Dardanelles, that key to the capital, whose real weakness was before unknown, and for the reform which he introduced into their whole military system. The Baron had the chief command of the artillery, and being perfectly well acquainted with the Turkish language, he had many more opportunities of seeing the manners of the people than fall to the lot of most travellers. His accounts, which are much to be relied on; shew, in a very strong light, the uncommon depravity and declension of the Ottoman empire. The translator, being well known to M. de Tott, in his name calls on the editor of the *Annual Register*, a respectable work, to retract an assertion of his apostacy, &c. in the volume for 1774.—A further account of these Memoirs, with some extracts, shall be given in our next.

65. *An Address to Parliament, on the Situation of the Navy Surgeons. To which are added, Medical Strictures appertaining to the Health of His Majesty's Seamen, addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty; with Observations on suspended Animation.* By William Renwick, Surgeon in the Royal Navy. 8vo.

FOR our account of this writer's "Letters on the Medical Service in the "Royal Navy," which we thought deserved attention, see vol. LIII. p. 599. This Address is on the same subject, urging the expediency of sea surgeons, who have completed five years servitude, being rewarded with half-pay and a provision also for their widows. That surgeons in the army should be commissioned officers, and in the navy only warrant, seems indeed a solecism. But this, we fear, is one of the grievances which cannot easily be redressed. In his "Medical Strictures" Mr. Renwick disapproves of the promiscuous use of tartar emetic and James's powder on board of ships, and, "next to "cleanliness and wholesome air," recommends "a general use of Indian "tea, the greatest cordial and most salutary medicine in the world." A

warm bath is "the principal remedy" he prescribes in most casualties, as to which he coincides in opinion with the humane Dr. Hawes, though as to one of his cautioners, respecting the interment of bodies, he still dissents.

66. *Discursory Thoughts, &c. disputing the Constructions of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners and Crown Lawyers, relating to the Medicine and Horse Acts; to which are added, The Opinions and Resolutions of the Farmers in Scotland, viz. Not to enter every Drudge Horse which is rode on. Also, pointing out a Parliamentary Remedy for the Grievance People sustain by the equivocal Wording of the above Acts. With Remarks on the late Trials concerning the Medicine Act.* By Francis Spillbury. 8vo.

It is hard, says an old proverb, to kick against the pricks. This dispenser of drugs and verbal criticisms will find it equally hard to kick against the taxes; and the "opinions and resolutions" of his Scotch "Farmers," when weighed against those of "English Commissioners and "Crown Lawyers," Judges and Juries, will kick the beam. But as "a decision "against Mr. Wray, authorised by a "Jury," has not convinced him, we know not what will. With "Medicines" Mr. Spillbury has an evident connection; but how does the "Horse "Act" affect him? unless he means to dispute the construction of all tax-bills, which, in truth, are generally disputable, being as loosely and doubtfully worded as if they were intended to supply loop-holes for cavils and evasion.

67. *Milton's Juvenile Poems. With Notes, &c. &c.* By Thomas Warton, B. D.
(Continued from p. 293.)

WE here find the Greek epigram mentioned by Dr. Sharp, p. 173, which therefore, with the note, which give an historical detail of the prints and pictures of Milton, we will add,

"In Effigiei Ejus Sculptorem.

"Ἀμειβῆν γιγνώσκειν χερσὶ τίνδε μὲν ἱκάνει
"Φαίης τίχ' ἄν, πρὶς ἱδρὸς αὐτοφυῆς βλάπτει.
"Τὸν δ' ἐκτυπῶντι δὲ ἐπιγόνους φίλοι
"Γράττει φάυνον δυσμίμητον ζωγράφου.

"This inscription, a satire on the engraver, but happily concealed in an unknown tongue, is placed at the bottom of Milton's print, prefixed to Moseley's edition of these poems, 1645. The print is in an oval; at the angles of the page are the Muses Melpomene, Erato, Urania, and Clio; and in the back-ground a landscape with Shepherds, evidently in allusion to *LYCIDAS* and *L'ALLEGRO*. Conscious of the comeliness of

of his person, from which he afterwards delineated Adam, Milton could not help expressing his resentment at so palpable a dissimilitude. Salmasius, in his *DEFENSIO REGIA*, calls it *comptulam imaginem*, and declares that it gave him no disadvantageous idea of the figure of his antagonist. But Alexander More having laughed at this print, Milton replies, in his *DEFENSIO PROPRIA*, 'Tu effigiem mei dissimillimam, præfixam poematibus, vidisti. Ego vero, si impulsu et ambitione librarii me imperito sculptori, propterea quod in urbe alius eo belli tempore non erat, infabre scalpendum permisi, id me neglexisse potius eam rem arguebat, cujus tu mihi nimium cultum objicis.' *PROSE-WORKS*, vol. II. 367. Round it is inscribed *JOHANNIS MILTONI ANGLI EFFIGIES ANNO ETATIS VICESIMO PRIMO*. There was therefore some drawing or painting of Milton in 1629, from which this engraving was made in 1645, *eo belli tempore*, when the civil war was now begun. The engraver is William Marshall; who, from the year 1634, was often employed by Moseley*, Milton's bookseller, to engrave heads for books of poetry. One of these heads was of Shakespeare, to his Poems in 1640. Marshall's manner has sometimes a neatness and a delicacy discernible through much laboured hardness. In the year 1670, there was another plate of Milton by Faithorne, from a drawing in crayons by Faithorne, prefixed to his *HISTORY OF BRITAIN*, with this legend, 'Gul. Faithorne ad vivum delin. et sculpsit. Joannis Miltoni effigies Ætat. 62, 1670.' It is also prefixed to our author's *PROSE-WORKS*, in three volumes, 1698. This is not in Faithorne's best manner. Between the two prints, hitherto mentioned, allowing for the great difference of years, there is very little, if any, resemblance. This last was copied by W. Delle, before Milton's *LOOK*, 1672. Afterwards by Robert White; and next by Vertue, one of his chief works, in 1725. There are four or five original pictures of our author. The first, a half length with a laced ruff, is by Cornelius Jansen, in 1618, when he was only a boy of ten years old. It had belonged to Milton's widow, his third wife, who lived in Cheshire. This was in the possession of Mr. Thomas Hollis, having been purchased at Mr. Charles Stanhope's sale for thirty one guineas in June, 1760. Lord Harrington wishing to have the lot returned, Mr. Hollis replied, 'his lordship's whole estate should not repurchase it.' It was engraved by J. B. Cipriani in 1760. Mr. Stanhope bought it of the executors of Milton's widow for twenty guineas. Another, which had also belonged to Milton's widow, is in the pos-

session of the Onslow family. This, which is not at all like Faithorne's crayon drawing, and by some is suspected not to be a portrait of Milton, has been more than once engraved by Vertue, who in his first plate of it, dated 1731, and in others, makes the age twenty-one. This has been also engraved by Houbraken in 1741, and by Cipriani. The ruff is much in the neat style of painting ruffs, about and before 1628. The picture is handsomer than the engravings. This portrait is mentioned in Aubrey's manuscript Life of Milton, 1681, as then belonging to the widow. And he says, 'MRS. Write his name in red letters on his pictures which his widowe has, to preserve them.' Vertue, in a letter to Mr. Christian, in the British Museum, about 1720, proposes to ask Prior the poet, whether there had not been a picture of Milton in the late lord Dorset's collection. The duchess of Portland has a miniature of his head, when young: the face has a stern thoughtfulness, and, to use his own expression, is *severe in youthful beauty*. Before Peck's *NEW MEMOIRS OF MILTON*, printed 1740, is a pretended head of Milton in exquisite mezzotinto, done by the second J. Faber; which is characteristically unlike any other representation of our author I remember to have seen. It is from a painting given to Peck by sir John Meres of Kirby-Belers in Leicestershire. But Peck himself knew that he was imposing upon the public: for having asked Vertue whether he thought it a picture of Milton, and Vertue peremptorily answering in the negative, Peck replied, 'I'll have a scraping from it, however; and let posterity settle the difference.' Besides, in this picture the left hand is on a book, lettered *PARADISE LOST*. But Peck supposes the age about twenty-five, when Milton had never thought of that poem or subject. Peck mentions a head done by Milton himself on board; but it does not appear to be authenticated. The Richardsons, and next the Tonsons, had the admirable crayon-drawing above-mentioned, done by Faithorne, the best likeness extant, and for which Milton sat at the age of sixty-two. About the year 1725, Vertue carried this drawing, with other reputed engravings and paintings of Milton, to Milton's favourite daughter Deborah, a very sensible woman, who died the wife of Abraham Clarke, a weaver in Spitalfields, in 1727, aged 76. He contrived to have them brought into the room as if by accident, while he was conversing with her. At seeing the drawing, taking no notice of the rest, she suddenly cried out in great surprise, *O Lord, that is the picture of my father! How came you by it?* And, stroking down the hair of her forehead, added, *Just so my father wore his hair*. She was very like Milton. This head, by Faithorne, was etched by Richardson the father about

* Among sir A. Cokain's Epigrams, there is one to Moseley, on his edition of B. and Fletcher, B. ii. 35.

1734, with the addition of a laurel-crown to help the propriety of the motto. It is before the EXPLANATORY NOTES on the PARADISE LOST, by the Richardson, Lond. 1734, 8vo. The busts prefixed to Milton's PROSE-works by Birch, 1738, and by Baron 1753, are engraved by Vertue from a bad drawing made by J. Richardson, after an original cast in plaster about fifty. Of this cast Mr. Hollis gave a drawing by Cipriani to Speaker Onslow, in 1759. It was executed, perhaps on the publication of the DEFENSIO, by one Pierce, an artist of some note, the same who did the marble bust of Sir Christopher Wren in the Bodleian library; or by Abraham Simon. Mr. Hollis bought it of Vertue. It has been remodelled in wax by Goffet. Richardson the father also engraved this bust, for THE POEMS AND CRITICAL ESSAYS of S. Say, 1754, 4to. [Seccol. 2.] The drawings, as well as engravings, of Milton by Cipriani, are many. There is a drawing of our author by Deacon: it is taken from a proof-impression on wax of a seal by Thomas Simon, Cromwell's chief mint-master, first in the hands of Mr. Yeo, afterwards of Mr. Hollis. This, a profile, has been lately engraved by Ryland. Mr. Hollis had a small steel puchcon of Milton's head, a full front, for a seal or ring, by the same T. Simon, who did many more of Milton's party in the same way. The medal of Milton struck by Tanner, for auditor Benson, is after the old plaster-bust, and Faithorne's crayon-piece, chiefly the latter. So is the marble bust in the Abbey, by Ryssack, 1737. Scheemaker's marble bust, for Dr. Mead, and bought at his sale by [the late] Mr. Duncombe [of Yorkshire], was professedly and exactly copied from the plaster-bust. Faithorne's is the most common representation of Milton's head. Either that, or the Onslow picture, are the heads in Bentley's, and Tickell's, and Newton's editions. All by Vertue. Milton's daughter Deborah above-mentioned, the daughter of his first wife, and his amanuensis, told Vertue, that 'her father was of a fair complexion, a little red in his cheeks, and light brown lank hair.' *Letter to Mr. Christian*, ut supr. MS. Brit. Mus.

It is diverting enough, that M. Vandergucht engraved for Tonson's edition, 1713, a copy of Marshall's print 1645, with his own name and the accompaniment of this Greek inscription, an unperceived reflection on himself. I am not sure, if Vertue* has not fallen into the same unlucky mistake.

Since these imperfect and hasty notices were thrown together, Sir Joshua Reynolds

* The inscription under Vertue's plate is,
 Τὴν ἀριστερὰν Μῆσος ἐδίδου, εἰδὼ δ' ἀγαθὸν καὶ καλόν.
 Ὁρθωμένῳ μὲν ἀμείβετο, εἰδὼ δ' ἡμέραν αἰώνου. Εἰδ.

has purchased a picture of Milton, for one hundred guineas. It was brought to Sir Joshua last summer by one Mr. Hunt, a printseller and picture-dealer, who bought it of a broker; but the broker does not know the person of whom he had it. The portrait is dressed in black, with a band; and the painter's mark and date are 'S. C. 1653.' This is written on the back. 'This picture belonged to Deborah Milton, who was her father's amanuensis: at her death it was sold to Sir W. Davenant's family. It was painted by Mr. Samuel Cooper, who was painter to Oliver Cromwell, at the time Milton was Latin Secretary to the Protector. The painter and poet were near of the same age; Milton was born in 1608; and died in 1674; and Cooper was born in 1609, and died in 1672; and were companions and friends till death parted them. Several encouragers and lovers of the fine arts at that time wanted this picture; particularly Lord Dorset, John Somers, esq. Sir Robert Howard, Dryden, Atterbury, Dr. Aldrich, and Sir John Denham.' Lord Dorset was probably the lucky man; for this seems to be the very picture for which, as I have before observed, Vertue wished Prior to search in Lord Dorset's collection. Sir Joshua Reynolds says, "The picture is admirably painted, and with such a character of nature, that I am perfectly sure it was a striking likeness. I have now a distinct idea of the countenance of Milton, which cannot be got from any of the other pictures that I have seen. It is perfectly preserved, which shews that it has been shut up in some drawer; if it had been exposed to the light, the colours would long before this have vanished."

With the picture above-mentioned (by Jansen) Mr. Hollis "walked calmly out of his lodgings," when on fire, taking that only in his hand. (See our vol. L. p. 426.) Mr. Brand Hollis, we suppose, is the present possessor.——Richardson the father engraved this bust for the Poems and Critical Essays of S. Say, 1754, 4to." Here is a small mistake or two. This is the same "etching" that is before mentioned to have been made "by Richardson about 1734," which was lent, on this occasion, to the editor of Mr. Say's works, published in "1745." Mr. R. was not living in 1754. But there is another etching of Milton by Richardson, before he was blind, and much younger than fifty, with some bombast verses under it, which shall be annexed to this article:

"Authentic Homer, Light's whole soul—
 "rain flws,

"Immense, fierce dazzling yet, and tor-
 "rent glows;

"His

" His temper'd beam the Mantuan bard
 " reflects,
 " Shines sweeter, and his fairest rays
 " selects:
 " Thine, Milton, both, but not both these
 " alone,
 " Thou, like Elysium, know'st another
 " sun.
 J. R. jun."

" It must be owned, that this miniature of Milton, lately purchased by Sir Joshua Reynolds, strongly resembles Vandyck's picture of Selden in the Bodleian library at Oxford: and it is highly probable that Cooper should have executed a miniature of Selden, as a companion to the heads of other heroes of the commonwealth; for Cooper painted Oliver Cromwell, in the possession of the Frankland family; and another, in profile, at Devonshire-house; Richard Cromwell, at Strawberry-hill; Secretary Thurlow, belonging to Lord James Cavendish; and Ireton, Cromwell's general, now or late in the collection of David Polhill, esquire. Cooper was painter to the party, if such a party could have a painter. The inference, however, might be applied to prove that this head is Cooper's miniature of Milton."

For "David Polhill, Esquire," in the above extract, we should read "Charles Polhill, Esquire," a descendant of Cromwell.

In a note on Milton's first Elegy, *Ad Carolum Deodatum*, Mr. Warton says, that this Charles Deodate (who must be carefully distinguished from Carlo Dati, Milton's Florentine friend,) "was a fellow collegian at Trinity College, Oxford, where he was entered in 1621, with Alexander Gill, another of Milton's intimate friends." But Gill, who had been admitted there in 1612, was in 1621 usher of Saint Paul's school, from which, it is afterwards said, "he sent Milton's friend Deodate to Trinity College, Oxford."

(To be continued.)

68. *An Enquiry into the Effects of putting a Stop to the African Slave Trade, and of granting Liberty to the Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies. By the Author of the "Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Colonies."* 8vo. 1784.

THIS plan consists in "changing the slave trade for an ordinary commerce, or mutual barter, of commodities with Africa, on terms of equality, by establishing factories, encouraging civilization on that coast, and returning some of our West Indian slaves to their original country."—Supposing that the Sugar Colonies,
 GENT. MAG. May, 1785.

either by their own choice, or the events of war, should be separated from Britain, the Enquirer suggests "the possibility of our being supplied with sugar, that necessary of life, from Africa." Supposing them to continue united, it might afford a market for their rum. From the success of the Portuguese among the Negroes, and from the information of an intelligent sea-officer, who has lately commanded on the coast, "it is clear (he says) that the Africans are capable of instruction and improvement, and that agriculture and arts might easily be introduced among them." Sugar, tobacco, indigo, &c. might be cultivated in St. Thomas's; negro teachers and artists might in time be sent out from that island to instruct and improve their brethren on the continent, &c. Visionary as this plan may seem to those who are interested in defeating it, a blessing surely will attend the endeavours of all who shall co-operate, in any manner, to remove this scandal on our humanity and religion, this diabolical traffick in human flesh.

69. *The Case of our Fellow Creatures, the oppressed Africans, respectfully recommended to the serious Consideration of the Legislature of Great Britain, by the People called Quakers.* 8vo.

AFTER what we have said above, it is needless to add, that we join, heart and hand, with these humane petitioners, who have delivered, with great energy and pathos, the sentiments that must, on this occasion, impress every feeling heart, and which, we think, cannot but operate on those who, if they had the will, have certainly the power to redress this evil.

70. *Outlines of a ready Plan for protecting London, and its Environs, from the Depredations of Housebreakers, Street and Highway Robbers.* 8vo.

IT is here proposed that London should be patrolled every night by its militia, new modelled "on some effective plan," and Westminster, with the out-parishes in Middlesex, by detachments from the foot-guards, having "one principal guard-house, at the junction of Tottenham Court Road with Oxford Street, to supply a convenient number of detached outposts, and the Eastern suburbs being
 " protected

"protected by the garrison at the Tower." The stations recommended for out-posts in Westminster, &c. are, "Eastward, the N. E. corner of Grays-Inn Garden-wall, Clerkenwell Green, Hoxton Square; on the other sides, some convenient station in the upper part of the new buildings in St. Mary-le-Bonne, S. E. corner of Berkeley Square, Broadway, Westminster; and, for the interior parts, Leicester Fields, and Lincoln's-Inn Fields." A party to be mustered, and turn out every evening at eight o'clock, sufficient to furnish two serjeants' guards at each of these stations; one half to proceed, under their respective serjeants, to the outlying posts, and the other to remain at the principal guard-house, to be ready in case of alarm, and for a relief. Instead of firelocks, to be armed with large horse-pistols and short bayonets fixed to them, and provided with watch-coats; half a serjeant's guard, which consists (in the whole) of twelve men and two corporals, to take post at each guard-house, while the other half patrol the neighbouring streets, within a limited district, according to a prescribed route, for two hours, and then to return and be relieved, as should all the out-posts, at the expiration of those four hours, from the chief guard-house; and the return of the latter guard from their four hours duty will conclude the patrol of the night. These guards, while on duty, to be under the direction of the civil power, in Westminster, of the High Steward, or High Bailiff; and in Middlesex, under the Lord Lieutenant; at least till the "loose flimsy government" of that city be reformed by law; a justice of peace attending the chief guard-house in rotation every night, and a constable presiding at each of the out-posts.

The constant city-guard for London, it is proposed, should be 300 effective men, and the guard-houses are recommended to be fixed at "The Bank, for the chief central guard-house; Bartholomew Close; The Obelisk at Fleet-bridge; Monument Yard; The N. W. end of Houndsditch, in Bishopsgate Street." Parties to patrol from each of these stations, as in Westminster. And the garrison at the Tower to send parties to "three guard-houses, stationed in Wellclose Square, White-chapel Church-Yard, and at some convenient spot to the N. E. of Spital

"Fields Market." All the parishes in London and Westminster, &c. to contribute coals, candle, and beer-money, for their use and refreshment. Thus Westminster, &c. would have a nightly guard of above 300 men, and London of nearly 150*. And, in like manner, the most unfrequented roads near the capital, viz. as far as Kilburn, Acton, Hampstead, Highgate, Newington, Hackney, Stratford, Saint George's Fields, Greenwich, Fulham, and Turnham Green, are proposed to be guarded from 8 or 9 to 11 or 12 in the summer, and from 6 or 9 to 10 in the winter, by parties of light-horse, from four to six or eight on each station, and two constantly patrolling, with guard-houses for their reception and shelter.

The above plan, well digested, we doubt not, would be effectual. Objections will probably be started, of which we are not aware, as the principal seem obviated by the proposer, and of the great use and occasional necessity of such a military guard we had abundant proof in the tumults of 1780—*quos animos meminisse horret.*

71. *A Translation of the Inferno of Dante Alighieri, in English Verse. With Historical Notes, and the Life of Dante. To which is added, A Specimen of a New Translation of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto. By Henry Boyd, M. A. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

THIS work was printed by subscription, and, by the Dedication to the Bishop of Derry, Earl of Bristol, (who, we are told, had offered it his patronage,) which is dated from "Killeigh, near Tullamore," the translator should seem to be an Hibernian†. *Magnum opus movet*, as, to render the darkness (if we may so say) of the *Inferno* visible to English eyes, requires (to say no more) great knowledge of the idioms of both languages.

Mr. Boyd first presents us with "A summary View of the *Inferno*, from Warton's History of English Poetry, Vol. III. Sect. 33," which is followed by "A comparative View of the *In-*

* "Paris is said to have a night-guard of 200 horse and 400 foot, who watch and patrol the streets, one half of them, alternately, every night."

† We should otherwise have supposed him to be of Scotland, by the Shibboleth of *will for shall*; e. g. p. 40, "We *will* at the same time see the different *scars*," &c.

" *sermo*, with some other Poems [the
 " *Iliad*, *Æneid*, *Paradise Lost*, &c.] re-
 " lative to the original Principles of
 " Human Nature, on which they are
 " founded, or to which they appeal;"
 " An Historical Essay of the State of
 " Affairs in the XIIIth and XIVth
 " Centuries, with respect to the History
 " of Florence; with a View of their
 " Influence on the succeeding Ages;"
 and " The Life of Dante, from Leo-
 " nardo Bruni," of which we will now
 add an abridgement.

" *Caccia Guido* was the name of his
 " family, one of the first in Florence.
 " *Alighieri* was that of the maternal
 " line, natives of Ferrara, from a gol-
 " den wing* which they bore on their
 " arms. The poet was born in 1265,
 " and very early displayed both a supe-
 " rior genius and an amorous disposi-
 " tion, his passion for the lady, whom
 " he has celebrated in his poem by the
 " name of *Beatrice*, commencing at
 " nine years of age, though, by his own
 " account, it seems to have been as
 " chaste and platonic as that of his suc-
 " cessor, Petrarch. Her death, at the
 " age of twenty-six, threw him into a
 " profound melancholy, which, as his
 " friends advised him, he endeavoured
 " to remove by marriage; but in vain;
 " his wife being another *Xantippe*, he
 " separated himself from her, though
 " she had borne him several children,
 " and afterwards fell into a profligate
 " course of life, from which he was
 " rescued by the prayers of his mis-
 " tress, now a saint, who prevailed on
 " the spirit of *Virgil* to accompany him
 " through the *Infernal* regions. Such,
 " he says, was the origin of his *Divina*
 " *Commedia*, of which the *Inferno* con-
 " stitutes a part. Ambition, however,
 " was the immediate cause of all his
 " succeeding misfortunes. Entering in-
 " to the army, his bravery in an action
 " in which the Florentines were victo-
 " rious, near *Arezzo*, prepared the way
 " for his advancement in the state. The
 " *Guelfs* having then the superiority in
 " Florence, Dante, in the year 1300,
 " was elected *Prior*, with several col-
 " leagues, the first executive office in
 " the republic; and from this exalta-
 " tion he is said to date his misfor-
 " tunes. The two noble families of
 " the *Cherchi* and *Donati*, in conse-
 " quence of an old quarrel, had taken
 " arms, and a dispute between two

" branches of the family of *Cancellieri*,
 " of *Pistoia*, who had formed factions
 " called *Blacks* and *Whites*, determined
 " the *Donati* to join the *Cancellieri*, or
 " *Blacks*, and the *Cherchi* to join the
 " *Whites*. And, to put an end to the
 " quarrel, Dante and his colleagues or-
 " dered the heads of the opposite fac-
 " tions to remove from *Pistoia* to Flo-
 " rence, where some joined the *Blacks*,
 " and some the *Whites*. *Carlo Donati*
 " advising an application to the Pope,
 " *Boniface VIII*, to terminate these in-
 " testine broils, by sending *Charles* of
 " *Valois*, of the blood royal of France,
 " a great clamour was made by the
 " *Whites*, and Dante, perceiving the
 " pernicious consequences, took, from
 " that time, a decided part against
 " them, though, with the semblance
 " of impartiality, he ordered the
 " leaders of both parties into confine-
 " ment. But the *Whites* were soon re-
 " leased, while the *Blacks* remained in
 " bonds or exile. *Charles* of *Valois*
 " was sent to Florence. He at first pre-
 " served moderation; but on a sudden,
 " when matters were ripe, he recalled
 " the exiles of the Black faction, and
 " banished their adversaries. Dante,
 " then at Rome, returned only to meet
 " the same fate, and to see his posses-
 " sions confiscated, and his house razed
 " to the foundation, having, in his ab-
 " sence, been declared contumacious
 " for not appearing before the *Podesta*,
 " to a charge for misdemeanours com-
 " mitted during his priorate. For four
 " years he, and several other illustrious
 " exiles, endeavoured to enter their na-
 " tive city by force; but not succeed-
 " ing, they then dispersed. Dante's
 " first patron was the great *Cane de la*
 " *Scala*, Prince of *Verona*, whom he
 " has celebrated in the first canto of his
 " *Inferno*. But partly by his melan-
 " choly turn, which made a buffoon
 " more acceptable, and partly, perhaps,
 " by his republican frankness, he lost
 " this prince's favour. From *Verona*
 " he is said to have retired to France,
 " and disputed, *Boccacio* affirms, in the
 " theological schools of Paris. In
 " 1308, *Henry* Count of *Luxemburgh*
 " being raised to the empire, Dante at-
 " tached himself to his interests, wrote
 " in his service, it is supposed, his Latin
 " work, *De Monarchia*, and in 1311 in-
 " stigated him to lay siege to Florence.
 " The Emperor, however, was repuls-
 " ed, and his death next year deprived
 " the poet of all hopes of re-establish-

" ment

* *Vellutello*.

“ment in his native country. Poor and
 “dependent, he spent many years in
 “roving over Italy, till he found an
 “honourable establishment at Ravenna
 “by the friendship of Guido Novallo
 “de Polenta, lord of that place. Here
 “he was liberally entertained for the
 “few remaining years of his life, and
 “eloquence being one of his talents,
 “which had occasioned his having been
 “sent on fourteen different embassies,
 “Guido sent him as his ambassador to
 “Venice, to negotiate a peace with that
 “state. But not being able to procure a
 “public audience, and returning to Ra-
 “venna by land, from his apprehension
 “of the Venetian fleet, the mortifica-
 “tion of his failure, and the fatigue of
 “his journey, threw him into a fever,
 “which occasioned his death, Sept. 14,
 “1321, in the palace of his friend, who
 “honoured his memory with the most
 “tender regard, by ordering the body,
 “adorned with poetical ornaments, to
 “be carried on a bier through the prin-
 “cipal streets of Ravenna, by the most
 “illustrious citizens, and to be depo-
 “sited in a marble coffin, himself pro-
 “nouncing the funeral oration, and ex-
 “pressing his design of erecting a most
 “splendid monument, which his sub-
 “sequent misfortunes prevented. Many
 “epitaphs were written, at his request.
 “Bernardo Bembo, father of the cele-
 “brated cardinal, raised a handsome
 “monument over his neglected ashes,
 “or rather bones, which, before that
 “time, the Florentines had twice un-
 “successfully endeavoured to gain from
 “Ravenna. He began his immortal
 “work, Boccace says, in his 38th year,
 “and had finished seven cantos of his
 “*Inferno* before his exile. The begin-
 “ning of his poem was fortunately
 “preserved, in the plunder of his
 “house, by an intelligent poet, named
 “Dino. He lent it to the Marquis
 “Marcello Malestina, who returned it
 “to the author, and urged him to pro-
 “ceed. When he completed it, does
 “not appear. Among other instances
 “of the high estimation in which it was
 “held at Florence, Ceno de Alcoli, a
 “celebrated physician and astrologer,
 “for writing parodies on it, was burnt
 “there about three years after the
 “death of the poet whom he had
 “maligned.”

The Speech of Beatrice to the elected
 Spirits in Purgatory, with an Account
 of the Lapse and Conversion of Dante,
 the translator has annexed, from the

XXXth Canto of his *Purgatorio*, “as
 “the best introduction to the following
 “work,” of which we will now add an
 extract, which shall be the conclusion
 of the XXIVth Canto, in which a no-
 ble Pistoian acquaints the author with
 the fate both of Pistoia and Florence.

XX.

“Ye ask to know my race—from Arnq’s
 vale

Hurl’d headlong down, I fought the depths
 of Hell;

For more than common villainy renown’d.
 No feller savage haunts the moonlight wild*,
 Nor owns a den with bloodier deeds defil’d,
 As well Pistoia knows, my native ground.

XXI.

“Yet, ere we pass, illustrious Bard †, enquire
 Why here below he feels the penal fire;
 More fit to join the sanguinary band.
 I spoke—the sinner heard my just request,
 And turning round his faded face unblest’d,
 Explain’d his title to the snaky strand.

XXII.

“No deadlier pang my parting spirit bore,
 Since first she sunk to this disastrous shore,
 Than the keen censure of thy judging eye.
 ‘Twas sacrilege, and lust of hallow’d gold,
 Among the spoiler troop my name enroll’d,
 Still forc’d the fiery plague in vain to fly.

XXIII.

“But, lest my deadly plagues regale thy sight,
 Know, if thou e’er should’st see the bounds
 of light,

(Unhappy Florentine! attend thy doom.)
 The swarthy tribe ‡ on fair Pistoia’s plain
 Shall turn the day, and rally once again,
 And colonise once more their native home.

XXIV.

“I see, by Mars exhal’d, an hostile cloud
 The tented plain of Valdimagra shroud,
 And sweep Piceno’s field with whirlwind
 sway!

See! where the swarthy band obscures the
 field!

The foe inglorious drops the silver shield;
 Go to thy friends, foretell the dreadful day.”

The above, we need not add, is suf-
 ficiently close and spirited to give an
 adequate idea of the original; and the
 same we can justly say of the whole
 work. The stanza, it is observable, is
 not that of Dante, but much more easy,
 a liberty, we think, very allowable.—
 The notes are very useful, and indeed
 necessary, additions, as they illustrate

* “Surnamed Bestia, from his savage
 disposition. He was notorious for robbery
 and sacrilege,” of which a remarkable in-
 stance is given.

† Virgil, Dante’s guide.

‡ “He foretells the prevalency of the
 Black faction under Charles of Valois, and
 the banishment of Dante. See Life of Dante.
 Hist. Florent.”

the facts and persons introduced in the poem. Had the translator been acquainted with some excellent verses by the late Mr. Yorke to his sister (Lady Anson), occasioned by her copying a picture of Dante by Clovio, he would certainly have mentioned them. (See vol. XL. p. 38.) And we are much surprised that the shocking story of Count Ugolino should not have extorted an eulogium on the great painter who has drawn it.

To give the reader an opportunity of comparing the first part of Scott's *Christian Life*, chap. III, with the view of futurity given by Dante, a "Summary View of the Platonic Doctrine, with respect to a future State," is annexed, from that author. The "Specimen of a new Translation of Ariosto" is the story of Zerbino and Isabella, Canto XXIV; but as the *Furioso* has been so admirably translated by Mr. Hoole, though not in stanzas, we shall only add, that "the entire translation," Mr. Boyd informs us, "has been finished some years."

This version is in general correct and spirited, and frequently poetical; it will therefore please an English, more than an Italian, reader, who compares it with the original, as it is often diffuse, and the sense of the author is often amplified, and sometimes retrenched, with a freedom which few (we should think) will approve. Thus in Canto IV, which describes "the Limbo of the ancients," and where the translator says, "he has taken the liberty of adding some characteristic imagery to the 'muster-roll of names' which constitutes a great part of this Canto in the original," among the Patriarchs, "David Re," we know not why, is omitted, and "Abraam Patriarcha," and

"Israel, con suo padre, et co' suoi nati,
"Et con Rachele, per cui tanto se,"

(literally,

"Israel, with his father and his sons,
"And Rachel, earn'd by many a tedious
"hour,")

are branched out into this stanza:

"Then he*, who with his small domestic
"band
"Follow'd the vision of the promis'd land
"Through many a smiling plain to Jordan's shore;
"He† that so dear the Syrian damsel
"bought,

"His spouse‡, and they§ that to their
"father brought
"The fraudulent mantle, stain'd with savage
"gore."

Here, not to cavil at the vulgarity of the word "spouse," the "characteristic imagery" is not only arbitrarily, but improperly, annexed to the "sons of Israel," as it "stains" them with an imputation of fraud at least, which, however just, Dante, far from expressing, could never intend.

In like manner, these three lines,

"Quegli è Homero poeta socrano,
"L'alt' è Horatio satiro, che vene,
"Ovidio è il terzo, et l'ultimo Lucano,"

(literally,

"'Tis Homer, he who every bard sur-
"pass'd,
"Horace approaches next, for satiric
"fame'd,
"The third is Ovid, Lucan is the last,")

are expanded into these nine:

"'Tis mighty Homer, first of bards, who
"sung
"How on the flying rear Achilles hung,
"And all the terrors of Scamanders
"field.
"Near him the master|| of the Latian tongue,
"Who civilis'd the rude satyric choir,
"And bade them mingle with the pe-
"lish'd throng;
"And mighty Lucan, stain'd with civil
"blood,
"With him** who to the swans on Iliac
"flood
"In exile sung his sweetly plaintive
"song."

To us the names only, as in the original, are much more expressive than this circumlocution, by which, "like expanded gold," to adopt a simile in Irene, they "exchange solid strength for feeble lustre." Besides, to such a poet as Dante, the names alone were sufficient, as, when he heard who these poets were, he knew, as well as his informer, what and where they sung.

72. An Essay on Punctuation. 12mo.

THIS is an admirable treatise on punctuation, infinitely superior to any that has hitherto appeared; and though the subject is dry and unpromising, it is enlivened, by the author, with a great variety of apposite examples, pleasing sentiments, and ingenious remarks.

By an advertisement subjoined we are authorised to ascribe this tract to [the

* Abraham. † Jacob. ‡ Rachel. § The sons of Israel. || Horace. ** Ovid.
Rev.

Rev. Mr. Robertson], the author of a small volume, published in 1762, intitled, "An Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature."

73. *Thoughts on the Slavery of the Negroes.* 80.

MR. WESLEY published an excellent tract with this title twenty years ago. (See our vol. XXXV. p. 137.)—This is totally different, though it breathes the same spirit of humanity towards our oppressed fellow-creatures, which has lately dictated several other publications on the same subject, particularly those of Mr. Ramsay and the Quakers. May they have the desired effect!

74. *Verses on the Death of Dr. Samuel Johnson.* 4to.

THIS tribute, though late, for which the author apologises, is not unworthy the subject, as the reader may collect from the following specimen:

"Ye youths, who, fir'd by bold Longinus' page,
Join critic chaffiness with inventive rage,

As on your classic brow ye wish to twine
The temperate olive with the glowing vine,
Fix'd on his precepts, as yon fountains rove
Through the clear Stagyræ's immortal grove,

Tell the wide world with what an eagle eye
He plann'd his progress through yon cavernous sky,

Pierc'd the thick clouds of error in his flight,

On dazzling talents fix'd his steadfast sight,
Equal the vapoury meteors to discern,
Or mark the radiant fires that purest burn,
Intensive Science saw his steps invade
The deep recesses of her awful shade.
Through the deep glade his penetrative eye
Pierc'd to those truths which vulgar ken defy,

The oak majestic skilful to divide
From the wild scions springing by its side."

"These are good rhymes," as Pope's father said of his juvenile productions; but in accenting the participle in the following line he differs from the great philologist, and from Pope:

"On each *exquisite* string they taught the
"note."

And some passages are rather obscure.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- April 22. *The Wonder*—*Rosina*.
- 23. *Tancred and Sigismunda*—*Comus*.
- 25. *The Double Gallant*—*Bon Ton*.
- 26. *The Mourning Bride*—*The Citizen*.
- 27. *The Earl of Essex*—*The Humourist*.
- 28. *The Tempest*—*Ditto*.
- 29. *Cymon*—*Ditto*.
- 30. *As You like It*—*Ditto*.
- May 2. *School for Scandal*—*Ditto*.
- 3. *Recruiting Officer*—*Fitch of Bacon*.
- 4. *Grecian Daughter*—*The Humourist*.
- 5. *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife*—*Caldron*.
- 6. *The Gamesters*—*Comus*.
- 7. *As You like It*—*The Humourist*.
- 8. *Clandestine Marriage*—*Deaf Lover*.
- 10. *Macbeth*—*Bon Ton*.
- 11. *Way to keep Him*—*Who's the Dupe?*
- 12. *Double Dealer*—*Irish Widow*.
- 13. *School for Fathers*—*High Life below Stairs*.
- 14. *As You like It*—*The Humourist*.
- 16. *The Confederacy*—*The Deserter*.
- 17. *New Way to pay Old Debts*—*Caldron*.
- 18. *As You like It*—*The Humourist*.
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- 27. *Maid of the Mill*—*Deuce is in Him*.
- 30. *School for Scandal*—*The Critic*.

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- 25. *The Castle of Andalusia*—*The Deserter*.
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- 27. *Fontainebleau*—*Barataria*.
- 28. *The Careless Husband*—*Ditto*.
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- 30. *Merry Wives of Windsor*—*Poor Soldier*.
- May 2. *The Fair Penitent*—*Barataria*.
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- 5. *All in the Wrong*—*Maid of the Oaks*.
- 6. *Love makes a Man*—*The Contrivances*.
- 7. *Winter's Tale*—*Devil upon Two Sticks*.
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- 10. *Follies of a Day*—*Poor Soldier*.
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- 12. *The Campaign*—*Retaliation*.
- 13. *Which is the Man?*—*Barnaby Rattle*.
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where they would find meet companions for themselves.

It is also false and calumnious to assert that they are bound to Jerusalem; and that rivers and seas were to be dried up before them in their passage. The Buchanians expect no such thing, and are bound no where but to seek a residence for a short while where they may be free from the insults of rude people, as they assure themselves no particular place is necessary for them, as their Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, will abundantly find them soon at his second coming, be they where they may at the time.

Some people call Mrs. Buchan a witch, which she treats with contempt. Others declare she calls herself the Virgin Mary, which she also denies; declaring she has more to boast of, viz. that the Virgin Mary was only Christ's mother after the flesh, whereas she assures herself to be Christ's daughter after the spirit.

Her husband is still in the Burgher Secession communion; and when I asked Mrs. Buchan, and others of the Buchanians who knew me, if they had any word to any of their acquaintances in Glasgow, they all declared they minded not former things, and former connections, but that the whole of their attention was devoted to their fellow-faiths, the living a holy life, and thereby balancing the second coming of their Lord Jesus Christ.

I inquired to them that there had been Millenarians before them, who died as other men, and saw not in their life-time the second coming of Christ. The Buchanians answered to this, that those Millenarians, believing the certainty of Christ's second coming, and his Millenarian kingdom coming, and his Millenarian king-

dom coming, and his Millenarian king-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Letter from a Gentleman at Tenerife, dated Dec. 18, 1784.

By a bark which arrived here on the 14th instant, from the island of Hierro (one of the Canary islands subject to Spain), we have the following most melancholy account. On the 6th, a vessel displaying white colours landed 37 people, amongst whom were five, or, as some say, seven women, some of them with infants in their arms. They came ashore on a beach on the S.W. part of the island, surrounded on the land side by high inaccessible rocks, which entirely prevented all ingress into the country, except at one particular part, where there is a steep and narrow declivity, through which one person at a time may pass. This inlet was immediately secured by some of the islanders who happened to be near, whilst others went to the town, and gave an account of the coming of these people to the Governor, Don Juan Britz Calderon: this officer convened the Council, or, as it is

called here, Cavildo. Unfortunately for these devoted people, very strict orders had been issued (in consequence of the plague raging in some parts of Europe) not to admit any vessels whatever until, upon a due examination of their papers, it should appear there was no danger of infection. The Governor, fearing, or pretending to fear, that the new-comers might possibly have the plague amongst them, proposed the horrid measure of cutting them all off. Some of the Cavildo, to their lasting honour, strenuously opposed to shocking a step, and pleaded the cause of the innocent victims, and of humanity itself. They argued, that these unhappy strangers all appeared healthy; that some unavoidable distress might have compelled them to seek an asylum on their shore; that it was cruel and unjust to inflict the severest of all punishments upon them, for transgressing a temporary law of the country, which they could not possibly be acquainted with; and that,

dom, lived not the holy life enjoined them, but cared for to-morrow, laid up treasures on earth, and in most things conformed to the world, which conduct of those men has rendered not Christ's second coming; but they, conforming strictly to God's word, cannot be disappointed, if God be true, which, they say, would be blasphemy to doubt or call in question.

I found the Buchanians a very temperate, civil, discreet, and sensible people, very free in declaring their principles when they were attended to; but most of their visitors behaved in a rude, wicked, and abandoned way, which improper behaviour they met and bore with surprising patience and propriety. Though I was far from being a convert to their doctrines, I was sorry to see them so much influenced by men whose behaviour was barbarous, and unbecoming a civilized people; I advised them to follow industry, and enforced the same by all the arguments I was master of. I forewarned them of the disgrace, poverty, and all their concomitant miseries, such principles, if persevered in, would certainly bring upon them; but they were not affected by any thing I could say; telling me, they had God's word for this, wherein they had his words, was the best book in the world. I answered, God never taught such principles, nor commanded such conduct; and that the Bible, which they applauded so much, had led them to folly, and that they would do better to pay more attention to their own judgment and common sense, than to follow the unintelligible writings of other men, and manifest absurdities.—*This account has been derived from times to times for want of room.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

called here, Cavildo. Unfortunately for these devoted people, very strict orders had been issued (in consequence of the plague raging in some parts of Europe) not to admit any vessels whatever until, upon a due examination of their papers, it should appear there was no danger of infection. The Governor, fearing, or pretending to fear, that the new-comers might possibly have the plague amongst them, proposed the horrid measure of cutting them all off. Some of the Cavildo, to their lasting honour, strenuously opposed to shocking a step, and pleaded the cause of the innocent victims, and of humanity itself. They argued, that these unhappy strangers all appeared healthy; that some unavoidable distress might have compelled them to seek an asylum on their shore; that it was cruel and unjust to inflict the severest of all punishments upon them, for transgressing a temporary law of the country, which they could not possibly be acquainted with; and that,

though

An authentic Account of the BUCHANITES, a new religious Sect in the West of Scotland. (alias Mrs. Buchanan) is a daughter of John Simpson, innkeeper at Firmy-Cap, which is the half-way house between Banff and Portroy, in the North of Scotland, at present living there; an old man of 90 years of age, and who has now a fourth wife.

Mrs. Buchanan is about 46 years of age, and was married, about 24 years ago, to Robert Buchanan, distiller-workman, at Glasgow.

She came to Glasgow when she was about 22 years of age, and took service with Mr. Martin, one of the principal proprietors of the distillery there, and soon after married the above-mentioned Robert Buchanan, one of the workmen, and servant to the same Mr. Martin.

Robert Buchanan and Elspeth Simpson have had many children, only three of whom are alive; one a boy about 14 years of age, now in Glasgow; the other, two daughters, about 19 and 21 years of age, now along with their mother, and professing the same principles.

When she was married, she was of the Episcopal persuasion, but her husband being a Burgher Seceder, she adopted his principles, and was in communion with that sect. About five years ago, she changed her opinion greatly, became the author of many new and extraordinary doctrines, and soon brought over to her opinions Mr. Hugh Whyte, who was the settled Relief minister at Irvine, and connected with Mr. Bell in Glasgow, and Mr. Bain in Edinburgh, who have, since Mr. Whyte's abdication of his charge, settled a Mr. Robertson in his place at Irvine.

She also brought over Mr. Hunter, a writer, and fiscal of that place, with his wife, Mrs. Whyte, Mrs. Mart, shop-keeper, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, and many others; and was gradually making new converts till April 1784, when the populace in Irvine rose, and all her converts, of whom the above mentioned are a part, to the number of 46 persons, left Irvine.

The Buchananites (for so they are called) went through Mauchlin, Cumnock Old and New, halted three days at Kircconnel, passed through Siquhar and Thornhill, and now are, if not lately driven out by the populace, at a farm-house, the office-houses of which they have all along possessed, paying for the same, and every thing they demand; which farm-house lies two miles south of Thornhill, and about thirteen miles from Dumfries.

The author of this narrative being a merchant in Glasgow, and having occasion to go to that country, spent a great part of the 25th and 26th of August last in their country.

any, conversing with most of them, but principally with Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Innes, &c. The Buchananites pay great attention to the Bible, being always reading it, or having it in their pocket, or under their arm, proclaiming it the best book in the world. They read, sing hymns, preach, and converse much about religion, declaring the last day to be at hand, and that no one of all their company shall ever die, or be buried in the earth, but soon shall hear the voice of the last trumpeter, when all the wicked shall be struck dead, and remain so for one thousand years. At the same moment, they, the Buchananites, shall undergo an agreeable change, shall be caught up to meet the Lord in the air, from whence they shall return to this earth, in company with the Lord Jesus, with whom, as their King, they shall possess this earth one thousand years, the devil being bound with a chain in the infernum. At the end of one thousand years the devil shall be loosed, the wicked quickened, both shall assail their camp, but shall be repulsed, with the devil at their head; while they shall triumphantly under the Lord Jesus Christ, as their Captain General. Since the Buchananites adopted their principles, they neither marry nor are given in marriage, nor consider themselves as bound to any conjugal duties, or mind or indulge themselves in any carnal enjoyments; but, having one common purse for their cash, they are all sisters and brothers, living a holy life as the angels of God, and beginning and continuing in the same holy life they shall live under the Lord Jesus Christ, their King, after his second coming.

The Buchananites follow no industry, being commanded to take no thought for the morrow; but, observing how the young ravens are fed, and how the lilies grow, they assure themselves God that will much more feed and clothe them.

They, indeed, sometimes work at masonry, carpentry, and husbandry work, for people in their neighbourhood, but refuse all wages, or any consideration, declaring that their whole object in working is to mix with the world, and inculcate those important truths they themselves are so much persuaded of.

Rude people, who visit them, importune much on the public by propagating falsehood concerning them, such as I was told before I saw and spoke with them, viz. that fourteen of the young unmarried girls were with child. But when I was there, I could not see a woman in all the company, married or unmarried, that was with child; and they all declared to me, they valued not, nor sought after, any such enjoyments; and if any of their company were to do so, they would instantly turn them out to the world, where such practices were allowed, and

where

Number of Schools that have been erected in and about London since the Year 1688, and traced from the Alphabetical List of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Year.	No of Schs.	Year.	No of Schs.	Year.	No of Schs.	Year.	No of Schs.
1688 St. Margt. Westm. being the first institution of this kind against Popery.	1 B.	1702 St. Botolph, Bpfgat.	2	1710 Castle Baynard wd. Bridge, Candlewick, and Dowgate Ward.	1 B.	1714 St. John, Hackney.	2
WILLIAM and MARY.		1703 Sir Geo. Wheeler's Chapel, Spitalfields Norton Falgate.	1 G.	1711 St. Luke, Middlesex.	1 B.	1715 St. Andrew, Holb. for Navigation.	1
1691 Norton Falgate	1 B.	1704 St. Thomas, Southwark.	1	1712 Cornhill and Lime Street Ward	2	1717 St. George, Southw.	1 B.
1697 St. James, Westm.	1 B.	1705 St. John, Wapping, St. Giles in the Fields, and St. Geo. Bloomsbury.	4	1713 Vintry Ward	1	1718 St. George, Southw.	1 G.
1698 St. Anne, Westm.	2	1706 St. Mary, Whitech.	2	1714 Redcliff Hamlet, Stepney.	1 B.	1719 St. Mary, Rotherb. not clothed.	1
St. Margt. Westm. clothed in Grey.	2	1707 St. Anne, Blackfri.	2	1715 St. Barth. the Gr. St. Olave, Old Jury.	1 B.	1721 St. Alphage, Lond.	1 B.
St. Steph. Walbrook	1	1708 Farringdon Ward within.	2	1716 St. Olave, Old Jury. Queenhithe Ward, Bridge, Candlewick, and Dowgate.	1 G.	1722 Ditto.	1 G.
St. Giles, Cripplegate without.	1	1709 St. Leonard, Shoreditch.	1 B.	1717 St. Botolph Aldgate within	1 G.	1723 St. George, Southw.	1 G.
St. Botolph, Algate within	1 B.	1710 East Smithfield, Algate.	1 B.	1718 East Smithfield, Algate.	1 G.	1724 St. Mary, Rotherb.	1 B.
1699 St. Martin in the Fields.	3	1711 St. Dunstan, West. Algate.	1 B.	1719 St. E. belbarga.	1 G.	1725 St. Mary, Rotherb. not clothed.	1
St. Andrew, Holb.	1 B.	1712 St. Sepulchre witht.	1 B.	1720 St. E. belbarga.	1 G.	1731 St. Alphage, Lond.	1 B.
St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.	1713 Lambeth, Surry.	1 G.	1721 Canle Baynard wd. idlx.	1 G.	1732 Ditto.	1 G.
1700 St. Andrew, Holb.	1	1714 St. Sepulchre witht.	1 G.	1722 Highgate, Middlx.	1 G.	1733 St. John, Clerken.	1 B.
St. Sepulchre withn.	1	1715 Poplar Chap. Step.	1 B.	1723 St. Mary Magdalone, Bermondsey.	1 G.	1734 The following have no Date.	
St. James, Clerken.	2	1716 Christ Church, Sur.	1 B.	1724 Mile-end Old town	1	French School, Spitalfields.	1 B.
Greenwich, Kent.	1	1717 St. Mary Magdalone, Bermondsey.	1 B.	1725 Ditto, clothed blue.	1	Hammerfm. Middx.	2
Ditto clothed in Green.	3	1718 St. Mary Magdalone, Bermondsey.	1 B.	1726 Radcliff Ham. Step.	1 G.	Purney, Surry.	1
Ditto, ditto Grey	1 B.	1719 St. George, the Martyr	1 B.	1727 St. Clement Dane, a Hornbook School.	1 B.	St. Saviour, Southw.	2
1701 St. Paul, Cov. Gar.	1 B.	1720 St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.	1728 St. James, Westm. George II.	1 G.	Deptford, Kent.	2
Cardwanera, Bread Street.	1 B.	1721 St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.	1729 St. Luke, Middlx.	1 G.	Wandsworth, Sur.	1
Montlake, Surry.	2	1722 St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.	1730 St. Barth. the Great.	1 G.	Rattlesden, Surry.	1
Annz.	1	1723 St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.	1731 St. James, Clerken. for Children 5 years old, to qualify them for other Schools.	1 G.	Mile-end, Blue.	1
1702 St. Clement Dane	2	1724 St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.	1732 St. Marg. Westm. Cordwainers Bread Street, Ward.	1 G.	JAMES II.	1
St. Botolph, Aldergate	2	1725 St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.	1733 St. Olave, Southw.	1	WM. and MARY	25
St. Sepulchre within	1	1726 St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.			ANNE	78
Langborn Ward	1	1727 St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.			GEORGE I.	17
		1728 St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.			GEORGE II.	14
		1729 St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.			GEORGE III.	4
		1730 St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.			No Date	11
		1731 St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.			Total	60

This hour, perhaps, some newer strain make
Or with an amorous smile approve his
Ah no! that angel form, that tender
The soul where goodness claims to large a
Is form'd alike for constancy and love.
Last night at eve, when wand'ring through
Where echo only could the message
I whispering ask'd the sympathetic gale,
To sigh my sorrows in my Chloe's ear.
Tell her, I cried, as o'er her neck you
I live for love, and languish for her
O tell her, how I pant, from day to day,
To clasp her yielding in these raptur'd
arms.
When will the hour of bliss again return,
When heart may echo mutual sighs to
heart?
When I no more in silent grief shall mourn,
Nor friends, nor fortune, dare to bid us
part.

Let vernal fountains honour's calls attend,
And forlorn misers heap up gold in store;
To me may heaven a sifter blessing send!
Give me my Chloe, and I ask no more.
MACRA.

S O N N E T.

DESIGNED FOR AN INSCRIPTION IN A
CAVE NEAR WOODBRIDGE.

W H O E V E R you be, who stray these
lrees among,
Pause here awhile, and read a mournful
tale;
If e'er with joy you heard the woodland
song,
A little warbler's joys you must bewail.
Here, in this spot, with patient anxious
care,
A lowly wren had form'd her molly nest,
Which married grains o'er-arched from the
bleak air,
And she, fond bird! hop'd nought could
e'er molest.
Her brooding fondness now success had
crown'd,
And all her young + had from their prisons
broke!

* The Yellow Wren: called in Suffolk
The Oven-bird, from the form of its
nest.
† In number seven.

When, lo! a flood approach'd with thunder-
ing found,
And crush'd the roof; scarce the escap'd
the stroke.
If thou hast children, go, her sorrows share!
Thy roof too Fate may crush:—yet doubt
not heaven's just care.
W o o d b r i d g e .
J. B.

ON THE DEATH OF A BELOVED WIFE.
LAST! the bright dawn's o'ercast!
The loss of my love I deplore—
My happiness surely to part!
Since Juliet, dear Juliet's no more!
The honour that glow'd in her breast,
My heart will for ever hold dear!
The virtues my Juliet possess'd
Demand from affection a tear.
Could tears the sweet angel restore,
My eyes like a fountain should flow;
But O! 'tis in vain to implore,
And my heart is o'erwhelm'd with woe.
Heaven give me the strength to retain
The goodness that dwell in her heart;
Then, when I shall cease to remain,
We shall meet again, never to part.
M * * * *

Mr. URBAN,
THE inclosed Ode was, during the latter
part of the last year, pasted up on one
of the college gates, in the University of
Oxford. As very few copies were dispersed,
it is not so generally known to the world as
its real merit deserves. By inserting it
therefore in your magazine, you will oblige
your constant readers.
T — B —

O T U, tremende Religio domus!
Tute, si non gloria, narium
Defessa nullo quæ labore
Introsu vigilans nigrescis!
Toræ tuens quæ claustra per ærea
Presentior jam ferrea concutis
Vexilla, quàm si personante
Sævis Orbibus flagello.
Numen cavernæ terrificum sacre!
Nymen verendum naribus æreis!
Ah! ne minaci te vocantem
Tunde supercilio Novellum!
Ah! si volentem vincula rumpere
Vexat rogati fore fœta carceris,
Nullius & voti mitescens
Vestibulum LICEAT uctur,
Saltem fœvero ne percam loco!
Muletâ diurna vel cruce pallida,
Dixitv dure consulenti
Fulminibus Senioritatis!
Saltem remoto membra cubiculo
O des levanti fœssa doloribus
Audire tardos ab! per annos
Innocuæ rabie procellas!

GENIO LOCI.

Where the rapt Seraphs join
 With earth's redeeming throng,
 To raise the wondrous song
 Of clemency divine:
 To echo o'er the ethereal plains
 How He who bow'd to death for ever reigns.

Even now, while young Affection lays
 This tribute on Fidelio's urn,
 While mourning Friendship fondly lays,
 "He never shall return!"
 The freed immortal roves
 Through shades that far excel
 All that the Heav'n-enslaved Bard
 Could tell,
 Or our first Father know—of Eden's happy
 Groves;
 Now with his Waters he tunes the ecstatic
 Song,
 Or calls his crown before the eternal
 Throne.

And when the last loud trumpet's sound
 Shall break the silence of the tomb,
 Perade the sea, and round the ground,
 And utter Nature's final doom:
 When Fame's proud trophies all in ruin lie,
 And Desolation mingles earth and sky:
 Then shall the once-encumbering clay,
 That check'd the Spirit's ardent fire,
 Which would to sacred themes aspire,
 And sunk in weakness and decay,
 Arise, in Heaven's unfading beauties dress'd,
 And soar and triumph with the adoring
 blest.

E L E G Y.

YES, Delia! long as bears this trem-
 bling heart
 Those much-lov'd scenes shall sweet re-
 membrance bring,

In which, as yet, had cold regret no part,
 But cheerful how'd they as the hours of
 spring.

Those scenes, those hours, in penfive song
 I shall live,
 When our true hearts the purest offerings
 made,

When Confidence its inmost thoughts did
 give
 To Friendship lifting in the silent shade.
 The flowery wreaths which then your ha-
 gers wove,

Do still their perfume, still their bloom re-
 tain;
 The tender tales which then our breasts did
 move,
 Now warm to pleasure, and now wake to
 pain.

Ah, Fancy! stop, and check thy wanton
 pride,

For thy gay moments shall return no more:
 Hush'd are the winds, all calm the azure tide,
 And, lo! the bark has reach'd its destin'd
 shore.

Yes, thou didst sit in wilder vision gay,
 And oft didst pour a sweet delusive strain;
 Soft passion list'n'd to the fairy lay,
 Nor could believe that all thy dreams
 were vain.

And whilst to distant climes and future hours
 Young credulous Hope in flowery bands
 you led,

To his rapt eye exhausted all your powers,
 His unsuspecting soul those powers obey'd.

And oft with thee he fascinated rovd
 Gay, flowery meads and myrtle groves
 among;

Delia can tell how much thy power he prov'd,
 For the too list'n'd to thy firen song.

But ah! soft passion must awake no more,
 So reason bids, and thus does fate ordain;
 Yet will the Muse that wayward fate de-
 plore,

And yet lament that fancy's dreams were
 vain.

But Delia's charms and worth may yet in-
 spire

A sacred flame, by Virtue's self approv'd,
 Still wake to softest melody the lyre,
 And up this heart shall reign reviv'd and
 lov'd.

E . L . E . G . Y .

WHEN HERE now are fled those days of
 soft delight,
 Dreams of fond bliss, and hours of sweet
 repose?
 Ah! where has pleasure wing'd her rapid
 flight?
 Why have these lids so long forgot to
 close?

Why, as I range the unfrequented mead,
 Flows the big tear reluctant from mine
 eye?
 And why in vain, stretch'd helpless on my
 bed,
 Court I the numbers which my griefs
 deny.

Thou, in whose presence all around was
 gay,
 Hast left these scenes to solitude and
 me:

Unheeded now, I linger through the day,
 And every sigh I heave is full of thee.

For thou alone couldst soothe my frantic
 breath,
 Correct and govern my disorder'd will,
 With one soft glance bid every passion rest,
 And every thought, but those of love, be
 still.

Those lips which oft in ecstasies I've press'd,
 When kisses spoke what words could never
 reveal,

This

That drop'd Compassion's tear;
Lifted the hand, that stretch'd to each
Dejected wretch's persuasive sigh;
And even to guilt distress'd was ever near;
Silent the tongue, whose happy art
Now rais'd the soul absorb'd in earth
To meditate her heavenly birth,
Now brought sweet comfort to the wounded
heart:
From youth to age—of Virtue's train,
He laughs her pure laws
Nor ever to attain
A mortal's vain applause,
Would holy truth conceal:
Nor with a bigot's phrase
Would meanly seek to raise
The flames of party-zeal;
But still in Scripture style he trac'd the won-
derous plan
Of heaven's high glory and the bliss of
man.

And oft along the walks he'd rove
Where Science, sweetly musing fair,
Beguiles the load of human care,
And gives her vot'ry all her joys to prove;
Yet chief, Religion, radiant power!
With graces smiling and serene,
'Twas thine to mitigate th' afflicted hour,
To adorn the social and the private scene;
Ah! could thy charms the deadly dart al-
lunge,
His years had stretch'd beyond a patri-
arch's age.

But since the mortal crime
That ravag'd Eden's favour'd land,
The good of ev'ry clime
Have felt the reflect's tyrant's hand;
The philosophic sage,
With all his studious lore,
And they who could explore
The moralizing page;
Even He has felt, for sacred gifts admit'd,
Whole life and language taught what heav'n
inspir'd.

And there, alas! must holy virtue lie
Sunken in the Moral's doom;
A soul, that oft would seek her native
sky,
Immer'd in yon impenetrable tomb;
Ah—hapless ignorance of Greece and
Rome!
To Life's sad vanity confin'd their view,
In sweetly-plaintive notes they sang
The frailty of the mortal man,
For dull and shade * was all that Nature's
Pupil knew.

The Christian's fairer prospects rise
To radiant seas beyond the shores of
time,
Where, beneath unchanged skies,
All-perfect pleasures gild the peaceful
clime

* *Nullius in umbra sumus.* HOR.

Where

"In that sad moment shall thy savage
heart
Feel the keen anguish, desperate, and
wild,
Conscience forlorn shall doubly point the
smart,
And Justice whisper, 'This is child for
child!'

"Rest of their fire, my babes! alas, must
sigh;
For grief obstructs the anxious widow's
care;
This wretched form, this ever-weeping eye,
And the deep note of desolate despair;
"All load this bosom with a freight so
loose,
Scarce can I cater for their daily food;
Where'er I search, my husband search'd
before,
And soon my nest will hold an orphan
brood!

"For Elbano, lo! then pour the strain,
'Till the sad note on ev'ry evening gale;
And, as the lengthening shades usurp the
plain,
The silent moon shall listen to the tale."

A MONUMENTAL ODE TO THE MEMORY OF

The Reverend THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.
OBIT FEB. 22, 1785.

Nec prius moram

Rigoris et ingenui senectus

Affert, indomitaque mori.

HOR.

AH! what avails the pall of crimson dye,
The proud cicuta's wondrous wrought by
empty fame!
Alas! in vain the Sculptor's art would try
To grace Ambition with a lasting name.
Lo! Darknets shroud the form that grasp'd
at power,
And to Oblivion would his deeds consign:
The Vanity preserve them for an hour,
Time's ruthless hand shall raze each hat-
tering line.

But sacred Virtue asks no Parian stone,
No long drawn Dirge—the mimicry of
woe:
Her worth a race unborn shall fondly own,
For her the Muses' sorrowing numbers
flow.

Yes! o'er the good Fido's urn
Sad Grief shall pious Friendship pay,
There soft Humanity shall mourn,
And pour a plaintive lay.
For ever clos'd his eye

The living blith, the conscious dead
 Themselves appall'd, that truth is dead.
 And can it be that worth like this,
 "Thou great High-priest of all the Nine,"
 Should mould'ring, undistinguish'd sleep?
 Even at the thought the Muses weep.
 Forbid it, Gratitude and Love!
 O for a flow like his, to prove
 How much regretted!—Honest Bard,
 Accept this shadow of regard.
 T. UNDERWOOD, THE IMPARTIALIST.
 Erected June, 1769,
 At the Sole Expence
 Of the above T. UNDERWOOD.
 E L E G Y
 OF A NIGHTINGALE.
 BY MR. PRATT.
 FOR ELIUNO, IOW, renew the strain,
 Pour the sad note upon the evening
 Gate,
 And as the length'ning shades usurp the
 plain,
 The silent moon shall listen to the tale.
 "Sore was the time, ill fared was the
 hour,
 The thicket shook with many an omen
 dire!
 When from the topmost twig of yonder
 bower,
 I saw my husband flutter and expire.
 "Twas when the peasant fought his twi-
 light rest,
 Beneath the brow of yonder breezy hill;
 'Twas when the plummy nation fought the
 best,
 And all, but such as lov'd the night, were
 still;
 "That, fondly sitting with a lover's pride
 (My tender custom, while the sun with-
 drew)
 Dear Eliunio sudden left my side,
 And the curst form of man appear'd in
 view.
 "For sport, the tube he level'd at our
 head,
 And, curious to behold more near my
 race,
 * A line from his Epistle to Hogarth.
 † This miserable rhymer's Nemesis
 surely stirr'd up to the deed for the avenging
 of the Scots, the players, and other unhappy
 wretches, whom Churchill had unmercifully
 lashed at the cart's-tail of his satires.
 Far from inferring the above lines, Dr.
 Kippis has not informed us, in his life of
 this Satirist (Biograph. Britan. vol. III.)
 where he was buried. And though he has
 told us where he died, and that his disorder
 was a "miliary fever," he has forgot to
 mention that excessive drinking was the cause.
 ‡ Who has written under the name of
 Courtenay Melmoth.

Low in the cleft the awful robber laid,
 Explor'd our haunts, and thunder'd at the
 place.
 "Ungrateful wretch! he was our shepherd's
 son,
 The harmless good old tenant of yon
 cot!
 That shepherd would not such a deed have
 done;
 'Twas love to him that fix'd us to this
 spot.
 "Oft' as at eve his homeward steps he
 bent,
 When the laborious talk of day was o'er,
 Our mellow'd warblings lough'd him as he
 went,
 'Till the charm'd bird forgot that he was
 poor.
 "Ah! could not this thy gratitude inspire?
 Could not our gentle visitations please?
 Could not the blameless lessons of thy fire
 Thy barb'rous hand restrain from crimes
 like these?
 "Oh cruel boy, thou tyrant of the plain!
 Could'st thou but see the sorrows thou hast
 made,
 Or didst thou know the virtues thou hast
 stain'd,
 And view the gloomy horrors of the
 shade;
 "Could'st thou behold my infant young-
 lings lie.
 In the moor cradle by our bills prepar'd,
 Babes as they were, unable yet to fly,
 Their wings defective, and their bosoms
 bard;
 "Surely the mighty malice of thy kind,
 Thy power to wrong, and readiness to
 kill,
 In common pity to the parent's mind,
 Would cease the new-made father's blood
 to spill.
 "Haply, the time may come, when heav'n
 shall give
 To thee the troubles thou hast heap'd on
 me,
 Haply, ere well thy babes begin to live,
 Death shall precept the date of misery.
 "Just as the tender hope begins to rise,
 As the fond mother hugs her darling boy;
 As the big rapture trembles in thine eyes,
 And thy breast throbs with all a parent's
 joy!
 "Then may some midnight robber, skill'd
 in guile,
 Resolv'd on plunder, and on deeds of
 death,
 Thy fairy prospects, tender transports, spoil,
 And to the knife resign thy children's
 breath!

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TOMB OF
WALTER.
BY MRS. HUGHES.
MIDST a sequester'd spot, for silence
made,
Beneath the quivering poplar's lonely shade,
Friendship the marble urn officious rear'd,
Where sculptur'd forms in mimic life ap-
pear'd;
Sorrow, with streaming eye and heaving
breast,
A white-robd queen in ardent prayer ad-
dress'd.
Her soft engaging smile appear'd to charm
Stern justice, and suspend his lifted arm;
One snowy hand his threatening steel re-
pell'd,
Extended one a golden pencil held,
With which, in characters so man well
known,
Maisy inscrib'd the monumental stone.
THE INSCRIPTION.
BEST here, poor erring child of misery,
The only spot where rest was found for
these:
Thy virtues and thy pangs to me were
known,
I visited them before th' Almighty's throne.
Thou' rais'd the dead that bade thy sorrows
cease,
Here he permits thee to repose in peace,
Till the bright dawn of an eternal day
Shall chase thy heavy slumbers far away!
When sudden starting from thy deep repose,
Thou trembling hear'st thy heavenly Judge
disclose
That dual sentence, which must fix the fate
Alike of all the mean and all the great,
I in that awful hour will plead thy cause,
Stern justice may relax his rigid laws;
Man time be lent, Man! not idly dare
To bound that Goodness all must hope to
share.

INSCRIPTION FOR THE (SUPPOSED)
TOMB OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS,
REMOVED FROM THE CATH-
EDRAL OF PETERBOROUGH
TO THE DEAN'S
GARDEN.
BY MRS. P.—
BENEATH this sculptur'd arch, with
roses spread,
[dead,]
Where living MARY weeps for MARY,
Happily her grateful spirit, now rising near,
Shall check the sigh, and thus repay the
tear:
"Forbear, sweet maid, thy fruitless for-
row heal,
"No more lament what I no more can feel!
"From my freed bosom every passion fled,
"When on the block I bow'd my regal
head;
GENT. MAG. May, 1785.

INSCRIPTION ON A SMALL MARBLE
MONUMENT IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH-
YARD, DOVER.
In Memory
Of the late celebrated Poet,
MR. CHARLES CHURCHILL,
Who died at Boulogne, in France,
MAY 32, and was buried in this town
Nov. 1764.
The rich and great no sooner gone,
But lo! a monumental stone,
Inscrib'd with panegyric lays,
Such tribute undervalued praiseth,
* There's a pretty fellow! This writer
of poems would have us believe that death
only prevented CHURCHILL'S enjoyment of
life. A supposition, not to know, that
CHURCHILL, loth, and many a man that loth,
his life before he died.

ON A SMALL STONE IN THE OLD
CHURCH-YARD AT DOVER, FOR-
MERLY BELONGING TO THE
COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF
ST. MARTIN.
1764.
Here lie the Remains
of the celebrated
C. CHURCHILL.
Life in the Hall enjoy'd, here CHURCHILL
lies.
Candido.

MR. URBAN,
Dover, May 3.
NOT having seen the following Epi-
taphs in your miscellany, you will
oblige several of your readers in this town,
by inserting them with a few notes.
"In aught, save beauty, so resemble mine."
"I think
"No star malignant, shall, with influence
"Flown o'er thy face; nor will it e'er be
"With annual roses shall thy path be
"None, [Arown,
"While by his hand, round this sepulchral
"None, [Arown,
"Who for thy brow the bridal wreath pre-
"pare;
"In happy time shall thou reward his caress,
"Will constant guard thee, and thus pro-
"phesy:
"But hovering near thee, mid the char-
"Through the lone ill I sit, a penive
"made,
"No more in cloister'd walls for sorrow
"From thy white life to chase the clouds
"made,
"With kindred spirits now the task I
"share,
"Subborn pride,
"DARWLEY'S neglect, and BOWWELL'S
"Forther ELIZABETH'S stern hatredted,

though they should be infected, the spot of ground they occupied effectually secured the inhabitants from catching the infection, by only guarding the avenue—offering to maintain these unhappy strangers until the Governor-general of the islands, residing at Teneriff, should be informed of the case. Unhappily their humane sentiments were not listened to by Briz and others, who adopted the scandalous and bloody resolution of slaughtering them without mercy or delay: accordingly the militia armed, and officered, with the accursed Briz at their head, marched to the place where the horrid deed was to be executed. They found the poor victims dispersed along the beach; the men, some gathering shell-fish, and others walking together in simple sociable parties; the women were, some sitting on the sand, combing and dressing one another's hair, others washing some linen in the sea-water, and others fondling their infants. Thus situated, they were found by their infernal butchers, who, in order to gather them together to perpetrate with more ease their diabolical purposes, threw down an empty cask upon the beach. The unhappy people, thinking it was some kind relief intended for them, immediately flocked together where the cask stood; and there the bloody massacre began. Humanity revolts at the shocking idea!—Suffice it to say, that in a few minutes an end was put to all their existence, except of one of the women, who took shelter with her child between two rocks, and of a man, who, after having a ball lodged in his arm, took to the sea, where he kept swimming upwards of two hours, but, being obliged to cling to a rock to escape drowning, was there cut to pieces with a sabre; the woman was also soon followed into her retreat, and stabbed to death with a knife, as was the infant on her breast.

That merciless miscreant the Governor was the first who fired his piece; and, observing a visible backwardness in many of the militia in following his example, he threatened them with instant death if they hesitated in the least; and, to shew he was in earnest, knocked down the nearest man to him with the butt-end of his musket, for appearing reluctant to the slaughter.

The news of this savage act of barbarity has been received at Teneriff by all ranks of people with the deepest concern and regret, and by none more than the Governor-general, who deplores it extremely. He could not at first give credit to it; but was at length convinced of the fatal truth by letters from the infernal wretch, Briz himself. Exasperated to the highest pitch, he has given a commission to an officer of rank to go over to Hierro, to take cognizance of this diabolical affair.

GENT. MAG. May 1785.

The advices in the foreign prints respecting the negotiations between the Emperor and the Dutch are still various and contradictory. Dispatches from Holland are said to contain the terms on which the dispute was actually to be terminated, which, if authentic, are humiliating to their High Mightinesses, and such as they were not accustomed to accede to in the days of their prosperity: 1. An indemnification for the damage done by inundating a part of the country; 2. A sum of twelve millions of florins, in lieu of Maastricht; 3. The cession of the two lordships beyond the Maese to the House of Austria; 4. The unlimited right of navigating the Scheldt as far as Saftingent, and from thence to the sea, for Austrian vessels only; and these paying a small duty. These conditions agreed to, the treaty will soon be completed.

These advices have, however, been flatly contradicted by others from Germany, while those from France confirm the same; the former announces a disposition for war, the latter, that every thing will amicably be settled by an arrangement. If we trust in words, the latter appears most probable; if in actions, the former.—Certain advices from Ostend leave no room to doubt, that a body of Austrian troops has already entered that city, which is to be followed by another body, now in full march; and all accounts agree, that the Dutch are incessant in their preparations; Gen. Monsteir, Gov. of Grave, a city in Dutch Brabant, has laid the environs of that city under water, to prevent an attack, though the inundation has extended over seven villages. Add to this, that the settlement of the limits between the Austrians and the Turks seems entirely at a stand; this, therefore, is not the immediate object of the Emperor's preparations. Another circumstance unfavourable to peace, is, that a body of 30,000 Russians, is just arrived on the confines of Poland, supposed to be in march towards his Prussian majesty's dominions.

The report of the Bavarian treaty (see p. 228) is again revived; and a letter from Utrecht, dated May 9, has this remarkable intelligence: "The Emperor is most probably, at this moment, master of Bavaria; an army of 40,000 Austrians has entered this electorate, where, so far from meeting any opposition, they were joined by 6,000 Bavarians, who are proud to march under the standard of Joseph II, and to be ranked among the subjects of that great Sovereign.

The warlike preparations of Spain intended against Algiers, of which we have already spoken (see p. 311), seem to be prosecuted with a zeal as if Spain actually designed to exterminate that regency. At the same time, their Governor in the W. Ind. Don Galvez, seems no less in earnest to expel the English

English from their settlement in the bay of Honduras, who, in league with the Musquito Indians, are preparing to repel force by force. Of this the Spanish ambassador is said to have complained to our court; but it is more than probable, that, before any measure can be concluded on in Europe, the contest will be decided by arms in America.

From the horrors of a threatening war, if we turn our eyes to the calamities and distresses of the inhabitants of the Continent, owing to various other causes that have destroyed and depopulated many rich and flourishing districts, we cannot help looking upon the country in which we live as favoured by Providence in a most eminent degree. Free from plagues, subject to no foreign wars, under no apprehensions from the dreadful effects of earthquakes, nor liable to be swept away by inundations pouring down upon us unexpectedly and unapprehended, every man enjoys on this happy spot security from evils to which our neighbours are daily exposed, and of which we can have no conception, because we are strangers to their effects.

At Constantinople, on the 9th of April, it was esteemed a blessing that no symptoms of the plague had appeared in that city, or its neighbourhood, for *forty* days only.

On the 18th of April, the miserable inhabitants of Calabria Ultra, and Messina, were again (see Vol. LIII. p. 257, 350, &c.) alarmed by the shock of an earthquake, which in Calabria was so violent, as to throw down some of the barracks. On the 10th of March, the town of Patrassæ, in the Morea, was utterly swallowed up by an earthquake.

The effects of the inundations in Germany this season have been unusually dreadful. The Elbe, the Oder, the Havel, and the Warta, have all overflowed their banks; and the dykes being broken down, the whole of the neighbouring country is laid under water.

From Breslau, that the sudden melting of the snow on the mountains, and of the thick ice on the rivers, has caused so great an inundation, that almost all the Lower Silesia is under water. The rivers Kosbach, Bober, Oder, and others, have so rapidly overflowed their banks, that all the roads are rendered impassable, and all communication is cut off.

From Magdeburgh, in Saxony, it is written, that the dykes of the Elbe have been unable to resist the force of the waters, and that an immense tract of country is inundated. If the inhabitants have saved their lives, 'tis well, the cattle must have perished: all the winter grain is destroyed.

From Prague, dated the 10th of March, that snow had fallen incessantly from the 5th till that day; that there was not a spot to be found in the mountains that was not six feet deep; and that the birds were flying about, not knowing where to rest, so that they were easily caught by the hand. All

Bohemia was in the same situation, though in lat. 32.

But what is remarkable, at Constantinople, in lat. 46, the winter has been uncommonly mild, with soft rain, and the air so warm, that their windows were kept open the best part of the day. On the 22d. day of Feb. however, a dreadful storm arose, by which near 40 vessels were overset, and 500 persons lost their lives.

The Empress of Russia has lately established an Oriental company, of the intended plan of which we formerly gave some account (see Vol. LIII. p.); a difference, however, which has lately happened between her imperial majesty's subjects, and those of China, may possibly for a while retard its progress. Be this as it may, three ships are already in great forwardness at St. Petersburg, destined for that trade, the Czarowitz, Anna, and Kitchayster; the command of the first is given to capt. Leake, a native of Scotland, as are most of the officers, the Russians not caring to engage in such long and hazardous voyages.

At the same time the French are reviving their East India company, under the patronage of the king, who has sent his commission for its re-establishment to L'Orient, appointing 16 directors for regulating their affairs. The stock is limited to 20 millions, six of which to be furnished by the directors. The whole stock to be divided into shares of 1000 livres each; the dividends to be made from the neat profits. No proprietor to have a vote for less than 500 shares. The Company is to be entirely mercantile.

Besides this fresh attempt to renew their trade in the East Indies, the French have another project in view to enlarge their commerce. We have already noticed (see p. 311) a commercial voyage pointed out by the late capt. King. This plan has appeared so promising, that the French seem to have adopted it upon an improved scale, under the patronage of his Most Christian majesty; and the count de Peyrouse is to be entrusted with the conduct of the voyage. It is to be partly on discovery, and partly commercial. The ships are to be armed en flûte, and to retrace the Western and North Western coasts of America, which capt. Cook has already explored; and if a convenient spot is found, on which to make a settlement, they have a number of extra men, who are intended to establish factories, and to take wives from among the natives, by whom they will soon be instructed in the language of the country, and taught the arts by which the inhabitants are supported; at the same time that they will introduce the European arts, and the European cultivation. The most sanguine expectations are formed from this new source of commercial intercourse, which cannot fail of success, if the natives can be brought peaceably to favour us.

While

While the Asiatic Company is renewing in France, that of Ostend and Trieste is said to have failed for 20 millions of livres tournois, 900,000 of which are due to an eminent house at Amsterdam, and nearly an equal sum to a house at Leghorn; the rest fall upon individuals, less able, perhaps, to bear the loss. It seems the Dutch have hastened the failure, to distress the Emperor.

During the course of the last year, the number of vessels that entered the Tagus was 357 Portuguese; 11 Spanish; 89 French; 35 English; 77 Dutch; 80 Swedish; 30 Danish; 3 Prussian, 10 Austrian, 23 American; 18 Venetian; 12 Ragusan; 6 Prussian; 11 Hamburgers; 2 from Bremen; 1 from Genoa; 1 from Danzig; 1 from Lubec; 1 from Naples; and 1 from the Morea.

SCOTLAND.

At the late circuit court held at Glasgow, David Steven was indicted for the murder of Thomas Morton, by shooting him through a window, while sitting at his stockingloom, in the work-shop of John Black (see Vol. LIV. p.), was found guilty, and is to be executed on the 8th of June, and his body given to professor Hamilton, to be dissected. At the former circuit court, this David Steven, with his father William, and his elder brother William, were to have been tried for a forgery on the Aberdeen bank; but the deceased, Thomas Morton, a principal evidence, being then in Ireland, the trial was deferred; and, in the mean time, Morton returned, and was shot by the convict in the manner above described.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The following extracts from a letter, written by Gov. Hastings, and dated Benares, Oct. 1, 1784, will shew the critical situation of the E. I. Company's affairs in India, and how much they depend on the conduct of their servants for their success, if not for their existence, in that part of the world.

The Governor begins his letter with the strongest assurances of the steady support of the Nabob Vizier to the arrangement which had been form'd under his (the governors) immediate inspection, and of his confidence in those who were placed about him: "My only remaining fear is, that the members of the council, seeing affairs through a different medium from that through which I view them, may be disposed, if not to counteract the system which I have formed, to withhold from it their countenance and active support. While I myself remain, it will be sufficient if they permit it to operate without interruption; and I almost hope that in the event of a new administration of your affairs, which shall confine itself to the same forbearance, and manifest no symptoms of intended interference, the objects of my arrangements will be effectually attained:

but if a different policy shall be adopted, if new agents are sent into the country, and armed with authority for the purposes of vengeance or corruption (*for to no other will they be applied*); if new demands are raised on the Nabob Vizier, and accounts overcharged on one side, with a wide latitude taken on the other, to swell his debt beyond the means of payment; if political dangers are portended, to ground on them the pleas of burthening his country with unnecessary defences and enormous subsidies; or if even, abstaining from direct encroachment on the Nabob's rights, your Government shall shew but a degree of personal kindness to the partizans of the late usurpation, or, by any constructive indication of partiality and disaffection, furnish grounds for the expectation of an approaching change of system; I am sorry to say that all my labours will prove abortive; for the slightest causes will be sufficient to deject minds sore with the remembrance of past conflicts, and to elevate those whose only dependence is placed in the renewal of the confusion which I have laboured with zeal to eradicate, and will of course debilitate the authority which can alone ensure future success. I almost fear that this denunciation of effects will be deemed overcharged, or, perhaps, void of foundation; yet it is my duty to apprize you of what I apprehend, on grounds which I deem of absolute certainty may come to pass: and I rely on your candour for a fair interpretation of my intention."

The intelligent reader will judge how precarious that property must be which depends on the vindictive spirit of a party.

Our people in India, who judge by appearances only, think the peace with Tippoo Saib very unlikely to be of long duration. The number of French troops brought to Pondicherry in almost every East India ship that leaves Old France, added to the pains taken by Tippoo Saib to attach to his interest the neighbouring princes, who formerly were jealous of the rising greatness of Hyder Aly, sufficiently declare the hostile intentions of our enemies in that part of the world; nor are the Dutch inattentive, in case of a rupture, to provide for their own security.

The arrival of Sir Edward Hughes will probably point out a new system of politics for that part of the world.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from this quarter still continue to be interesting. The Spaniards appear to be in earnest to expel our settlers in the Bay of Honduras, and to exterminate the Mautquito Indians, who are in friendship with them.

The latest advices from Kingston in Jamaica are to the following effect:

Kingston, Feb. 19. An advice boat is arrived here from Maj. Lowrie, on the Mautquito coast, with dispatches to his honour the Lieut. Gov. containing the most pressing solicitation on

licitations for immediate succour, as the Major had received undoubted intelligence that the Spaniards were every where in motion for a vigorous attack.

Feb. 26. Every account we receive from the country of the Musquito Indians confirm the repeated reports of the determined spirit of the Musquito Indians to resist to the last extremity the attempts of the Spaniards to reduce them to obedience. Their determination is, rather than be slaves, to destroy their wives and families, and rush upon their swords.

March 5. By a brig from Hispaniola an account has been received, that the Spaniards have met with a repulse from the Samblas Indians; who obliged them to retreat with the loss of 400 of their best troops.

March 23. By the Aërial sloop of war intelligence has been received here, that the Spaniards, in full force, actually intend to make their long premeditated attack, both by sea and land, on the 29th instant. They are particularly incensed against the Musquito Indians, on whom they will have no mercy, should they succeed in their enterprise.

A private letter from Jamaica remarks that a more subtle design to extirpate our settlers on the Musquito shore never was concerted before; notwithstanding which, it seems to have been discovered in time, and, as we learn our admiral's instructions are to support our people with his whole force, there is but little doubt of its being defeated.

ADVICES FROM AMERICA.

We learn that a new loan of two millions of guilders has been negociated in Holland by the hon. John Adams, minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to the States General of the United Netherlands, with Messrs. Welhern, and Jan Wil-luk, Nicholas Van Staphorst, and de Land and Fynje. This contract has been ratified, and declared obligatory on the State by Congress.

The House of Assembly for the province of Pennsylvania have voted the sum of 150,000*l.* in paper money to be struck, in lieu of hard cash. It is a very unpopular step; but, as the public creditors were clamorous, it was necessary.

The leg.ature of Virginia have given his excellency Gen. Washington fifty proprietary shares in the new navigation up the river Potowmack, and one hundred in that on James River; the former at 100*l.* sterling each, and the latter at 200 dollars each; making in all 42,500 dollars. A donation worthy the commonwealth of Virginia, says the letter-writer.

From Hartford there is an account of a murder too shocking to relate, committed by

a man out of his senses on his wife, whom he suspected to hold an intercourse with a familiar spirit. As soon as he had killed her, he took the children, three in number, one of them from the mother's breast, and carried them to a neighbour's house, where he confessed what he had done, and expected to be commended for it. He was committed to gaol.

Were we to give credit to private letters written by interested partizans, America is at this time the most miserable country in the world. "The heavy taxes laid upon the revolted provinces (say they) have drawn multitudes from the sea-coasts, to explore new regions beyond the western mountains, who are now settling in great numbers on the banks of the Ohio. [*The finest country confessedly in the whole world.*] It is computed that 19,000 souls emigrated to that country in the course of last year. At Philadelphia the scarcity of money has raised the interest to five *per cent.* per month. Good bills 8 *per cent.* above par; profits on imported goods low; house-rent dear; goods daily sold from 10 to 25 *per cent.* less, to make partial remittances. A broker has already realized 30,000*l.* sterling, by the advantage he has taken of the necessities of the Americans," &c. &c. Though all this appears much exaggerated, we could not help laying it before our readers, to shew how far prejudice will lead very sensible men.

By other advices from Halifax, the new settlements at Port Roseaway are said to be in a most flourishing situation, and want only a few female settlers to people the colony. Most of the new settlers being soldiers of fortune, few were encumbered with wives, who now would be useful to them. The number of Europeans who wintered there were near 400.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

On the 12th of this inst. May, Mr. Crosbie, who had constructed a balloon upon principles of his own invention, mounted his car in the Palatine-square, Dublin, amidst an innumerable crowd of spectators, and ascended as high as the roofs of the houses; but descended again with a velocity that alarmed all the spectators for his safety. It was found that his weight was so great as to overcome the power of ascension in the machine; but in an instant Mr. McGuire, a college youth, sprang into the car, and ascended with majestic grandeur to the astonishment of all who beheld him. It was about half after two when Mr. McGuire mounted, with seemingly the wind at east. When the balloon had reached a certain height, it appeared for a few moments stationary; but presently it was carried with incredible violence towards the Channel, in the direction of Holyhead. This being observed, a crowd of horsemen pursued full speed the course it seemed to take, and could plainly

plainly perceive it descending into the sea. Lord H. Fitzgerald, who was among the foremost, instantly dispatched a swift-sailing vessel mounted with oars, with all the boats that could be got, to the relief of the gallant youth, whom they found almost spent with swimming, just time enough to save his life. He was stript, clothed afresh, and brought ashore, to the unspeakable joy of the spectators. He was received by their Graces the duke and duchess of Rutland, and conveyed to town in good spirits a little after eight o'clock.

Letters patent are preparing to be passed the great seal of this kingdom, for appointing lieut. gen. William Augustus Pitt, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in this kingdom (held by commission) in the room of Tho. St. George, esq. deceased.

On the 27th of April Mr. O'Hara, in the Irish parliament rose, he said, to bring back to the public revenue no less a sum than 10,500l. a year, which, as now applied, neither tends to promote the benefit of the state, nor to maintain the dignity of government; but is shared among three persons not resident in this country, the humble followers of the English minister, which he thought a shameful misapplication of public money. He then moved, that the office of vice-treasurer of Ireland ought to be abolished. Negatived, 91 against 6.

On the 28th of April, Mr. Flood made his promised motion for a Parliamentary Reform; and, after delivering the outlines of his plan, moved, that the better to promote population in contracted or decayed boroughs, no borough in the province of Connaught, having less than 40, or in other provinces less than 70 voters, shall return more than one member to parliament. Negatived without a division. A bill is, however, ordered to be brought in, for a reform in the representation in parliament, though the above, to stand as a clause, was rejected.

On Tuesday, May 10, the House of Lords in Ireland gave judgement in the cause of Hume against Loftus, in favour of the latter; who by this final decision becomes intitled, as representative to the late earl of Ely, to the Hume estate, worth 14,000l. a year.

PORT AND COUNTRY NEWS.

About the latter end of last month, the sailors employed in the coal trade entered into a combination to have their wages advanced; and at Shields, the disturbance occasioned thereby began to wear a very serious aspect. The sailors rose, and paraded the streets in bodies, suffering no ship to stir out of port, and threatening the masters if they did not agree to their terms. In consequence of this mutinous behaviour, the ship-owners advertised a meeting at the Star and Garter at North Shields, on the 7th instant, where they were met by a deputation of six sailors,

from the main body, to whom they offered 50s. a month for a London voyage, and 40s. a month when out of the coal trade. This offer was rejected; and an express sent to York for a party of the Iniskilling dragoons to be in readiness to put an end to the disturbances, if the sailors should proceed to extremities; at the same time another express was sent to Leith for the Myrmidon cutter and Shark sloop of war to weigh anchor instantly, for the same purpose. On the 12th, in the morning, the town of Newcastle was greatly alarmed by the 12th regiment quartered there beating to arms, and marching immediately. On their entering Shields the Riot act was read; and little attention being paid to it, the soldiers, under the direction of the civil magistrates, proceeded to action, when it is said more than 60 of the rioters were killed. [*This has been since contradicted.*] Next day the ship-owners consented to the augmentation demanded, and it was thought the sailors would have quickly returned to their respective ships; but, instead of that, they presented a bond, ready drawn up by an attorney, for their masters to sign, which some refused, and others accepted. In this situation things remained till the 17th instant, when the ships began to sail out of port, the masters having generally agreed to advance their wages, and to sign the bond. A more circumstantial account of this combination shall be given in our next.

At Hatfield, in Yorkshire, between the hours of twelve and one at noon, five houses are said to have been set on fire at one instant, as supposed, by a ball of elementary fire; only one house and barn were wholly consumed; but several others greatly damaged.—At South Molton, Devonshire, four houses were lately consumed by fire.—At Tiverton between 60 and 70 were burnt. At East Hampstead, on the 3d instant, some persons set fire to the heath growing upon Windsor forest, which by the dryness of the season spread in a surprizing manner, consuming a valley of heath several miles in length, and damaged the trees in a neighbouring park. It continued burning on the 14th instant.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The creation of the ninth Elector is now the subject of general conversation throughout the German empire; and the Archduke Francis of Tuscany, it is thought, will be put in nomination for King of the Romans.

There appears to be a rooted hatred between the Spaniards and Algerines; a corsair belonging to the latter, of 18 guns, having chased a ship from Bourdeaux into the very road of Cadiz; a King's frigate of 30 guns split her cable and came up with the corsair, when a bloody engagement ensued, which lasted two hours before a sloop of war came

up to the assistance of the Spaniard. This rendered the conflict so unequal, that the Commander of the corsair, seeing no means to escape, endeavoured to grapple with the frigate; but failing in his attempt, he took the desperate resolution to blow up his vessel rather than strike, by which the whole crew perished.

In our LIII^d volume, p. 967, we gave an account of an affront offered by M. Louis le Fevre, at that time secretary to the Prussian embassy at the court of Spain, to the Comte de Gerisdorff, then minister plenipotentiary from the Elector of Saxony at the same court, which till now has remained unnoticed; but the Comte, having lately received letters of recall, has caused a public challenge to be circulated through Europe, demanding an explanation of M. Le Fevre; which, however, he does not seem in haste to answer.

About the middle of January last, a large Guineaman belonging to Bristol, being on the windward coast of Africa, where at Old Calabar she took in a number of slaves, the crew mutined, confined their officers, and put to sea; but while they were debating how they should dispose of them, a strong S. W. wind drove them near the coast of Morocco, where they were taken by two piratical corsairs, and carried into Marmora. These wretches have paid dear for their perfidy, being sent slaves up the country where they probably must remain till death puts an end to their misery. The captain and officers have been released at the instance of M. De-billenouve the French consul, who accepted bills on their owners, and advanced money to procure them a passage home.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

A gentleman of fortune, at the west end of the town a few nights ago, had a frolic rather of the serious kind. Having a numerous company assembled at his house, and having drunk pretty freely, he walked out of the room seemingly in high spirits, and in a few minutes the family were alarmed with the report of a pistol. Directed by the sound, some of the gentlemen went to a closet where an attempt had been made some time before to break into the house, and where a bed had been placed for a servant to lie by way of guard. Here they found the gentleman lying upon the bed with a pistol close to his ear, which had been left charged by the servant, but fortunately without any wadden, so that in the act of placing the pistol the bullets had dropt out, which were afterwards found, three in number, among the blankets, and the gentleman, one examination, had received no other hurt than his hair slightly singed about the eye-brows, and a small contusion near the temple. Nobody can otherwise account for this frolic (the gentleman being happy in his family, affluent in his fortune, and universally respected by his friend,) than a sudden impulse of phrenzy owing to the effects of the wine.

Saturday, April 2.

Was argued in the Court of K. B. upon a special verdict, the case of Sarah Hazel, who was tried at Norwich at the last assize, before Lord Loughborough, for murder. The facts found by the jury were; that the prisoner being angry with the deceased, a child of ten years old, for something she had done wrong, threw a stool at her, which wounded her in her head, of which wound she died. The jury also found, that the prisoner had no intention of killing the deceased. The court, having considerable doubts upon the facts found in the verdict, postponed giving judgment till after the opinion of the twelve judges should be taken. Lord Mansfield said, the intention of the prisoner was not a matter for the jury to have found. It was an inference of law, and not always necessary to conviction. If a man, in endeavouring to kill a person with a malicious intent, kills another against whom no malice could be implied, it would notwithstanding be murder, and the jury must find it so.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

About six in the morning a young man, genteely dressed, was found hanging on a tree in the Park. He proves to be a youth of genteel education, whose friends insisted on his going prentice to a hatter. *A Castles.*

Wednesday 4.

The society of Free and Accepted Masons held their anniversary grand feast at their hall in Great Queen street, when his R. H. the D. of Cumberland was unanimously re-elected Grand Master; his Grace the Duke of Manchester, past Grand Master; and as proxy of his R. H. being installed with the usual solemnities, was pleased to appoint the following brethren to be the grand officers for the year ensuing: Rt. Hon. E. Effingham acting Grand Master; Rowland Hill, Esq; Deputy Grand Master; James Haselton, Esq; sen. Grand Warden; M. J. Levy, Esq; jun. Grand Warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq; Grand Treasurer; Mr. William White, Gr. Secretary; Rev. Mr. Eccles, Grand Chap. Thomas Sanby, Esq; Grand Architect; and Mr. John Paiba, Grand Sword-bearer.

Friday 6.

In the Court of King's Bench, the late master of a parish workhouse, and a surgeon, his son in law, were brought up to receive judgement for a conspiracy in bargaining for the dead bodies of the paupers, who were deprived of burial, and delivered to the Surgeon for dissection. The prosecution was carried on by the parish, who had discharged the master; and the man having lost his character by that infamous traffic, the court fined him only 10l. and sentenced him to three months imprisonment. The Surgeon, pleading his profession, was fined 10l. and discharged.

Saturday 7.

Mr. Blanchard made another aerial trip with his balloon, from Langhorn's Repository

story. The wind was westerly, and carried him in an easterly course, in which situation he worked with his oars to change his direction. The machine went right before the wind, and landed him near Hornchurch in Essex.

This morning a most dreadful fire broke out in a warehouse near the end of Stoney-lane, Horsley-down, Southwark, which destroyed property to a vast amount.

The buildings that were destroyed were extensive turpentine, pitch and tar warehouses nearly adjoining together with all their inflammable contents to a large amount. The turpentine, pitch and tar being melted ran amongst, and being thrown by the engines with the water upon the fire, the flames, instead of being appeased, ragrd with tenfold fury. Including the tea in the East India hoys that were burnt, an immense quantity of that article is consumed; the reports on this head are various and contradictory; some say that three, some seven, and others that fifteen thousand chests of tea are consumed. The fine and very extensive range of warehouses belonging to Mess. Davis's are quite destroyed, with their contents, to a vast amount. The ruins occasioned by this shocking conflagration cover several acres of ground, several hundreds of edifices, including dwellings, warehouses, stores, and out-buildings being destroyed. The loss cannot be ascertained.

Monday 9.

This day the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened what is commonly called the budget. He stated without any formal preface the national expenditure for the current year, under the following heads:

Naval disbursements	-	£2,550,307
Army	-	2,286,263
Ordnance	-	392,855
Deficiencies	-	1,612,908
Exchequer bills unfunded	-	2,500,000
Somerset House	-	25,000
British Museum	-	3,000
Miscellaneous Services	-	35,695
Arrears of duty of the Leward Islands	-	359,836

All these together, he calculated to amount to the sum of 9,737,868l.; of this, he observed, there was already provided 6,184,117l. so that there remained 3,553,751l.

He then adverted to the situation of the Navy debt, and stated the amount of our naval bills to be 9,505,808l. as calculated with interest up to the 5th of July 1785; and the ordnance debt to Midsummer next at 504,349; in all 1,010,157l. which he proposed to fund; and to prefer the 5 per. cent. stock rather than the 3 per. cent. for that purpose, although he admitted there would be an additional interest of about 30,000l. to pay annually. He stated, that the whole interest to be provided would amount to 413,000l. for the payment of which he proposed, 1. an augmentation of the tax on male

servants; 2dly, a tax on female servants; 3dly, a tax on retail shops; [as a compensation for this tax, he proposed, he said, to move for the repeal of licences granted to hawkers;] 4thly, a tax on gloves; 5thly, a 5l. licence on pawnbrokers; 6thly, an additional half-penny per mile on post horses; and lastly, a regulation on the conveyance of salt coast-wise. All these together he calculated to amount to 422,000l. which, he said, was about 9000l. more than wanted in order to make good deficiencies. He then made a recapitulation of his taxes thus:

Men servants	-	£35,000
Women ditto	-	140,000
Retail Shops	-	120,000
Gloves	-	50,000
Pawn-brokers	-	15,000
Post Horses	-	50,000
Salt	-	12,000

Total, 422,000

With this increase of revenue, together with the old, he would be able to pay the interest of the loan of a million from the Bank; to make good the deficiency that would be occasioned by the repeal of some of the taxes; to provide for the funding of the navy bills; and for raising a sinking fund of a million, which should annually be applied to the gradual diminution of the national debt. In conclusion, he moved first the loan of a million from the Bank.

Tuesday 10.

The Report of the Budget from the committee of ways and means was brought up, and read. The debate that ensued was rather witty and sarcastical, than solid and argumentative.

Wednesday 11.

A fire broke out in a store adjoining to the Crown Inn, at Chesterford, near Cambridge, which destroyed the stables and offices, with all the harness; but fortunately the horses and the inn were saved. It was occasioned by the throwing out ashes not sufficiently cooled; the too common cause of fires in the country, which we are sorry to see are becoming frequent. A waggoner assisting had his poney stolen, for which two guineas reward was offered in the next Cambridge paper.

Thursday 12.

Mr. Pitt opened the business so long expected, as the ultimate intention of Ministry on the Irish Resolutions. Great indeed, he said, had been the outcry in respect to trade; it was to be ruined, our commerce totally destroyed, and our opulence diminished by the participation of a part of the profits with Ireland; but those he looked upon as idle speculations; and he trusted, on a fair representation, to that justice toward our sister kingdom, which was to be expected from the wisdom, patriotism, and liberality of parliament; and that no party

party views, no fabricated outcries, would prevent them from cementing together in one indissoluble bond of union the two great divisions of the empire. He besought gentlemen to recollect the dismemberment of America from this country, what a fatal blow it was! and how great a necessity now existed for consolidating into one mutual mass of interest the resources of what were left. Having enlarged generally on the advantages that would accrue to both countries, he then proceeded to state his propositions, which he did in so clear and collected a manner as attracted the attention of the whole house; and when he sat down,

Lord North rose. He said the matter that had been submitted to the committee was so various and new, that it was impossible for gentlemen to be prepared to vote upon it; the only proper mode therefore, would be for the chairman to report progress, and to ask leave to sit again. Though much debate ensued, this idea ran generally through the house, and

Mr. Piner, upon motion, divided the house upon it; when the numbers were, Ayes 135, Noes 281. Majority 126. The business was then resumed, and

Mr. Pitt moved specifically his first resolution.

Right hon. Th. Pelham moved to have it divided, to which **Mr. Pitt** agreed. And at eight o'clock in the morning both motions were carried by a majority of 124 in favour of ministry; and the house adjourned.

Saturday 14.

The grand jury for Middlesex found a bill of indictment against **John Lockrell** and a constable his accomplice for perjury, having sworn against two men **Peter Newberry** and **William Ivesen** (both capitally convicted and included in the dead warrant) but since found innocent on the fullest enquiry, and sworn against only to obtain the reward. What punishment can be adequate to such an offence?

Sunday 15.

At 8 in the morning a fire broke out in the house of **Mrs. Ayton**, milliner, in **Turnstile**. It was occasioned by a lad, her son, setting his hair on fire by lighting the parlour fire; or, as some say, curling his hair; and endeavouring to extinguish it, by covering it with the first linen he laid his hands on, communicated the fire to more linen, and soon set the house in a blaze. **Mrs. French**, and her two daughters, lodgers, with difficulty escaped out of the windows, and one of them was much bruised. The roofs of the houses on each side were much damaged, and one of the party walks.

Monday 16.

A fire broke out in the stables of the **Green Man** at **Barnet**, occasioned by a stone-horse kicking down the candle, which burnt eight horses belonging to a waggon.

The sessions, which began at the **Old Bailey**

on **Wednesday** the 11th, ended, when eleven convicts received sentence of death.—Seventeen convicts at the former sessions were ordered to be transported to Africa.

Wednesday 18.

The House met according to adjournment, and a great deal of private business was dispatched without debate.

Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes was introduced to his Majesty, and had the honour of a long conference of near two hours.

Thursday 19.

The question for reading a first time the bill for imposing a tax upon retail shopkeepers was put by the Speaker,

Mr. Ald. Sawbridge objected to it, as partial and oppressive.

Lord Surrey thought, if properly regulated, it would prove a good tax.

The bill was then read, and on a motion ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Pitt moved his third Resolution on the Irish business, which was violently opposed. And at half after five in the morning

Mr. Sheridan moved, that the chairman do now leave the chair, and the House divided: Noes 195; Ayes 90; majority in favour of ministry 105.

Mr. Pitt then moved the fourth Resolution, but on the opposite side pointing out an amendment, the same was deferred till Monday.

A court was held at **Christ's Hospital**, when the **Lord Mayor** was chosen President in the room of **Alderman Allop**, who has resigned.

This evening **Vaux-hall Gardens** opened for the season.

Mr. Sadler mounted his show car at **Manchester**, and rambled through the air till he dropped down near **Pontefract**. A voyage of no great use to the public.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant his free pardon to **Peter Newbury** and **Thomas Iveson**, the two men falsely sworn to have robbed **John Lockell** on the highway.

Friday 20.

His R. H. **Prince Edward** embarked on board the **Augusta** yacht, **Capt. Elphinstone** from **Greenwich** for **Stadt**, in his way for Germany.

Thursday 26.

This morning, at five o'clock, as the mail cart was coming over **Blackeath**, the driver observed a lady struggling for life; he went to her assistance, and found her with a rope tied round her neck, naked to her shift, which had the marks cut out, as likewise out of her silk stockings. She had on satin shoes with silver buckles; appeared about 17 years of age, and was so far exhausted, that nothing could be learned from her story but the name of **Dunmore**, and something relative to a post-chaise. She was taken to the **Woolpack** at **Deptford**; and as soon as she was able to speak, she related as follows: her name is **Bridget Bonner**, she believes

believes she was born in Bristol, continued there till five years old, where she had the small-pox; her parents died in her infancy; and she was left under the care of her uncle, whose name was Charles Ruffel, a captain formerly in the Guinea trade, and sailed from Bristol, at which place he occasionally resided, but died about six years ago at Edinburgh, and was buried there. At the age of five years she was placed with Mrs. Patterson, who lodged at Dunbar, with whom she resided, and was instructed in the necessary part of female education, and with whom she lived till nine years of age. When she left Mrs. Patterson, she went to live with her uncle Ruffel, who soon after put her to school at Miss Brown's, on the college green in Bristol, with whom she remained till fifteen years of age; her uncle about that time married a lady of the name of Brown, and she resided with her uncle in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, till his death, which was about three or four months after his marriage; that in her uncle's last illness, when his wife and Mr. Thomas Dunmore, who was a particular acquaintance, were in the room, he took an opportunity to recommend her particularly to their care, and said he had left her five hundred guineas, which was as much as he could afford; that Mrs. Ruffel, about three months after Mr. Ruffel's decease, married Mr. Thomas Dunmore before-mentioned, and she continued to reside with Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore in lodgings in the Cannongate for a year and half; after which they removed to other lodgings near the Leith Wind, where they continued to reside till they all quitted Scotland about a month ago; that Mrs. Dunmore was executrix to her late husband's will, as she believes, and that the female servant who lived with them at the Cannongate, was named Peggy Duncan; that after her uncle Ruffel's death she was kept very much confined, and never suffered to go out alone, and, whenever she asked questions respecting any persons or places, received from Mrs. Dunmore always evasive answers, and that she was kept in as much ignorance as possible: that Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore kept no company at their own house, and she remembers hearing him often mention the name of Mr. Birch, who lived somewhere in that neighbourhood, and of a Mr. Irvine, near Dunfries; that Mr. Dunmore made frequent excursions from home to York, Dunfries, and other places, and was generally absent about two or three months at a time, and once in particular for six months; that Mr. Dunmore did not follow any profession or business as she knew of; that being of age last Christmas, she asked Mr. Dunmore for her legacy, who paid it her all in gold about a fortnight before they quitted Edinburgh, and with professions of great kindness; that Mrs. Dunmore in general treated her with harshness,

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for which Mr. Dunmore often checked her; that on Thursday the 5th instant Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore and herself quitted the Cannongate, Edinburgh, the furniture of the house being previously sold to a rousing woman, as she called it; that the phaeton was marked with the initials T. D. and they all arrived in London on Sunday last about seven in the evening, and passing through several streets, they stopped at a house. A tall young lady came to the door much marked with the small-pox, and very red hair, whom they called Miss Brown, and an elderly lady; that Mr. Dunmore went away with the phaeton, and herself, Mrs. Dunmore, Miss Brown, and the other lady, in doors: after a few minutes, Mrs. Dunmore and Miss Brown retired from the room, and soon coming in again, Mrs. Dunmore said Miss Brown had received a letter from Dover, informing her, that Mrs. Dunmore's brother was very ill there, and that if Mrs. Dunmore did not make haste to see him, she would not see him alive. Mrs. Dunmore said she would set off that evening, but Mr. Dunmore then coming into the room, he advised Mrs. Dunmore not to go till the morning, which was agreed to. Mrs. D. asked her to go, as it would be only a few days, when they would return to London together, and she might see the town; to which she agreed; and Mr. Dunmore also asked her what she intended to do with her box of cloaths and money: she answered, it would be better to take them with her, as it was all together in the trunk, than leave it there, as she knew nobody in the house. Accordingly, at three o'clock in the morning Mr. Dunmore's phaeton came to the door with fresh horses, and a boy riding on one of them. Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore, and Miss Brown, got into the phaeton, and she rode a saddle horse; the phaeton horses were dark brown, and the horse she rode a bay; the boy who rode one of the horses had a light-coloured drab jacket on and a narrow gold lace round his hat, seemingly all much worn; herself dressed in a light-brown cloth habit, white cape turned down, black beaver hat and ribband. In this manner they proceeded till they came on Blackheath, where Mr. Dunmore stopt the phaeton, and called to her that Mrs. Dunmore was fainting, and desired she would come and assist her, and give her the smelling bottle. She rode up to the side of the phaeton, got off her horse, stood on the step, and held the smelling bottle to Mrs. Dunmore; at this instant Mrs. Dunmore seized her by the collar of her riding habit, and pushing her very forcibly backwards, Miss Brown and Mrs. Dunmore got out of the phaeton, and Miss Brown attempting to lay hold of her, she struck Miss Brown twice or thrice: Mrs. Dunmore got behind her, and pulled her backwards, and both of them fell on her, so that she fainted away, and was insensible of what was afterwards

wards done to her, except feeling a sensation like cutting her neck and the back of her head, and a great heat in her face: she had in her pocket, at the time, five shillings and two dollars, on one of which was engraved Samuel Montgomery: she adds, that Mrs. Dunmore is about sixty years of age, and Mr. Danmore 47 or 48, and her trunk, in which was her money and clothes, marked B. Bonnor in brass nails; when brought by the boy of the mail-cart to the public-house on Deptford-bridge, she was quite insensible, and continued so till medical assistance was had from the Kent Dispensary in that neighbourhood. At eight in the morning one of the surgeons of that charity was sent for, who found her insensible and in strong convulsions; in a few hours her life was out of danger: she now remains very weak, her speech low, and but just intelligible. The above minute relation, as taken in the presence of several gentlemen, is inserted for the purpose of leading to a discovery of the persons who could be guilty of so atrocious a crime; or, if this should prove to be an imposition, which seems more probable, that the persons said to be concerned may have an opportunity of vindicating their characters from such a foul charge.

P. 103, l. 34, r. 'sic fugere soleo.'

P. 190, note †, r. 'occur in Cooke's New Preacher's Assistant. In a letter from Lord Bolingbroke to Pope he is called &c.'

P. 200, l. 32, r. 'libros infedit desiderium.'

Ibid. ll. 26 and 40, r. 'Athe's.'

P. 280, note, r. 'αποθιο.ν.'

P. 298, l. 19, for 'Meredith,' r. 'Metham.'

P. 302, note †, for 'her' r. 'hers.'

P. 305, note †, for 'or' r. 'on.'

P. 312, r. '6,000 pipes of wine.'

P. 314, Maidstone is omitted in the *Affize News*, where there were nine executed.

P. 318, for 'chemical,' r. 'chemical.'

P. 323, l. 33, for 'Turton' r. 'Tuston.'

BIRTHS.

Apr. **T**HE wife of Mr. Joseph Cockfield, of Upton, a son.

May 19. In Sloane-str. near Knightsbridge, the lady of the rev. Dr. Disney, a dau.

20. Lady of John Call, esq. M.P. for Calington, a dau.

21. Lady Louisa Macdonald, a son.
Countess of Tankerville, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. **M**R. George Gordon, printer, in 12, Calcutta, to Miss Fischer, eldest dau. of the late lieut. col. F. 1784.

Apr. 30. Mr. Richard Milnes, of Manchester, merchant, to Miss Clare.

6. Thomas Watts, esq. of Beaumont-lodge, Berks, to Miss Barton, daughter of the late Dray of Bristol.

8. Mr. Tho. Green, of Hinckley, hofier,

to Miss Noon, of Leicester.

9. Capt. Fraser, of the Coldstream reg. of guards, to Miss Maria Hobart, dau. of the hon. H. H. of Richmond.

Rev. Mr. Barton, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to Miss Pearce, of Woodford.

11. At St. George's church, Middlesex, Humphry Jackson, esq. F.R.S. in the commission of the peace for Middlesex and Kent, to Mrs. Chamberlain, relict of W. C. esq.

12. John Fryer, esq. of Hampstead-heath, to Miss Hughes, of Ruthin.

John Dorville, jun. esq. of Hammer-smith, to Miss Wolff, of Ballam.

At Ridmarley, William Hicks, esq. of Whitcombe, co. Glouc. to Miss Judith Whitcombe.

13. Mr. Jackson, cashier of the Bank, to Miss Parsons.

16. At Upton on Severn, in Worcestershire, Mr. Bayes Cotton, of Hackney, to Miss Chaner, of Upton.

19. Hon. Mr. Carpenter, brother to the E. of Tyrconnel, to Miss Mackenzie.

21. At St. George, Bloomsbury-square, Francis Pym, esq. of Hassel-hall, Bedfordsh. to Miss Anne Palmer, daughter of Rich. P. esq. with a fortune of 10,000l.

Rev. Geo. Paley, chaplain to the bishop of Clonfert, to Miss Rath.

26. At Great Badlow, Essex, Mr. Quarles Harris, jun. to Miss Harris, dau. of James H. esq. of that place.

27. Mr. John Andree, surgeon, of Cary-str. to Miss Proctor, of Ware.

DEATHS.

LATELY, Mr. Thomas Scott, merchant, in Aldermanbury.

In the Temple, aged 80, the rev. John Carpenter, M.A. rector of Bignor, and 35 years vicar of Pagham, both co. Suffex.

At York Gate, near Boroughbridge, Yorksh. Mrs. Barugh, daughter of the late Admiral Murrice, of Berthanger, Kent.

At Holmes Chapel, Chesh. a man named Froome, aged 125 years and 8 months. This patriarchal rarity was gardener to the late hon. John Smith Barry, who, in consideration of his great age and long services, left him an annuity of 50l. which he enjoyed, with unusual health, till about two years before his death. He has a son now living, turned of 90, who works at a manufactory in Lancashire, and promises fair to arrive at as great an age as his late father.

At Malta, in Switzerland, aged 93, Count Vandecope, of Belhelgen, a descendant of Bhemund, prince of Apulia, who overthrew the Turks in the famous battle of Nice; a count of the Roman empire, and formerly physician to the empress queen of Hungary. The title devolves to Dr. Cope, formerly of Baliol-college, Oxon.

At Lisbon, Mr. H. Remagle, whose admirable performance on the violoncello is well known.

Rev. Mr. Henry Taylor, rector of Crawley, at

at Portsmouth, Hants, the celebrated author of "Ben Mordecai's Letters," &c. &c. of whom we hope to receive some biographical anecdotes.

Letters from Italy mention, that Thomas Riddle, esq. the gentleman who lately fought a duel with the hon. col. Cosmo Gordon, (see vol. LIV. p. 863) was drowned as he was bathing in the Po; he was just coming home to take possession of a large estate left him in the north of England.

July . . 1784. At Dynapore, in Bengal, James Kemp, esq. captain of artillery in the East India Company's service, and son to Mr. James K. merchant in Edinburgh.

Aug. 9, 1784. In Bengal, Captain Harry Bruce, in the service of the E. I. C.

Sept. 12, 1784. On his passage from Burdevan to Calcutta, Hugh Austin, esq. judge and civil magistrate in the East India Company's service at Burdevan, only son of Dr. Adam A. late physician in Edinburgh.

Apr. 19. In his 59th year, Count Daun, chamberlain and lieut. gen. at Vienna.

26. In Wyche-street, Mr. Smallwood, in consequence of a violent fall, occasioned by a vertigo, in St. James's park. A concussion of the brain, without any appearance of external injury, was produced, and he died in ten days. Though in no higher rank in life than a seller of buttons and taylor's trimmings, he was a very valuable member of society. His strong sense, and clear understanding, his pleasing manners, his easy temper, and courteous behaviour, endeared him to all his acquaintance. His knowledge of business, and skill in figures, made him farther extremely useful. He was a faithful executor and trustee to many: he was a good adviser to persons in difficulties, and, whenever one of his debtors became a bankrupt, he was sure, from the opinion the other creditors had of him, to be chosen an assignee. Among others, he was assignee in the bankruptcy of Mr. Pearce, the famous patriotic taylor of Cattle-street, Leicester-fields, whose concerns were very large, and said to be very complicated. The writer of this article knew him upwards of 30 years, and had great satisfaction in conversing with him on many useful subjects.

29. At Brompton, Mrs. Bloxam, wife of Mr. W. B. Stationer, of Lombard-str.

30. Samuel Blackwell, esq. M.P. for Cirencester, and colonel of the northern battalion of the Gloucestershire militia.

At Frankfort on the Oder, Prince Leopold of Brunswick, son of the reigning duke of Brunswick, having gone upon the waters on the 27th of April, to relieve the inhabitants of a village that was overflowed, the boat overset, and his highness was unfortunately drowned.

The Leiden Gazette gives the following account of this unfortunate event: "We have within these few days experienced the greatest calamities by the overflowing of the Oder, which burst its banks in several places,

and carried away houses, bridges, and every thing that opposed its course. Numbers of people have lost their lives in this rapid inundation; but of all the accidents arising from it, none is so generally lamented as the death of the good prince Leopold of Brunswick: this amiable prince standing at the side of the river, a woman threw herself at his feet, beseeching him to give orders for some persons to go to the rescue of her children, whom, bewildered by the sudden danger, she had left behind her in the house: some soldiers, who were also in the same place, were crying out for help. The Duke endeavoured to procure a flat-bottomed boat, but no one could be found to venture across the river, even though the Duke offered large sums of money, and promised to share the danger. At last, moved by the cries of the unfortunate inhabitants of the suburb, and being led by the sensibility of his own benevolent heart, he took the resolution of going to their assistance himself: those who were about him endeavoured to dissuade him from this hazardous enterprise; but touched to the soul by the distress of the miserable people, he replied in the following words, which so nobly picture his character: "What am I more than either you or they? I am a man like yourselves, and nothing ought to be attended to here but the voice of humanity." Unshaken, therefore, in his resolution, he immediately embarked with three watermen in a small boat, and crossed the river: the boat did not want above three lengths of the bank, when it struck against a tree, and in an instant they all, together with the boat, disappeared. A few minutes after the Duke rose again, and supported himself a short time by taking hold of a tree, but the violence of the current soon bore him down, and he never appeared more. The boatmen, more fortunate, were every one saved, and the Duke alone became the victim of his own humanity. The whole city is in affliction for the loss of this truly amiable prince, whose humility, gentleness of manners, and compassionate disposition, endeared him to all ranks. He lived indeed as he died, in the highest exercise of humanity. Had not the current been so rapid, he would no doubt have been saved, as he was a remarkable good swimmer."

His highness is the son, as we suppose, of his Majesty's sister, consequently his nephew.

May 1. In Holles-street, Miss Catherine Stuart, milliner. Her death was occasioned by her cloaths catching fire on the evening before.

2. At his house in Doctors Commons, Mr. Thomas Thorne, formerly a silversmith in Wood-str. He had walked from Islington, and expired as he was sitting down in his chair.

At his house in Barb, Thomas Bowdler, esq. of Ashley, co. Somerset. He married Elizabeth Stuart Cotton, second daughter and

co-heiress of Sir John C. of Connington, co. Hunt. and Sretton, co. Bedf. bart. the last male heir of Sir Robert Cotton, of Connington, knt. and bart. the illustrious founder of the Cottonian library, and representative of the ancient family of Bruce of Exton and Connington: by this lady Mr. B. had 2 sons and 3 daughters, John, Thomas, Jane, Frances, and Henrietta.

3. At Pollock, Sir James Maxwell, bart.

Of a deep decline, Mr. Haddick Hill, merchant, in Broad-str.

4. Dropped down dead in Cheney-walk, Chelsea, Mr. John Robert le Cointe, merchant. He had said, not many days before, that he should not live long.

5. In Russel-str. Covent Garden, in his 75th year, Mr. Thomas Davies, bookseller; a man of uncommon strength of mind, and who prided himself in being through life "a companion of his superiors." In 1728 and 1729 he was at the university of Edinburgh, completing his education; and in 1736 we find him among the Dramatis Personæ of Lillo's celebrated tragedy of "Fatal Curiosity," at the theatre in the Haymarket, where he was the original representator of Young Wilmot, under the management of Henry Fielding. He afterwards commenced bookseller in Duke's court, but met with misfortunes which induced him to return to the theatre. For several years he belonged to various companies at York, Dublin, and other places, at the first of which he married his wife, Miss Yarrow, daughter of a performer there, whose beauty was not more remarkable than her private character has ever been unsullied and irreproachable. About 1752 he returned to London, and with Mrs. Davies was engaged at Drury-lane, where they remained for several years in good estimation with the town, and played many characters, if not with great excellence, at least with propriety and decency. Churchill's indiscriminate satire has endeavoured to fix some degree of ridicule on Mr. Davies's performance; but the pen of a satirist is not entitled to implicit credit. Mr. D. exchanged the theatre for a shop in Russel-street about 1762; and we should have been happy could we have recorded that his efforts in trade had been crowned with the success which his abilities in his profession merited. In 1778 he became a bankrupt; when, such was the regard entertained for him by his friends, that they readily consented to his re-establishment; and "none of them," as he says himself, "were more active to serve him than those who had suffered most by his misfortunes. But all their efforts might possibly have been fruitless, if his great and good friend Dr. Johnson had not exerted all his power on his behalf." He called upon all over whom he had any influence to assist Tom Davies; and "prevailed on Mr. Sheridan, patentee of Drury-lane theatre, to let him have a benefit, which he granted on the most liberal terms." In 1780, by a well-timed pub-

lication, "The Life of Mr. Garrick," which has passed through four editions, (see vol. L. p. 330,) Mr. Davies acquired much fame, and some money. He has since published (see vol. LIV. pp. 281, 360,) "Dramatic Miscellanies," in 3 vols. of which a second edition appeared a few days only before the author's death, with the addition of a posthumous P.S. which we could have wished had been totally suppressed. His other works are, "Some Memoirs of Mr. Henderson," "A Review of Lord Chesterfield's Character," "A Life of Massinger," "Lives of Dr. John Eachard, Sir John Davies, and Mr. Lillo," and fugitive pieces without number, in prose and verse, in the St James's Chronicle, and almost all the public newspapers. The compiler of this article (who is not ashamed to say that he has been indebted for a great part of it to the European Mag. for March 1784) knew him well; and has passed many convivial hours in his company at a social meeting, where his lively sallies of pleasantry have been used to set the table in a roar of harmless merriment. The last time he visited them he wore the appearance of a spectre; and, sensible of his approaching end, took a solemn valediction. Poor ghost! how would it comfort thee to know, that at a subsequent meeting of thy sincere friends, the impression of thy last appearance was not eradicated; and that every breast heaved a sympathetic sigh, lamenting the loss of so excellent an associate! Mr. Davies was buried, by his own desire, in the vault of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, close by the side of his next-door neighbour the late Mr. Grignion, watch-maker. The following lines have been given in the newspapers as contributing to mark the man:

"Here lies the author, actor, Thomas Davies:

Living he shone a very *rare avis*.

The scenes he play'd, life's audience must commend:

He honour'd Garrick—Johnson was his friend.

At Newmarket, on her way to Norwich, lady of W. Towers, esq. of Q. Anne-str. West.

6. In child-bed, Mrs. Whitth, wife of Mark W. esq; one of the commissioners of excise, and dau. of the late rev. Dr. Saunders, vicar of St. Martin's.

7. In the Circus, Bath, John Hawkins, esq. eldest son of Sir Caesar H. serjeant surgeon to his Majesty.

8. At Oakley, otherwise Ugley, near Quendon, co. Essex, Paul Wright, D.D. F.S.A. vicar of that place, and rector of Snorham, in the same county. A remarkable peculiarity appertains to the latter place; there is no church belonging to the parish, but, once a year, service is performed under a tree. This living is in the gift of John Strutt, esq. M.P. for Maiden. Dr. Wright was educated at Christ's Hospital in London, and at Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge, and was presented by the governors of the city hospitals to the vicarage of Oakley, with the parochial chapel of

of Burden, in Essex, in 1739. He was also for some time curate and lecturer of All Saints, Hertford. In 1773 he gave the public a much improved edition of "Heylin's Help to English History," with the arms on copper-plates, and copious additions, particularly, "The Prætorian Banner displayed," being the arms of all the lord mayors of London, accurately engraven, and executed by true blazonry. In the same year he published proposals for printing by subscription, in one vol. 4to. price one guinea, Sir H. Chauncy's History of St. Albans and its Archdeaconry, continued to the present time, with the Antiquities of Verulam, including, among other MS. Collections, the MSS. of Mr. Webster, many years surgeon there. Drawings of various Antiquities in the neighbourhood were to be engraved. In May, 1775, the work was promised to be put to press as soon as the editor should meet with sufficient encouragement; and a specimen of it was exhibited in our last vol. p. 745. In 1781 his name appeared to the "Complete British Family Bible," in 80 folio numbers; a literary manœuvre on which the old adage, *de mortuis, &c.* forbids us to enlarge.

At Kenfington, in her 40th year, Mrs. Disney, wife of the rev. Samuel Disney, vicar of Hattled, Essex, and eldest daughter of the right rev. Dr. Chr. Wilson, bp. of Bristol.

9. Mr. Richard Hett, a printer, of great reputation and amiable manners, in Wild-court, Lincoln's-inn-fields. His father was many years treasurer to the stationers company; and his only brother is now a master in chancery.

At Lambeth, Robert Maw, esq. late commander of the Asia East Indiaman.

Universally regretted, in Orchard-street, Portman square, Richard Timms, esq. late second lieutenant and lieutenant-col. of the second troop of horse-guards, which commission he had sold a very few days previous to his death. He has left one son, a youth, at Eton school. Had his life been prolonged, he would have succeeded to a very considerable estate, as the nephew and heir of John Elwes, esq. late member for the county of Berks. His loss is the more to be deplored, as he had a heart susceptible of others sufferings, and a hand liberal to bestow, wherever he might have met with objects deserving his generosity. His acquaintance regret in him the accomplished gentleman and the sincere friend. He was well versed in classical learning, in which he greatly delighted. He never discovered a disposition in any one to oblige him, but he contemplated the happiness he should enjoy, when in a situation to shew his sense of it. As an officer, he was brave; as a man, noble and benevolent. He was a great encourager of theatrical merit, and had convinced the world of great abilities in that line at Sir William East's theatre, where, whilst he amused himself, he excited every tender every generous feeling in his audience. He is said to have caught a cold by

attending his duty, in escorting their majesties to the oratorio, which threw him into a hasty decline. Friendship yields this tribute to his memory. Many may arrive at as great a portion of riches as he would have done had he survived; but no one will ever be capable of doing more good with it.

At Shoreham, Kent, rev. Vincent Peronet, M.A. upwards of 90 years of age, and 57 years vicar of that parish. He succeeded Dr. Wall in 1728, who had been vicar 52 years—(two vicars only in 109 years). See vol. LIV. p. 435.

9. At Paris, in his 67th year, the Duke de Choiseul, whose death is an infinite loss to France. Fully satisfied that his country might give the law to Europe, if she should be able to acquire the dominion of the sea, he thought that every thing ought to be risked to destroy the marine power of England, which was alone able to withstand the aspiring ambition of Bourbon: he accordingly directed all his thoughts to that one object. Though not filling any ostensible office, he was, notwithstanding, the soul of the French cabinet during the whole of the American war; and it was he who not only prevented the powers most attached to England from declaring in her favour, but also set on foot the armed neutrality; and through the medium of his friend the Duke de la Vauguyon, induced Holland to renounce her treaties of friendship with the best and oldest of her allies, and declare against her. Since he quitted his ostensible situation of minister he took only one public step, and that was in concert with his relation the Duke de Praslin, to contradict, in the newspapers, a report which seemed to be credited—that France had bound herself to England, during his administration, not to keep up, or build more, than a certain, fixed number of men of war. This the two dukes declared under their hands to be a groundless report.—Two days before the Duke de Choiseul died, the rector of the parish attended him, to prepare him for eternity: after having made his last confession to him, his Grace declared, in the presence of several noblemen who attended him on the melancholy occasion, that though he had made it a point of duty to consult the personal satisfaction of his sovereign (Louis XV.) while he was in office, he was not conscious of having, in any one instance, sacrificed to the prince the interests of the state, or his own honour as a gentleman. He constantly opposed the extravagance of Madame de Barré, scorned to pay his court to the king by flattering his mistress, and therefore refused to give an order that she should have the honour of being attended by a guard whenever she went out. The countess, however, had influence enough with Louis to obtain the order in spite of the duke; and she did not fail to let him feel, on a particular occasion, that her influence was greater than his. At a
part-

party of whist one evening with the king, she had the Duke de Choiseul for her partner: she had already got eight of the game, and held three honours in her own hand, and might consequently have laid down the game if it had so pleased her; but she wished to mortify the duke for his refusal to let her have the guards to attend her: she therefore asked him if he could give her an honour; he answered in the negative; upon which she replied, "Well then, monsieur le duc, you see (said she, throwing down three) that I can get *honneurs* without your assistance."

10. As he was returning from Leeds to York, Lionel Place, esq. barrister at law, recorder of Richmond, and commissary to the dean and chapter of York.

12. In East Harding-street, Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. T. K. merchant.

At Lee, near Canterbury, Mrs. Barrett, relict of Thomas B. esq. and daughter and co-heiress of Humphry Pudner, esq. of that city.

13. John Bates, esq. one of the sheriffs of the city of London, and alderman of Queen-hishe ward, possessed of an affluent fortune, acquired with high reputation at the Queen's Arms Tavern, in St. Paul's Churchyard. He dined on Wednesday at the feast of the sons of the clergy, and appeared in better health than he had for some time past. He afterwards spent the evening with some select friends, whom he left at a prudent hour, with his usual abstemiousness, and went home to bed seemingly without any complaint. At four in the morning he was waked by a violent pain in his head, and, having rung the bell for his attendants, complained that he was very ill: soon after which he expired.— And on the morning of the 21st, about ten o'clock, his remains were removed from his house in St. Paul's church-yard, in order to be interred in the family vault, at Beaconsfield, co. Bucks. The hearse was preceded by two marshal's-men, on foot, with ten men on horseback, and followed by three mourning coaches and six, the sheriff's state-chariot, and three private carriages, empty, the servants all in deep mourning.

Mr. Payne, master of Spring Gardens coffee-house.

At Tockington, co. Glouc. Sam. Peach, esq. father-in-law of H. Cruger, esq. M.P. for Bristol.

14. At Fulham, ——— Thornhill, esq. a gentleman of extensive property in Massachusetts government before the revolution in America.

Mr. Thomas Shairp, secretary to the Royal Bank of Scotland.

15. At Bath, the right hon. Lady Lucy Stanhope, daughter of James late Earl Stanhope, and twin-sister of Philip the present Earl.

At Whitehall, the lady of John Sinclair, of Ulster, esq. (M.P. for Loftwithiel, and author of several curious pieces on the finances and revenue of this kingdom,) only dau. and heiress of the late Alexander Maitland, esq.

At Newington. She was carried, on

the 21st, in great funeral pomp, to the burial-ground in Bunhill-fields.

At Leicester, Mr. Edmund Johnson, aged 85. He has bequeathed a considerable fortune to his relation, Ald. J. of the same place.

16. Suddenly, at Kington, co. Warwick, Mr. John Harnham, vicar of that parish, formerly of Sevenoaks in Kent.

17. At Kentish town, Solomon Hargrave, esq. formerly an attorney at law.

John Pratt, esq. of Kington, co. York. He had been near 40 years upon the turf, and was particularly celebrated as a breeder.

The only son of ——— Mr. Baynes, master of a boarding-school with Upton on Severn, in Worcestershire, a ——— Knight, esq. of Woverley, ——— Leicestershire, drowned in bathing in the Severn.

18. At Walthamstow, Mr. Imbleton, carpenter.

19. At Bath, aged 67, Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Rich, bart. of 4th reg. of foot. He lost one of his hands in the battle of Culloden.

20. At Edinburgh, rev. Dr. Miles Cowper, one of the ministers of the episcopal chapel there, and formerly president of the college of New-York. He was rector of Sulhampstead, co. Berks. and of Cowley, co. Glouc. the former living in the patronage of Queen's coll. Ox. the latter of the Lord Chancellor.

In Whitechapel, aged 99, Maria Anna Moses, a rich Jewess. She has left 1000l. among the poor of her own persuasion.

21. Mr. Rich. Heavyside, an eminent saddler, in Bishopsgate-street.

George Mertins, esq. of Bedford-row.

At his house on Enfield-chace, Mrs. James, wife of Mr. Hugh J. many years an eminent grocer at the corner of Chancery-lane, Fleet-street.

At Broughton on Furness, Lancashire, Joseph Harrison, esq. formerly lieut. col. of the 57th reg. after serving 30 years in the army.

22. Lady Bowyer, aged 76, relict of the late and mother of the present Sir William B. bart.

In the queen's palace, Mrs. Eliz. Stainforth, house-keeper to her majesty.

23. In Upper Brook-st. Rathbone-place, Mr. William Woollett, engraver to his Majesty. He was born at Maidstone, Aug. 27, 1735, and instructed in engraving under the late Mr. Timney, at the same time with Mr. Anthony Walker and Mr. Brown. He has left behind him many plates nearly finished.

24. In Great Marlborough-street, greatly advanced in years, Robert Alfop, esq. alderman of Bridge-ward Without, and father of the city. He had been exactly forty years a member of the court of aldermen, having been chosen in the month of May, 1745, during the rebellion in Scotland. He served the office of sheriff in the year 1733, and on the death of Thomas Winterbottom, esq. in the year 1752, was elected mayor for the remaining part of the year.

At Reading, Mr. Prince, many years coroner of the county of Berks.

28. At Brighthelmstone, Richard Atkinson, esq. M.P. for New Romney, alderman of London, and a director of the E. I. C.

29. In his 72d year, at his house at South Lambeth (after having returned only three days from a fortnight's journey into Kent, where he held a visitation for himself, and three different ones for his friend Archdeacon Backhouse) Andrew Coltée Ducarel, esq. LL.D. F.R. and A.SS. Sec. *Antiq. Cassel. Sod. Honorar.* commissary and official of Canterbury, commissary of the Royal Peculiar of St. Catherine's, and of the Sub-deanries of South-Malling, Pagham, and Tarring, in Sussex; one of the three gentlemen appointed to superintend the paper office, and keeper of the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. He was born at Greenwich (where his father, descended from an ancient family in Normandy, resided) in 1714; and went from Eton school to St. John's college, in Oxford, as a gentleman commoner, in 1731. In 1729 he was three months under the care of Sir Hans Sloane, on account of an accident which deprived him of the sight of one eye. He has frequently said, that he never ate meat till he was 14, nor drank wine till he was 18. He became a member of the college of Doctors Commons in Nov. 1743; and married in 1749 the lady who survives to lament the loss of a most affectionate husband. Adrian Coltée Ducarel, a considerable merchant, and a S. Sea Director, who was the Doctor's younger brother, died July 1, 1745, leaving a widow, still living, and a son, not long since returned from the East Indies with unblemished reputation. Another brother of the Doctor's, James Coltée Ducarel, (who lived 16 years at Laurence St. Ayott, Herts, and was a member of the famous Royston Club) is now living in Normandy; and a sister, Mrs. Blennerhassett, at Bath. The Doctor had the pleasure of enjoying the esteem of five successive primates, and was the oldest officer remaining in the palace of Lambeth. His official attendance to the duties of Doctors Commons was uncommonly remarkable; and his attachment to the study of English antiquities afforded his principal amusement. His collection of books and MSS. in that particular line was valuable; and his indexes and catalogues so exact, as to render them particularly convenient to himself and the friends he was desirous to oblige. He had also a good collection of coins and medals. All these he has given to his nephew Mr. Ducarel.

For many years it was his custom to travel *incognito*, in August, with his friend Sam. Gale, esq. attended only by Dr. D.'s coachman and Mr. G.'s footman George Monk. Twenty miles was their usual stage on the first day, and every other day about fifteen. It was a rule, not to go out of their road to see any of their acquaintance. The coachman was directed to say, "it was a job; and that he did not know their names, but that they were civil gentlemen;" and the footman, "that he was a friend of the coach-

man's, who gave him a cast." They usually took up their quarters at an inn; and penetrated into the country for three or four miles round. After dinner, Mr. Gale smoked his pipe, whilst Dr. D. took notes, which are still among his MSS. They constantly took with them Camden's Britannia, and a set of maps. In Vertue's plates of London bridge chapel, the figure measuring is Dr. D. that standing is S. Gale. (The house belonged to Mr. Baldwin, haberdasher, who was born there; and when, at 71, he was ordered to go to Chislehurst for a change of air, could not sleep in the country for want of the noise he had been always used to hear. (Dr. D.'s pointment of Lambeth librarian took place under Abp. Hutton, May 3, 1757; and the catalogues of that valuable collection are not a little benefited by his diligence and abilities. The catalogue begun by Bp. Gibson, and continued by Dr. Wilkins, has been by him perfected to the present time; a distinct one made of the books of Abp. Secker; and another, in three volumes folio, of the pamphlets and tracts bound up by the direction of Abp. Cornwallis. And in the library of MSS. the catalogue begun by Dr. Wilkins, and continued by succeeding librarians to No. 888, he extended to No. 1147. Of all the honours he enjoyed, none gave him greater satisfaction than the commendariate of St. Catherine's, a place to which he has done due honour in an elaborate History adorned with beautiful engravings, and where he has long pointed out to his friends a resting-place for his ashes. Of Croydon palace, and of that of Lambeth (the last remaining testimony of episcopal grandeur) he has given particular histories; and had drawn up an account of Doctors Commons, and of the different Chancellors of this kingdom, which he intended for publication in the course of the present year. In the latter part of life he was too much immersed in professional engagements to enter into new attachments of friendship; but with those who were admitted to an intimacy he associated on the most liberal terms. It was a maxim which he religiously observed, that "he was an old Oxonian, and therefore never knew a man till he had drunk a bottle of wine with him;" his entertainments were in the true style of the old English hospitality; and he was remarkably happy in affording the company he not unfrequently invited to his table. The writer of this hasty sketch, drawn up literally *currente calamo*, gives his tributary tear to the memory of a friend whom he truly esteemed, with whom he has passed many convivial hours, not unmindful of the solemn change by him now experienced. An account of his various publications, with such corrections and additional particulars as recollection or the favour of our correspondents may suggest, shall be given in our next. His executors are his good friends M. C. Tutet, esq. F.S.A. and Michael Fountaine, esq.

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3	56½	57½ a ½	73		17½		12½			1						91½				
4	57½	57½ a ½	73½		17½		12½			1					10 9½	91½				
5	57½	58½ a 59	74½		18		12½			2					9½	92½				
6	58½	58½ a 59½	74½		17½		12½									91½				
7	58½	58½ a 59½	73½		17½		12½									91½				
8	58½	58½ a 59½	73½		17½		12½									91½				
9	58½	58½ a 59½	74½		17½		12½									91½				
10	57½	58½ a 59½	73½		17½		12½									91½				
11	56½	57½ a 58½	73½		17½		12½			1						91½				
12	57½	58½ a 59½	73½		17½		12½									91½				
13	57½	58½ a 59½	73½		17½		12½									91½				
14	57½	58½ a 59½	73½		17½		12½									91½				
15	Sunday																			
16																				
17																				
18																				
19	17½	58½ a 59	73½		17½		12½	133½		2					7	91½				
20	17½	58½	73½		17½		12½			1						91½				
21		58½ a 59½	73½		17½		12½									91½				
22	Sun																			
23		58½ a 59½	73½		17½		12½									91½				
24	117½	57½ a 58½	73½		17½		12½	133½		3						91½				
25	117½	57½ a 58½	73½		17½		12½			5						91½				
26		57½ a 58½	73½		17½		12½			5						91½				
27	117½	57½ a 58½	73½		17½		12½			4						91½				
28																				

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at the CROWN, near ST. JOHN'S GATE

410 Meteorological Diary for June, 1784. — Average Prices of Corn

June Days.	Barometer. Inch. 10ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. rooths of inch.	Weather.
1	29 14		E	243	rain.
2	30 1	65	E		bright, brisk wind.
3	30 2	50	NE		cool air, overcast.
4	30	65	E		hot air, brisk wind.
5	29 17	68	E		fultry, brisk wind.
6	29 15	61	E	23	rain.
7	29 17	58	E		overcast, mild and still.
8	29 18	60	S	22	mild, still, lowering, rain.
9	29 14	61	SW		clouds and sun.
10	29 10	61	SW		clouds and wind.
11	29 6	62	W		strong wind, heavy clouds.
12	29 14	65	SW		cloudy, brisk wind, warm.
13	29 11	66	W	12	brisk wind, clouds, showers.
14	29 16	64	W	14	cloudy and mild, rain.
15	29 19	65	W		overcast and lowering, mild.
16	29 18	66	W		clouds and sun.
17	29 14	63	W		clouds and sun.
18	29 14	61	W	9	clouds and sun, rain.
19	29 18	65	W		clouds and sun.
20	29 14	65	SW		clouds and sun.
21	29 10	62	SW		clouds and sun, rain.
22	29 6	58	SW	69	rain.
23	29 8	60	SW	14	brisk wind, clouds and sun, rain.
24	29 8	55	NW		blustering and lowering, cold.
25	29 12	56	W		overcast. [night.
26	29 12	64	SW		lowering and mild, slight showers.
27	29 8	62	W	29	showers.
28	29 14	60	W	10	clouds and sun, mild rain.
29	29 16	61	W		sun and clouds, still and mild.
30	29 16	59	E		overcast.

OBSERVATIONS.

1 Plants thrive. 2 Hasty electric showers. 3 Cherries begin to ripen.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 13, to June 18, 1785.

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	
	a. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	
London	4 10 2	10 2	6 2	0 3	2	
COUNTIES INLAND.						
Middlesex	5 2 0	4 2	7 3	4 3	8	
Surry	5 3 0	0 0	0 2	4 4	7	
Hertford	5 6 0	0 2	7 2	4 3	10	
Bedford	4 10 3	0 2	7 2	3 3	5	
Cambridge	4 6 2	6 2	5 2	1 3	0	
Huntingdon	4 6 0	6 2	5 2	0 3	2	
Northampton	4 9 2	4 2	4 2	0 3	1	
Rutland	5 0 3	0 2	5 2	3 3	7	
Leicester	4 11 2	6 2	6 1	10 3	7	
Nottingham	4 11 2	11 2	6 2	0 3	2	
Derby	5 8 0	0 0	0 1	11 3	6	
Stafford	5 5 0	0 0	0 1	10 3	4	
Salop	5 6 3	7 2	7 1	10 4	2	
Hereford	4 8 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	
Worcester	5 6 0	0 0	0 2	3 3	7	
Warwick	5 2 0	0 0	0 1	11 3	6	
Gloucester	5 5 0	0 2	6 2	0 3	5	
Wilt	5 1 0	0 2	7 2	14	2	
Berks	5 3 0	0 2	6 2	5 3	7	
Oxford	5 1 0	0 2	5 2	2 3	5	
Bucks	5 1 0	0 2	8 2	1 3	5	
COUNTIES upon the COAST.						
Essex	4 9 0	0 2	5 2	2 3	1	
Suffolk	4 5 2	9 2	3 2	6 3	1	
Norfolk	5 2 2	10 2	3 2	10	0	
Lincoln	4 9 2	10 2	5 2	11 2	10	
York	5 3 3	12	10 1	10 3	3	
Dorham	5 4 3	8 0	0 1	11 3	4	
Northumberland	4 7 3	2 2	4 1	8 3	0	
Cumberland	5 8 3	7 2	9 1	8 3	10	
Westmorland	6 0 4	0 2	9 1	8 3	6	
Lancashire	6 3 0	0 3	1 2	0 3	11	
Cheshire	5 10 0	0 2	10 1	10 0	0	
Monmouth	5 5 0	0 2	6 1	8 0	0	
Somerset	5 5 0	0 2	7 2	2 3	6	
Devon	5 11 0	0 2	8 1	6 0	0	
Cornwall	5 6 0	0 2	8 1	6 0	0	
Dorset	4 11 0	0 2	5 2	2 3	10	
Hampshire	4 10 0	0 2	4 2	2 4	0	
Suffex	4 4 0	0 1	4 2	10	0	
Kent	4 7 0	0 2	7 2	5 3	6	
WALES, June 6, to June 11, 1785.						
North Wales	5 7 4	1 2	10 1	6 3	10	
South Wales	5 7 4	0 3	0 1	6 3	7	

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For JUNE, 1785.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

††† *The friendly Communication of an inestimable Dissertation for the human Calculi, by being misdirected, did not come to Hand till too late to be inserted; but shall certainly have Preference in our next. Direct to J. NICHOLS, Fleet-Street.*

MR. URBAN, Birmingham, June 16.
 R. Badcock having in your last Mag. p. 365, mentioned the loss of a curious MS. which he formerly gave me, I shall be obliged to you if you will give me leave to make another attempt to recover it, by means of the more extensive circulation of your publication than that of the *Theological Repository*.

The MS. contains a copy of old Mr. Wesley's diary, and letters written by his daughters to the distant members of the family, relating to some *strange noises* heard in the house, all in the hand-writing of Mr. Sam. Wesley. Not long before my removal from Calne, I lent it to some person who visited me at my own house; and being about to remove, and in a very bad state of health, I neglected to take an account of the person to whom I delivered it. If he, or his executors, should meet with this letter, I hope they will not hesitate to return it.

If by this means the MS. should be recovered, I promise you, Mr. Urban, that (if you chuse it) the substance, or the whole of it, shall be at your service; and I do not know a more proper repository for it than your useful miscellany. This MS. though extremely curious, is, however, the least valuable part of the collection of papers with which Mr. Badcock favoured me. The letters I am now in possession of will supply the most authentic materials for the history of Mr. John and Charles Wesley, about the time that they took their religious turn; and the publication of them will

be, of great use at a proper time, I am,
 Sir, your very humble servant,
 J. PRIESTLEY.

††† An old correspondent, who has frequently answered the queries of others, would be happy to learn some particulars of Richard Mason, M. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, whence he was ejected in 1644; and, on the Restoration, became M. D. Q. Where did he reside, and did he follow any profession in the mean time? He had a son, *John*, supposed to have been of Jesus Coll. and a non-juror. Q. Was he in orders? They were related to WELSTEAD the poet, of whom also any un-noticed particulars would be acceptable.
 EUGENIO.

Edgeware Road,
 MR. URBAN, June 16, 1785.
 THE part which the late Dr. Johnson was known to have taken in the introduction * and establishment of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, makes me particularly desirous of a place for the inclosed in that learned and useful publication. His humility, respecting the inscription he ordered for his grave, is no reason why the admirers of his genius and virtues should not endeavour to do them justice. This I have attempted in the Epitaph I now send you: By inserting it in your next Number you will oblige, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
 JAMES FORDYCE.

* Mr. Samuel Johnson was not a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* till it was introduced, and fully established, by Mr. Cave.

EDIT.
 " Under

" Under this stone are deposited,
 Among poets, philosophers, orators, and
 heroes,
 The remains of DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON,
 Who united in himself
 Their best qualities.
 His imagination was bold, rich, and sublime;
 His judgement clear and comprehensive,
 Penetrating and profound,
 The power of addressing at once,
 The fancy, the understanding, and the heart,
 He possessed in an eminent degree.
 Of invincible resolution,
 In the cause of truth and virtue,
 He exhibited conspicuous marks.
 The vices and follies
 Of the fashionable or the affluent, the learned
 or the great,
 He disdained to flatter.
 The favour of an unprincipled age,
 He never courted,
 By employing his talents to subvert religion
 or morals,
 To propagate infidelity, or encourage licen-
 tiousness.
 The former he strenuously vindicated, and
 constantly enforced;
 The latter he firmly and openly condemned
 and exposed;
 Standing forth on all occasions
 The undaunted censor of the public,
 The majestic teacher of mankind.
 If in his conversation
 He little studied the graces of polite address,
 He was no stranger to the feelings
 Of friendship or benevolence.
 If in his writings
 He sometimes neglected the softer arts of
 composition,
 His style often pleased by its harmony,
 And always impressed by its vigour.
 On most subjects he thought for himself:
 On none did he write or speak,
 Without advancing something new or un-
 common.
 His wit was brilliant, ready, and unborrowed;
 The vivid energy of sense,
 Not a play of words, or the glitter of vivacity.
 That he was perfectly acquainted
 With the derivation and extent, the elevation
 and force,
 Of the English tongue,
 He hath left behind him an illustrious proof,
 In his celebrated Dictionary of that language.
 Whether he was more distinguished
 By strength of memory, or universality of
 learning,
 By critical or biographical skill,
 Were difficult to determine.
 His knowledge of nature and of life
 Was chiefly intuitive;
 And his representations of either
 can only fail to affect and delight
 The ignorant, or the prejudiced.
 But that which crowns the character
 Of this extraordinary man,
 Is the length of years he devoted,

To the improvement of his fellow-creatures,
 From a principle of piety to his Creator.

He was born Sept. 7, 1709.

He died Dec. 13, 1784.

*As the smallest remains of the late Dr.
 Johnson are sought after with avidity
 by the literary world, we are happy to
 lay before the public an original letter
 from that great man to Gov. Hastings,
 and we are happy also to find that the
 letter had the effect desired.*

To the Hon. Warren Hastings, Esq.
 Governor-General in Bengal.

S I R, Jan. 9, 1781.

AMIDST the importance and mul-
 tiplicity of affairs in which your
 great office engages you, I take the li-
 berty of recalling your attention for a
 moment to literature, and will not pro-
 long the interruption by an apology,
 which your character makes needless.

Mr. Hoole, a gentleman long known
 in House,
 has un-
 he is qua-
 is already
 of your
 sals, and
 my testi-
 t.
 rk of the
 its—it is
 to patro-
 find his
 learning
 action, is

Your most humble servant,
 SAMUEL JOHNSON.

• • • We are much obliged to the valu-
 able correspondent who has furnished us
 with Mr. Stringer's fine drawing of Dr.
 Johnson's "favourite willow," and the
 picturesque scenery which surrounds it;
 and are sorry to inform him, that the ad-
 measurements and description are not yet
 come to hand.

MR. URBAN,
DR. JOHNSON, in one of his let-
 ters to Mr. Cave, inserted in your
 Magazine for January last, recommends
 a Mr. Macbean to his notice, as a per-
 son well qualified to carry into execu-
 tion a plan then in agitation for compil-
 ing a Military Dictionary. "Mr.
 Macbean," says the Doctor, "was with
 Mr. Chambers"—he certainly was, and
 I believe in the capacity of an amanu-
 ensis.

As you, Mr. Urban, seem desirous to preserve every "drop" of a drop of genius, I have sent you a copy of a letter from Mr. Chambers to Macbean, which I have in Mr. Chambers's hand-writing; perhaps it may be means of bringing to light some particulars of both or one of these gentlemen. I have several more of Mr. Chambers's letters to different people in my custody, which indicate him to have been a man of great vivacity, acute observation, strong judgement, exquisite feelings, and a good heart; some of which I will transmit to you at a future opportunity, together with a few biographical anecdotes respecting him*. In the mean time I am,

Yours, &c. M——.

"Mr. Macbean,
I want all the apparatus that I used in correcting the new edition of my book, to be brought to Cambury-house. I fancy you can guess pretty nearly what it is. The principal thing is the desk with shelves and papers on them: the top of this I left, I think, almost every thing else wanted, particularly a number of books, I believe ten or twelve, and an index wrapped in thick brown-paper; the first volume of the dictionary too, I was at work upon, could be sent: it is cut in two, the letter A by itself.

"I am sorry to give you this trouble, but know not how to get the things without you. I am your assured friend and servant,
E. CHAMBERS."
Cambury-house, Monday morning.

MR. URBAN, May 16.
I MUCH wonder you have so long been so inattentive to the literary department of your excellent work, as to have suffered a fellow-labourer in the field of criticism †, and at this late period too, to have got the start of you in his animadversions upon that phenomenon of learning, that formidable rival to other productions of genius, the most wonderful *Cheshire Pig*. To be serious—It is no unfrequent practice among the graver part of society, to ridicule the numerous fashionable absurdities which so remarkably characterise the present age. Perhaps no subject has so well deserved this censure, as the many efforts to humanize the different species of brutes which at

present serve to amuse the town; but whoever has paid a due observance to the nature and disposition of mankind in all ages, must have remarked, that they have undergone very little change from the lapse of time; and, if the follies of the present be fairly contrasted with those of former times, I trust it will appear, that we are neither less wise, nor more extravagantly ridiculous than our ancestors. If the present age has exhibited its learned horses and its learned pigs, its dancing dogs and its drumming hares, it may be shewn that former ones have not been less diligent in degrading the human species, by similar endeavours to exalt the capacity of the brute creation. I shall collect a few examples in support of my assertion, and for the amusement of your readers.

Among the most remarkable instances of animal sagacity may be placed Banks's famous horse, whose repown is alluded to by Shakspeare in "*Love's Labour lost*," act I. scene iii.; and by Dekker in his "*Untrussing of the humorous poet*." It is related of this horse, that he would restore a glove to its owner after his master had whispered the man's name in his ear; that he would tell the number of pence in any silver coin, and even perform the grosser offices of nature whenever his master bade him †. He danced likewise to the sound of a pipe, and told money with his feet ‡. Sir Walter Raleigh says, "that had Banks lived in elder times, he would have shamed all the incanters in the world by the wonderful instructions which he had given to his horse §."

Of the sagacity of a hare, Dr. Swift || has given a strange instance, which may be well put in competition with the feats of this animal at Sadler's Wells. This hare, which was a native of Brill, would stand upon her hind legs, bow to the company, and beat several marches on a drum. Sir Kenelm Digby speaks of a baboon that played on the guitar **, and we are informed of an ape that played at chess in the presence of the king of Portugal ††. Various are the scientific performances of elephants. Bishop Burnet says, he "saw one at Milan that

* Hawkins's Old Plays, vol. III. 108.

† Digby on bodies, 393.

‡ Gayton's Notes on Don Quixote, 289.

§ Hist. of the World, 1st part, p. 178.

|| Intelligencer, No. 13.

** Digby on Bodies, 394.

†† Castiglioni's Courtes, b. ii. p. 190.

played

* They will be highly acceptable, Ed. 17.

† See *Maty's Review* for April.

played at ball *. This animal is said to possess the passion of jealousy †; and Ælian relates two stories of an elephant's falling in love with a woman ‡. Jealousy is said likewise to exist in many other animals, as swans, camels, doves, &c. Of the swan, Chaucer says,

"The jealous swanne against his death that
sageth."

CHAUC. Assembly of Fowls.

There is hardly an end to collecting examples of the great sagacity of brutes, of their docility in receiving the instructions of man; and of the foolish application of the latter to so trifling a subject. Those already mentioned are sufficient for my purpose; and I conclude with a wish, that the time and talents of my countrymen may in future be directed to better or more laudable purposes, than can be possibly acquired by so ridiculous and useless a pursuit, as an endeavour to exalt brutes to a situation for which Providence most certainly never designed them.

S. B.

MR. URBAN,

June 9.

I MUST beg the favour of you to obviate a mistake of yours in your account of Mr. Warton's book, p. 292, in which you represent me as the translator of Don Quixote. This is an undertaking for which I own myself absolutely unqualified. To adopt an expression of Milton's on Shakspeare, I have *too much conceiving* of the merit of the original of *Cervantes*, ever to think of appearing in that character. I own my incapacity of clothing my own ideas in proper language. The difficulties of a translator must arise in proportion to his knowledge of the original: this he may comprehend as fully and satisfactorily as he may his maternal tongue, and yet find it impossible to discover adequate expressions in that for his own conceptions. An obvious reason presents itself; languages are not tautologous. *Industry, Industria, Industria*, give very different ideas to an Englishman, a Frenchman, an Italian, and Spaniard. I am, Sir,

Yours,

J. B.

MR. URBAN,

AMONG other slovenly omissions in the last edition of *Burn's Justice*, of

* Travels, p. 134, edit. 1686.

† Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 594, edit. 1660.

‡ Ælian de Animal. l. i. c. 39. and l. vii. c. 38.

which the public have reason to complain, give me leave to notice two.

"VIII. HOUSES and WINDOWS."

In this, not only the table and explanation were false, as your Reviewer remarked (vol. L. p. 327), and, in consequence the leaf cancelled; but every new clause, some of which are extraordinary, and affect numbers, is omitted. I will instance one, § XVII. by which the covenants of many leases are expressly abrogated, and tenants, not landlords, are charged with this tax: "any covenant or agreement made or entered into previous to the passing of this act, relative to the payment of any duties imposed, or to be imposed, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding."

"XI. PAVING." The new statute, 24 Geo. III. c. 42, like the above, and all other new statutes, is imperfectly mentioned in the Appendix, with this remarkable addition:

"And there are several regulations concerning duplicates of goods, and other matters; but as the act is only of force for one year, the parliament, at their next sessions, may perhaps give it a re-consideration." In the meantime, the justices of the peace, who were to enforce this act, and the poor brokers, who were bound to obey, though they had purchased, *perhaps*, this new and expensive edition, were left totally in the dark, and were obliged to refer to the statute book, if they could buy or borrow it, or else wait for what the parliament might, *perhaps*, do on re-consideration. Of what use is a book, so defective in these and many other instances, to those who are to enforce, and to those who are to obey, the laws; many of whom, so established is its character, have no other guide? But this is like the blind leading the blind, of which we all know the consequence. Yours,

A Justice of the Peace.

Some short Account of the Caves on the Elephanta Island, near Bombay, by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry.

IN several parts of the coast about Bombay are found caves of such remote antiquity, that neither tradition nor records can reach their origin; in many of them are inscriptions, written in a language and characters now totally unknown; but of these disused, or dead languages, besides the Shanscrit, or sacred one, there are, in India, many remains. I am told the Jews at Cochin have yet the grant of their synagogue, at present

passage unintelligible; this, I once conjectured, might be in the primitive Hebrew, as these people are supposed to be of the missing tribes; but I am assured, the country powers never admitted their public deeds to be drawn in the language of foreigners.

That these caves were formed for religious purposes cannot even be doubted, as well from their construction, as the sculptured representations of Gentoo mythology, which all of them contain: perhaps a description of one might be introduced, with good effect, as an episode to some eastern heroic poem.

It is not unpleasant to trace, as men grow refined, the temples of their worship, from the darkness of caves and forests, through the gloom of Gothic structures, to the airy elegance of Grecian architecture.

As I visited the Elephanta, the principal, I would call it, cathedral, of these caves, I shall attempt some account of it.

This extraordinary offspring of human industry is on Elephanta Island, so called from the statue of an elephant, of natural size, tolerably cut out of a solid rock, on its west coast, which is nearly six miles from the castle of Bombay: the caves are about the middle of this islet; the approach to them being through a deep ravine, so that one is struck with surprise at coming suddenly on their openings, and seeing an abrupt precipice, of more than 60 feet perpendicular, rising from the roofs of these excavations, and covered at the summit with shrubs and trees, that hang over the rock, which is of hard stone, more so than that usually employed in our home edifices; but as many quarries are known to indurate when exposed to the air, it may not be unreasonable to infer, that its present density is partly original and partly acquired; but of this, however, I neither made experiment, nor sought information.

Of these caves there are three; the principal being in the centre, and the lesser ones on either hand, though not placed in similar directions; one having a common front, the other being at right angles with it: in each of the inferior ones is a small chapel with baths at the end.

To the grand cave, or temple, there are three entrances by porticoes of four pillars each, of the same order with those within. Its elevation is very disproportionate to its area, which last is nearly a square of 40 yards, whilst its height is not more than half as many feet; but the

eye is not only offended at first by the lowness, but also by the flatness of the roof; which certainly would have acquired more of grandeur by being arched, the effect of which we observe in our own churches. This roof is supported, by 36 columns, placed at equal distances, though some of them have been broken down by the intemperate zeal of the Portuguese to exterminate idolatry; which, as well as the tasteless curiosity of latter visitors, has likewise impaired many of the figures.

Each column is divided into three equal parts, the pedestal being one, the shaft another, and the capital, including the entablature, the third; the pedestals are square; the shafts rudely grooved, and not, as usual, cylindrical, but gradually bulging outwards to the centre, their greatest diameter being more than half their height. The capitals are, as their shafts, grooved, and appear, to use the miner's phrase, like globes flattened by the pressure of country on them. The entablatures are simple, and without distinct divisions of members. These proportions and forms, so different from Grecian rules, are not pleasing to a corrected taste; but as they have in themselves the strictest uniformity of common principle, undoubtedly prove the arts to have been far advanced at the early period of their construction.

To the right, and within the large cave, extending the square of four pillars, which form its angles, is a small temple or chapel, having on the ground a large altar, oblong, somewhat raised, and coarsely cut; on the top of which is a cone, resembling the pivots of the rocking stones in Cornwall, or at Stonehenge, the tops of the uprights for receiving their transoms, and, perhaps, in its design, for some such purpose. In each of the lesser caves, there are several chapels.

On the sides of the porticoes, and in compartments at the further end, are, in basso relievo, pieces of sculpture, most of their figures being Colossian, and all representing parts of the Gentoo mythology; the centre is an image of the quadruple-faced Brimha, the god of the Bedas. These statues, such as we see them, grotesque and fanciful, are to us the objects of eastern adoration, and in their present mutilated state, prove the artist neither unskilful, or unacquainted with animal proportions, which are well preserved, even in those which extend the height of the excavation, or

which

which the hieroglyphic doctrines of the
bramins represent most whimsically; for,
indeed, the acquaintance with nature and
symmetry may as well be displayed in the
statues of a Silenus or Medea, as in those
of an Apollo or Venus.

I have had the greater pleasure in
sketching this account, as it brings to
remembrance one of the most agreeable
parties I was ever on. This was given
to General MacLeod, a man of public
merits and private virtues, by Mr. Hull,
the charms and manners of whose lady
added elegance to the hospitable repast of
friendship. To me it will be now a full
recompence for these minutes, if they but
recal to her mind half the satisfactions
she then imparted to those whose fortune
it was to be of her company; and to her,
therefore, I take the liberty of addressing
them, and the following occasional
Sonnet.

To Mrs. H U L L.

To thee, bright lamp, that lum'd El'phant's
cave,

And lent mild lustre to its dusky scene,
To thee is due that light thy beauties gave,
When soft they rose as night's chaste,
peerless queen.

If the fine forms which nature gives to please,
When by her mimic sons with ardour
caught,
Draw, by resistless charm, the raptured gaze,
And deeply stamp the inspired artist's
thought;

Happy the pupil who at once surveys
The archetype of symmetry and grace;
Then sees the types correctest taste displays,
And thence is learn'd symmetric rules to
trace.

The lesson taught is to the teacher due,
And what belongs of right, the muse de-
votes to you.

MR. URBAN,

WITH all due deference to the po-
etical abilities of Mr. Warton, to
the laurel lately conferred on him by his
Majesty, and to the elogiums so liberally
bestowed on his edition of Milton's *Juven-
alia* by you and some of your correspon-
dents, I cannot help thinking several of
his notes the *jarrage* of a tasteless, in-
sippid antiquary, rather than comments
worthy of such a poet as the divine Mil-
ton: e. g. his bluntly affirming that his
author (the finest harmonist in the world)
had "a very bad ear" (p. 207), his
saying, that Sir Henry Wootton's com-
mon expression of "a friendship inter-
rupted in the cradle," means, "when
you ~~was~~ a child," in the very teeth of
fact and common sense, and the words of

Wootton's letter* (p. 1163), after pass-
ing over difficulties of real importance,
passim, and beauties the most brilliant,
without explanation or notice; his stop-
ping to say, that "stories" mean "his-
tories," and filling pages with quotations
from Shakespeare, &c. of no conse-
quence, nor relevant to the sense of his
author, "holding his farthing candle to
the sun;" and then again rendering
"confusion worse confounded" (p. 88,
note on l. 14) by attempting an *exposi-*
tion. I could add more; but—*fat fax-
perque*. Yours, &c. N.

MR. URBAN,

THE following pathetic lines I found
a few days ago in one of my coun-
try rambles, written upon a window at a
house on Mount Pleasant, near Syden-
ham. My reason for requesting your in-
sertion of them, is, merely to learn from
any correspondent, whether they are to
be met with in any author.

In a female hand, the following:

Alas! I have lov'd too long, too well,
The man who owns no merit in sincerity,
And treats my faithful heart with proud
contempt,
And an unfeeling coldness.

Close under the above the following,
in a man's hand-writing:

This woman has a soul of god-like mould,
Intrepid, and commanding;
To that she's fair, few more can boast
Of personal charms;
And, in spite of me, challenges my best
esteem;
But oh! she has passions that outstrip the
winds,
And tear her virtues up
As tempests meet the sea!

There are names signed under each,
that appear to be of the same hand-writ-
ing as the lines; which, though not in
rhyme, yet are written in the above irre-
gular divisions. I should apologize for
craving room for such an accidental trifle,
but I hope the pathos it contains will
make my excuse. H.

* "You lately bestowed upon me here
the first taste of your acquaintance." "They
were not children together," says Mr. War-
ton, "Wootton being sent from Winchester
to Oxford in 1584, twenty years before
Milton was born."—"Interrupted in the
cradle," is evidently synonymous to "strang-
led in the birth." In this same letter of
Wootton, dated 1638, Mr. Warton says of
Mr. H. "perhaps Milton's friend, S. Hart-
lib;" though he afterwards tells us, that
he came into England about the year
1640."

MR. URBAN, *Settle, May 25.*
PERMIT me to return thanks to the Barrowist, p. 252 (mispaged 192) for his seasonable advice with respect to accuracy in descriptions of antiquities, which would be of much greater utility to the world were they more generally attended to. I cannot but acknowledge that the computation of the dimensions of the barrow was in some degree inaccurate, as it mentioned 9 or 10 feet instead of 9 or 10 yards, which was certainly erroneous, though a mistake easily committed. The circumference of the base is 210 feet; and the diameter of the top of the present wall or coating, or what he pleases to call it, 45 feet. But as the summit of the coating is much broken and very irregular, and great part dislodged by the workmen, the present actual altitude is only 7 yards. The stones which compose the coffer are 6 feet 9 inches long, and 3 feet broad, some more and some less, according to their situation in composing the cell. The meaning of "stones piled in such a manner as to rest upon each other's basis" is very evident, that they are to each other a solid prop, foundation, or support, as the barrow is formed in an inclined position, or conic shape. The barrow is delineated as accurately as possible with respect to the appearance before its late investigation, except with regard to the oval form, which was certainly too circular for its extent; but this was my fault, not the engraver's, who has, much to his credit, made an excellent and true copy of the original sketch. After allowing myself to blame in those two oversights, which are rather the effect of chance than inaccuracy, let me put a few reasonable queries to the Barrowist, and answer some of his objections, which are equally faulty in their turn. Mr. Collinson, it is true, in his "*Beauties of British Antiquities*," gives the world a pleasing account of several monumental reliques in the barrow line; but there is an innumerable quantity of barrows in Britain, and in those quantities different species, which have, in a general sense, their various peculiarities, of which this may be one. The judicious and accurate Captain Grose, in the second edition of his "*Antiquities*," in his treatise upon the subject, coincides in this point; as well as Camden, Weever, and many other au-

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thors who have written upon this head. Mr. Collinson, no doubt, described with accuracy many different species; but let me ask the Barrowist, if he could reasonably expect to find every barrow minutely described, with its peculiar appendages, either opened or unopened? In different situations, considerable variations may be discovered in investigating tumuli: where stones were most convenient to form the whole, they were used; and many barrows are almost entirely composed of earth, where earth was rich, and stones few. I would recommend to the Barrowist, to satisfy himself with personal observation, and then he will find this argument indisputably true, as description and expression will not convince his delicate sensibility. I have a shrewd suspicion that this gentleman disputes the validity of my correspondence, or, at least, has an idea of a glaring extension, magnified beyond the bounds of truth or reason, by comparing it injudiciously with Dr Chandler's curious description of Herodotus's mausoleum of King Gyges. I have a hope, at least, that the present account of the dimensions will satisfy his incredulity. I should deem it the highest ingratitude to transmit to so valuable a publication accounts of things unexisting, or at least supposed to be stretched beyond the line of probability. The Barrowist must be a person of extraordinary discernment, if he can judge, from the engraving, of what sort of internal materials the barrow is formed. The internal materials are composed of stones, some much larger than the external coating; and, as the barrow is situated near a considerable quantity of stones, rocks, &c. they have undoubtedly been more convenient to collect than the earth from a barren rocky moor. The summit of the barrow was certainly originally above the coffer: is it said in the description that it was not? Though this barrow is much exposed, yet the weather could not decompose the internal parts, as it required the force of several men, with iron handspikes, to remove them: and it would be a work of many days to explore this *vast mass*. I am of opinion, that it has been a general burial-place for the Danes or Pagan-Saxons, so late a quantity of bones having been found, that, were they collected together, they would

would form several bodies. Had the Barrowist a proper knowledge of ancient customs, he would have found, that it was our ancient forefathers (not the moderns) who, out of a superstitious veneration, increased the sepulchral tumuli. I am sorry he disputes the opinion of the great Mason, one of the first historians of the age, who supports this just idea. But how comes he to compare the barrow with the Tower of London? He must have seen neither of those places, or his ideas must be very capacious indeed; and I should be afraid of drawing upon myself the ridicule of all the cooks in England, were I to introduce the extraordinary scheme of poaching an egg with the shell on. I should have been glad of hearing the Barrowist's opinion respecting the origin of this tumulus. His sentences are so copious in strictures, that I expected something extraordinary to be the result of his letter; but I was greatly disappointed in not finding one single opinion in favour of my request, except the old repetition, want of historical information, which cannot withhold opinion. I am afraid he runs into the same error himself as the gentleman who described the tapestry. The tapestry was described minutely; but without pretending to know the history represented. Was this the case with me? I cannot take the hint, as my description was only faulty in two trifling mistakes. An opinion was formed, every circumstance was described, and only a civil request for the opinion of others, in conjunction with my own. I should have contemplated his remarks with a contemptuous silence; but I was roused, and uncommonly struck, with his erroneous ideas, which could have originated from nothing short of a fire-side observation, and not from an experienced personal investigation of barrows. Hasty opinions are not always just. And, as an apology for my egregious inaccuracies, permit me to plead myself a juvenile antiquary; in short, I should not have replied, but, with regard to the words of the poet, let me tell the Barrowist, he forces

“as it were in spite

“Of nature and my stars to write.”

At the same time let me return thanks to E. p. 249, (189) for his observation respecting K. John, which is just. Capt. Grote, under the article Hants, vol. II.

p. 202, speaking of K. John's house at Warnford, tells us, that “it is an imitation common to many ancient structures in which that King had no concern, King John and the Devil the founders to whom many of the evils are imputed most of the ancient buildings &c. I rather apprehend, this building must be King Henry VIII's palace mentioned by Mr. Gough in his “*Topographical Topography*,” for the singularity of its architecture.

In compensation for the trouble which I have given in reciting a long narration of sentiment, &c. I send Mr. Urban [see the plate, fig. 1, 2, 3], the spoon, glove, and boot of Henry VI. which I delineated from the real ones, as preserved in a chest at Bolton-bath, near Sawley, in Bolland, Yorkshire, where that prince was some time screened from the unhappy troubles of his reign.

Fig. 4, a large image dug up in the nave of the Great Church at Furness Abbey-lane.

Fig. 5, one ditto, which was gilt and, upon being exposed to the air, the gold disappeared.

Fig. 6, the effigy of W. de Lancaster, first Baron of Kendal, almost defaced, and covered with moss, found in the above-mentioned place.

Fig. 7, a Roman altar.

Fig. 8, Silenus, at Watnook, near Kendal. W. F.

MR. URBAN,

SEEING, in your Magazine, pp. 210, and 212, very just and honourable mention made of the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Eyam, both in verse and prose, by the Music of Lichfield and the Minstrel of Wardlow, I hope his excellent rector will excuse the following extract of a manuscript sermon, which lately fell into my hands, as I think it will give as much pleasure to others as it has to me.

“Conclusion of a Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. SEWARD, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, at his rectory of Eyam, in Derbyshire, on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1775, from St. Matthew, vii. 7. ASK, AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN YOU, &c.

“LET us “therefore remember our Creator” both in youth and age, in sickness and in health, in prosperity and adversity. This is the best and properest admonition which I can impress on your minds now that I am going to leave

Fig. 3. p. 418.

Genl. Mag. June 1785, p. 418.

Fig. 3. p. 418.



Fig. 9. p. 426.

leave you for a season; and it is the best legacy I could wish to bequeath to my friends whenever I take my last leave of them in this world. I hope and trust that I shall return to you, and frequently address you from this pulpit; but, in the mean time, I have the greatest consolation and joy that I leave you under the care of so excellent a preacher, whose piety to God, whose delight in the performance of the duties of his office, whose amiable, engaging, courteous, and affectionate behaviour to the richer, and condescending, affable, and charitable treatment of his poorer neighbours, is a continued living sermon to us all, and has so endeared him to us already, that he is become our general friend, our delight, and our joy. Like holy Job, "when the ear heareth him, then it blesteth him; and when the eye seeth him, it giveth witness to him." One hearer "telleth another" how rational and clear he is in his arguments, how affecting and convincing he is in his persuasions, and how zealous and devout in his prayers; and one neighbour "certifieth another" how cheerful and engaging he is in his common conversation, how candid and charitable in his opinions and characters of others, and how ready in shewing pity to all who are in the least distress.—Think not that I have put so much of the pulpit duty upon him, since we have been here together, through idleness and indolence: no; it was that I would not disappoint so many longing ears that wished to hear him; it was that I rejoiced at the occasion of really preferring his sermons to my own, and of giving so eminent and worthy, though so young, a man, "the right hand of fellowship." Grey hairs may receive instruction from *his lips*, and the aged bow down to him; and that, because he keepeth the commandments of the Lord, and delighteth in the law of his God. O may he long continue amongst us our happiness and our crown! may his moving instructions sink deep into all your hearts, and spring up into a harvest of virtue, piety, and goodness! and may the fruits of it be a plentiful treasure of happiness to himself! may his eye see it, and rejoice in the success of his pious and zealous labours! There is one thing indeed that I have reason to fear, which is, that his health and strength may not enable him to perform, so diligently as he wishes, the more laborious part of his office, the

frequent visitation of the sick, or private baptism of infants, particularly in the more distant parts of the parish, during storms of violent winds, rain, and snow. His constitution is tender and delicate, and has been weakened by too sedentary an application to his studies. Let me therefore intreat you all not to press him to this without real necessity, but to be cautious of endangering his health and life, as he is desirous of continuing to do you all the good offices in his power, and of promoting at all times your eternal, external, and internal happiness. May long-continued health, prosperity, and, above all, the blessings of a good conscience, attend both him and you! may I find my parish, at my return, if it please God to grant me a return to it, a seminary of piety, sobriety, charity, and every moral and christian virtue! and may the good seed which he sows amongst you with so diligent, so judicious, and so bountiful a hand, spring up to eternal life in all your hearts!"

Mr. Seward obtained, I have been told, this living of Eyam, by the curate of his predecessor being a very different character from the young gentleman above described. Eyam was offered to a clergyman whose name I forget. He wrote to the curate, to desire some account of it, and what was its real value. The curate's answer represented it as no very desirable situation, and the yearly income about 200*l*. And he made it appear to the gentleman, that he should be hardly a gainer by giving up his own preferment. It was then offered to Mr. S. who, on going down to take a survey, found it to produce an income of more than 700*l*. per annum. The tempter of our first parents had led this wretched curate to transmit a false account, hoping thereby to obtain this noble living for himself.

CRITO.

MR. URBAN,

I TAKE the liberty to explain two of the queries of your correspondent in p. 328. If he consults the parallel passage of John, chap. xxi. ver. 15, he will find that the Simon Barjona of Matthew means Simon son of Jonas.

As to "Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt," I answer, that it is an allegorical expression, elegantly taken from a river's refreshing the meadows, and very naturally applied to music and poetry, delighting the ears, the fancy, and the judgment.

A. P. P.

420 *List of all the Parishes in Middlesex, with Incumbents, &c.*

MR. URBAN,
I SEND you a List of all the Parishes in the County of Middlesex, ranged according to their several Hundreds, together with the Chapels of Ease in each Parish, and the Names of the present Patrons and Incumbents, so far as I was able to discover them.

I am not certain whether all the Parishes here allotted to Holbourn and Kensington Divisions are rightly placed; or whether any of them ought to be transposed—nor whether all the Chapels in Town are allotted to their proper Parishes. As to those with this Mark ¶, the Churches stand within the Liberties of London, but a Part of the Parishes is in Middlesex. With respect to the Patrons, I have followed Mr. Browne Willis where I have no later Information. E.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	<i>Incumbent.</i>
1. EDMONTON HUNDRED.		
Edmonton V.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	Henry Owen, M.D. Prebendary of Wells, R. of St. Olave, Hart-str. F.R.S.
Southgate Chap.		
Enfield V.	Trin. Coll. Cambridge	Mr Richard Newbon.
Hadley C.	Lord of the Manor	John Burrows, LL.B.R. of St. Clement Danes.
South Mims V.	Mr. Marsh	Mr. John Heathfield, V. of Northaw, Herts.
Tottenham V.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	Mr. Thomas Comyn, Chaplain of Chelsea Hospital.
2. ELTHORNE HUNDRED.		
<i>Arlington</i>	Earl of Tankerville	
Cowley R.	Mr. Baker	
Cranford R.	Earl of Berkeley	Richard Dodd, M.A.
West Drayton V.	Earl of Uxbridge	
Greenford magna R.	Prov. & Fel. of K's Coll. Ca.	Geo. Henry Glasse, M.A.
Hanwell R.	Bishop of London	
Brentford Chap.	Idem	
Harefield C.	Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart.	
Harmanstworth V.	Earl of Uxbridge	
Hayes R. and V.	Mr. Hawtrey & Mr. Cratford	
Norwood Chap.		
Great Hillingdon V. with Uxbridge Chap.	Bishop of London	
Ickenham R.	Michael Shorediche, Esq.	Mr. Thomas Clarke.
Northolt R.	Bishop of London	
Perrivale R.	John Schreiber, Esq.	R. B. Shury, B.A.
Risclip V.	Dean and Chap. of Windsor	
3. GOARE HUNDRED.		
Edgware C.	Earl of Coventry	
Harrow on the Hill V. with Pinner Chap.	Sir John Ruthout, Bart.	
Hendon V.	Late David Garrick, Esq.	Mr. Carrington Garrick.
Kingsbury C.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
Stammore magna R.	Mr. Carpenter	
Whitchurch C.	Mr. Hallett Qu.	
4. ISLEWORTH HUNDRED.		
Heston V.	Bishop of London	
Hounslow C.	Mr. Bullstrode	
Isleworth V.	Dean and Chap. of Windsor	Mr. Drake.
Twickenham V.	Idem	
5. OSSULSTON HUNDRED—(1.) Finsbury Division.		
Friern Barnet, or Colney Hatch C.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
St. Botolph Aldersgate R. ¶ (Clare's house-yard Liberty)	Dean and Chap. of Westm.	Mr. Edmund Garden.
Fenchurch R.	Bishop of London	Samuel Carr, D.D. R. of St. Andrew Undershaft.
Monks R.	Bishop of London	Mr. William Ede.
Highgate Chap.		

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	<i>Incumbent.</i>
St. James Clerkenwell C.	Parishioners	William Sellon, M.A.
St. John Clerkenwell R.	Lord Chancellor	— Whitaker, M.A. R. of All Saints and St. Mildred's, Canterbury.
Islington V.	Mr. Stonehouse	Geo. Strahan, M.A. R. of Therrock Parva, Essex.
St. Luke Middlesex R.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	Henry Waring, M.A. Minor Canon of St. Paul's.
Stoke Newington R.	Prebendary of Newington	William Cooke, D.D. Dean of Ely, Prov. of King's Coll. Camb. and R. of Denham, Bucks.
St. Sepulchre Without V. ¶	St. John's Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Shackelford.
(2.) <i>Holbourn Division.</i>		
St. Andrew above Bars R. ¶	Duke of Montagu	Philip Barton, B.D.
St. John Evangelist Chap. Bedford-row		Richard Cecil, M.A. R. of Cliffe, Suffex.
St. Dunstan in the West V. ¶	Executors of Jos. Taylor, Esq.	Mr. Joseph Williamson.
(Liberty of the Rolls) Rolls Chap.	Master of the Rolls	Mr. Sewell.
St. George Bloomsbury R.	Lord Chancellor	Cha. Tarrant, D.D. Dean of Peterboro', Preb. of Roches- ter, R. of Wrotham, Kent.
Charlotte Chap. Bloomsb.		William Parry, D.D. R. of Stoke, Kent, and Lecturer of St. Giles, Cripplegate.
St. George Queen's-square R.	Duke of Montagu	Stephen Eaton, M.A. Arch- deacon of Middlesex, R. of St. Anne, Westm.
St. Giles in the Fields V. Hampstead St. John R. Cap.	Lord Chancellor	Dr. Smyth, Preb. of Norwich Mr. Warren.
St. Mary-le-bone C. Portland Chap. Portman Chap.	Duke of Portland	Hon. John Harley, D.D. Dean of Windsor, and R. of Presteigne, Radnorsh.
Paddington Bentinck Chap.	Bishop of London	
St. Pancras C. Kentish Town Chap.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	Ben. Mence, M.A. R. of All- hallows, London-Wall.
(3.) <i>Kensington Division.</i>		
Acton R.	Bishop of London	Philip Cocks, M.A. Preb. of Lincoln.
St. Anne Westminster R. Chelsea R.	Idem Lord Cadogan	Step. Eaton, M.A. (see above.) Hon. W. B. Cadogan, M.A. V. of St. Giles, Reading.
Chap. in Five Fields Cheswick V.	Preb. of Cheswick	
St. Clement Danes R.	Earl of Exeter	John Burrows, LL.B. Curate of Hadley and R. of Christ Church, Southwark.
Eling V. Fulham R. and V. Hammersmith Chap.	Bishop of London Idem, and Rector of the Sine- R. of Fulham	Dr. J. Smyth, q. of St. Giles's.
St. George Hanover-square R.	Bishop of London	H. Reginald Courtenay, LL.D. Chaplain to the King, Preb. of Roch. R. of Lee, Kent.
Audley Chap. May Fair Chap. Trinity Chap. Conduit-str. Berkeley Chap John-street, Berkeley-square	Mr. Robson	Dr. Baker. Isaac Gosset, D.D.
St. James Westminster R.	Bishop of London	William Parker, D.D. Chap- lain to the King, F.R.S.
St. John Evang. Westm. R.	Dean and Chap. of Westm.	Rob. Poole Finch, DD. Preb. of Westminster.

422 *List of all the Parishes in Middlesex, with Incumbents, &c.*

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	<i>Incumbent.</i>
Kenington V.	Bishop of London	James Waller, D.D. Archdeacon of Essex, and R. of St. Martin Ludgate.
Brompton Chap.		Mr. Richard Harrison.
St. Margaret Westminster C.	Dean and Chap. of Westm.	John Taylor, L.L.D. Preb. of Westminster
Tothill-fields Chap.		Anth. Hamilton, D.D. Chaplain to the King, Archdeacon of Colchester, Precentor of St. Paul's, R. of Great and Little Hadham, Herts, FRS
St. Martin in the Fields V.	Bishop of London	Mr. Heald, Lecturer of Warrington, Herts.
Chap. in Spring Garden		
Long Acre Chap.		
Oxenden Chap.		
Knightbridge Chap.	Dean and Chap. of Westm.	
St. Mary le Savoy C.	Lord Chancellor	
St. Mary le Strand R.	Idem	
St. Paul Covent Garden R.	Duke of Bedford	Richard Bullock, M.A.
Tavistock Chap.		Colin Milne, L.L.D. R. of North Chapel, Suffex, and Lecturer of Deptford, Kent.
Chap. to Twyford	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
Willesden R.	Idem	
	(4.) <i>Tower Division.</i>	
St. Anne Limehouse R.	Brazen Nose Coll. Oxon.	Dr. Jackson.
St. Botolph Aldgate R. ¶ (East Smithfield Liberty)	Rev. Mr. Kynaston	Allan Harrison Eccles, M.A.
Stratford by Bow R.	Brazen Nose Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Foley.
Bromley by Bow C.	Heirs of Sir John Roberts	Herbert Mayo, D.D.
Christ's Ch. Spital Fields R.	Brazen Nose Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Cornthwaite.
St. George in the East R.	Idem	
Hackney R. & V.	Late Fr. John Tyson, Esq.	
Kingland Chap.	Inhabitants elect, St. Bartholomew's Hospital confirms	
Upper Clapton Chap.	Vicar of Hackney	
St. John Wapping R.	Brazen Nose Coll. Ox.	
St. Catherine near the Tower	The Queen	Edm. Waller, Esq. Master.
St. Leonard Shoreditch R.	Archdeacon of London	Mr. Ste. Waller,
St. Mary Matfelon, al. White-chapel R.	Brazen Nose Coll. Oxon.	G. Baxter, M.A. } Brethren.
St. Matth. Bethnal Green R.	Idem	Mr. Ant. Hinton,
St. Paul Shadwell R.	Dean of St. Paul's	Mr. Blake,
St. Peter ad Vincula in Tower	Lord Chancellor	Robert Markham, D.D. Chaplain to the King.
Stepney R.	[R. Brazen Nose Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Thomas Cowper.
Poplar R.	Idem	Giles Fairclough Haddon, D.D.
	6. <i>SPELTHORNE HUNDRED.</i>	
Bedfont V.	Bishop of London	
Feltham V.	Lord Vere	John Hewit, M.A. Vicar of [Roydon, Herts.
Hampton upon Thames V.	Lord Chancellor	R. B. Gabriel, B.D.
Hanworth R.	Lord Vere	
Laleham V.	E. of Lonsdale	
Littleton R.	Thomas Wood, Esq.	
Shepperton R.	Mr. Hawley	
Stanes V.	Lord Chancellor	Dr. Cromleholme.
Ashford Chap.		
Stagwell V.	Idem	Thomas Cotes, M.A.
Sunbury V.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
Teddington C.	Daughters of late Ld Feversh.	

† We have taken the liberty to correct some of the above from Ecton, and other information, and to add R. V. and C. for rectory, vicarage, and perpetual curacy. The three in Italics are not in Ecton. EDIT.

ANECDOTE OF LORD TYRAWLEY.

(From Mrs. Bellamy's Apology.)

FROM his Lordship's residing many years at the Courts of Spain and Portugal, he had acquired a strong attachment to the natives of both those kingdoms; and, as he was happy in every opportunity that offered of shewing his regard for them, they entertained the highest respect for his Lordship. During his residence as ambassador at the Court of Russia, he observed a Spaniard to walk frequently, for several days together, before the court-yard of his hotel. Excited by the national attachment just mentioned, his Lordship ordered one of his domestics to invite the Don to dine at the second table. The Spaniard accepted the invitation with the greatest readiness, and seemed glad to have an opportunity of laying-by his long spado for some hours every day. This continued for several months; so that the stranger was at length considered as one of the family. One evening he came late, and requested the domestic in waiting to inform his Excellency that he wished to have the honour to speak to him. The servant, supposing his business was not of a nature to require seeing his Lordship that night, desired he would call in the morning. But on the man saying, "The morning will not do, it must be immediately," his Lordship was informed of his request, and the Spaniard ordered to be admitted. Upon his being introduced, he thus accosted his Lordship in Spanish: "I am come, my Lord, to repay all your civilities;—but, before I explain myself, order your berlin to be got ready." The mysterious air which the Spaniard assumed upon this occasion, soon convinced his Lordship of what he had suspected for some time, that his new dependent belonged to that fraternity, so necessary to every power, termed Spies. He therefore ordered his carriage to be got ready. When this was done, the stranger thus continued: "I have for some time, my Lord, formed a very strict intimacy with a Russian in the suite of the Marquis de Châtardie*. After leaving your Excellency's hotel, I generally go to spend some hours with him. Staying at the Marquis's, a few evenings ago, later than usual, I saw a person come in, who endeavoured to hide himself from observation, as if desirous to remain unknown. This, your Lordship may be assured, awakened my suspicions; and, as from the glimpse I had of him, I

"could only guess who he was, I resolved, if possible, to arrive at some certainty about it. For this purpose, when my friend returned, I asked him, with a careless air, 'Whether the Count ——— usually walked at that inclement season of the year?' I took no further notice at that time, but went, as usual, to visit my friend the following evening. I did not, however, ring at the gate till I saw the Count go in, who I guessed would be there about the same time. Having gained admittance soon after him, instead of going to my friend's apartment, being well acquainted with every part of the house, I gained, unobserved, the back stairs, and placed myself near the closet in which his Excellency, the Marquis, and the Count were in close conversation. There I heard the latter say, among other things, *I think the sooner you go the better; the credentials will be ready by eleven o'clock.* As soon as I heard this, I stole from my hiding-place, and went immediately to my friend, who chid me for being so late, as he could not now profit by my company, having much to do. I asked him what he had to do at this time more than another; to which he replied, "that he would not betray his master's secrets; though he merited it, as he had broke his promise in not taking him with him." I did not make any further enquiry, lest what he imparted to me should be under the seal of secrecy; and a Spaniard, your Excellency knows, is too tenacious of his honour to betray any thing that is divulged to him in confidence."—"And what do you suppose," said his Lordship, "are the motives, and will be the consequences, of the Marquis's going away?" "A REVOLUTION," replied the Spaniard; "and if your Lordship does not make haste to the Empress, and acquaint her with what I tell you, it will be too late to prevent it. I am acquainted with the whole circumstances, but am not at liberty to mention more. Your Lordship, however, may take my life, if the intelligence I give you proves false." His Lordship, having been already convinced, from his own observations, and the information he had received from other quarters, that there was something portentous to the welfare of the Russian empire in agitation, after having tried the Spaniard to the utmost, he gave credit to what he said, and was now

* Mispelt 'Chattardie' in the original.

now satisfied that his informant had received some intelligence under the seal of secrecy, as he termed it, the particulars of which he made a point of honour not to disclose, although he thought it no breach of honour to repeat the substance of it. The carriage being by this time ready, Lord Tyrawley and the Spaniard set out together for the Empress's palace. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and the inclemency of the weather, the English ambassador procured admittance to her Majesty immediately; but the Empress seemed to doubt the possibility of his information, till the Spaniard was called in, who gave such convincing proofs of what was intended, that she could no longer doubt the truth of his assertions. Her Majesty then proposed sending such a particular troop to prevent the designs she had just been informed of from being carried into execution; but the Spaniard exclaimed, "No, no, you must secure them, as they are actually under arms against you." The light at this time shone full upon them, as they were part of her body guard, and her favourite Wall colonel of them. Some troops were sent to prevent the escape of the Marquis de Chetardie, but he was already fled, and, though pursued, found means to make his escape. He had not, however, time to destroy his papers. They were secured, and brought to the palace. The regiment suspected was found under arms, which created a certainty of their intended treason. The treachery of her favourite the Count was fully proved, but through some remains of that regard which she once entertained for him, his life was spared, and he was banished to Siberia; whilst all those whom he had prevailed upon to join in his treacherous views were immediately executed. Her Majesty took the Spaniard into her service, and nobly rewarded him; and the presents she made Lord Tyrawley for the services he had rendered her on this occasion, though of immense value, were not, in his estimation, of so much worth as the friendship with which she honoured him to the day of his death.

MR. URBAN,

IN Beeding * church, Suff. not far from Steyning, is the following Epitaph on the late Rev. Thomas Newlin, B. D. vicar of that church, and author of two volumes of Sermons, &c. most of them preached before the University, one of

* No such benefice occurs in Eton. Qu. Beddington, or Bedingham? EDIT,

them so early as but a few weeks after he had taken his master of arts degree, and was but just qualified to preach before that learned body. They are now become very scarce, and, it is said, are about to be reprinted. He was an excellent textuarius; eloquent, and mighty in the scriptures, as appears from his often beautifully introducing passages from them into his discourses. If some are applied in a new sense, they are justly applied, and cannot but be pleasing and agreeably surprising to an ingenious reader.

"In a vault, on the other side of this wall,
Are interred the remains of
The Rev. THOMAS NEWLIN, B. D.
Late fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford,
And vicar of this parish.

His works are a lasting monument
Of his great worth, and shining abilities;
Nor was he more admired by the judicious
For his compositions,

Than he was esteemed by the good
For his simplicity of manners,
And integrity of life.

He was a prudent and zealous defender
Of the Constitution and Liturgy
Of the English Church;
An able and discreet pastor,
And a truly Christian Divine.

In his conversation
He was polite, lively, and improving,
And as singularly modest and humble
As he was learned and knowing.

He was an indulgent husband,
An affectionate brother,
A generous and charitable neighbour,
And a sincere friend.

He died Feb. 24, Ann. Dom. 1743,
Ætat. 56."

MR. URBAN,

I LOOK upon the emendation of your friend Y. Z. (p. 36) in substituting *inimicus* for *mimicus*, to be so certain and indubitable as to want no confirmation. For the satisfaction, however, or rather the gratification, of your correspondent, I shall briefly observe, 1st, that, though we currently use the word *mimic*, the Glossaries do not acknowledge the Latin *mimicus*.

2dly. That there is no reason why *Nicola* should be debarred from marrying her daughter to a mimic, as Maud, the daughter, was a great heiress, and the mother neither likely to think of disposing of her so meanly, nor the king to trouble himself about any such disposal of his ward, should the mother think proper to adopt it.

3. But what weighs most with me, and will with you, as I conceive, Mr. Urban,

Urban, is, that I find a like clause in an old lease of the Abbat and Convent of Beauchief, A. 1641, where the demise is to the lessè and 'such his assigns as to the same Abbat and Convent, and their successors, *have not been enemies*, nor 'hurtfull;' a case exactly parallel; the King being in the situation of the Abbat and Convent, and Nicola in that of the lessè. Yours, &c. T. Row.

MR. URBAN,

FROM Mr. Ayscough's notes relative to William of Wykham, inserted in p. 189, it is certain that King Edward III. presented his favourite clerk to the church of Irthde, in Norfolk, before he gave him the rectory of Pulham; and, according to Mr. Blomefield, in his History of that county, William of Wykham was then in possession of several other parochial benefices. The passage alluded to is in vol. III. p. 264, and is as follows: "In 1357 William de Wykham was presented in the Pope's consistory at Rome, for illegally holding this benefice [the rectory of Pulham] with so many that had cure of souls; but to no purpose; for King Edward III. who gave it him, and did every thing for him he desired, immediately confirmed it, by patent under the great seal, to be held, *in commendam*, for life, with all his other preferments. And though he was attacked again, it availed nothing, for he had another patent of confirmation passed in 1360; but the next year he resigned it voluntarily to his friend, for whom he had procured a presentation from the King, viz. Adam de Stratford, a relation to Archbishop Stratford." When I made the above transcript, I neglected to minute on what authority Mr. B. relates this circumstance.

To Mr. A.'s list of persons of the name of Wykham may be added John Wyckham, capellan of the diocese of Ely, admitted to the rectory of Maplescombe, in the diocese of Rochester, on March 17, 1394. Reg. W. Bottlesham, fol. 64, a. In May, anno 1400, he exchanged this rectory for the vicarage of Selmeiston, in the diocese of Chichester. Reg. Epif. Cicest. R. fol. 140.

In the account given by Mr. Hutchins (Hist. of Dorsetshire, vol. I. p. 77) of the late Dr. Samuel Lisle, Bishop of Norwich, who was a native of Blandford Forum, in that county, a blank is left for the name of the parish in London of

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which he was rector. It was St. Mary-le-Bow; but he had been before rector of Tooting in Surrey, and was presented to the vicarage of Northall, in Middlesex, November . . . 1739. He was also elected prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation in 1734 and 1741. Mr. H. mentions Dr. L.'s publishing a Latin Sermon, and a Discourse about Rural Deans. The former was "Concio ad Synodum, 1735," 4to; and he printed four other Sermons, viz. 1. In the chapel of Croydon Palace, at the consecration of Dr. Baker, Bishop of Bangor, 1723, 4to; 2. A Fast Sermon before the House of Lords, 1744, 4to; and, 3. what is rather unusual, another Fast Sermon before the same, 1745, 4to; and 4. A Sermon before the Society for propagating the Gospel, 1748, 4to. The Sermons I have read, but do not recollect the having met with the Discourse about Rural Deans, nor to have seen the title of it in any Catalogue. Qu. Was it sold, or only circulated among the author's friends? and was it written with a design of reviving that very ancient office?

P. 163, note, for "Spectator, N^o 314," read "N^o 313."—What other authority is there for the transaction mentioned in the Spectator relative to Abp. Wake's father? Nicholas is *supposed* to be the Judge alluded to. If any memoirs of this lawyer's life are extant, they may ascertain this anecdote.

P. 166, in the quotation from the Merchant of Venice, l. 2, for "half the worthiness," read "half *her* worthiness." Yours, &c. W. & D.

MR. URBAN,

THE following extract abounds with so much good sense, that I think it deserves a place in your Miscellany, and therefore I send it for insertion.

Yours, &c. G. P.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Robert Hunter, Governor of New York, Sept. 12, 1711, to Mr. Secretary St. John.

"A greater assertor of liberty, one at least who understood it better than any of them, has said, 'That, as national or independent empire is to be exercised by them that have the proper balance of dominion in the nation, so provincial or dependent empire is not to be exercised by them that have the balance of dominion in the province, because that would bring the government from provincial

‘vincial and dependent to national and ‘independent;’ which is a reflection that deserves some consideration for the sake of another from the same person; to wit, ‘That the Colonies were infants, ‘sucking their mother’s breasts, but such, ‘if he was not mistaken, would wean ‘themselves when they came of age.’

“Upon the whole, I humbly submit, if it may not be advisable at this time, until a proper remedy be applied, that her Majesty, by her royal letters (for what a Governor says passes for nothing) put them in mind of all such privileges as they claim as a body politic, they hold of her special grace, and no longer than they shall use them for her interest, and the support of her government. This, which assuredly will be of no force toward the settling of a revenue here, yet may be of use to keep them within bounds in other matters.”

MR. URBAN, *Uttoxeter, May 23.*

AS I have been a constant friend to your Magazine ever since I was a school-boy, I cannot resist the inclination I have to send you a slight sketch of a phenomenon (*see the plate, fig. 9*) seen here on the 13th of April last, at 10 minutes before 5 o’clock in the afternoon, and which lasted about fifteen minutes. There were three rain-bows, or slates, appeared together; but, what was contrary to the common appearance of rain-bows, which are frequently seen in the opposite horizon from the sun, they were all seen betwixt the spectators and the sun. The sky was rather cloudy, but without rain; and the place of the sun could but just be discerned. The first bow, which exhibited nearly half a circle about the sun, had all the prismatic colours extremely vivid and bright. The second bow was inverted, with the back of the bow joining the first, and a portion of a larger circle, as in the drawing, and the colours fainter. The third bow intersected the second, and was much fainter. The moon, which was then about a quarter old, could but just be seen, as in the drawing; and the whole made the most beautiful appearance I ever beheld; and a great number of people here saw it at the same time with myself. I am apt to think that this phenomenon was quite local, as I have not seen any mention of it. Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents, who are conversant in meteorology, and are used to the investigation of such appearances, may favour us with their thoughts upon this phenomenon. S. BENTLEY.

MR. URBAN,

IN a copy of Bp. Kennet’s *Life of Mr. Somner*, which now lies before me, I find the following MS. memorandum on his age, there said, by a certificate, to be 70 when he died, “March 30, 1669.”—“A little before Lady-day, 1626, Mr. Somner made a deposition in the Court of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, and then he gave his age to be almost 19 years; and soon after Lady-day 1626, in another deposition there, he is said to be above 19. S. Norris, Dep. Reg. ibm. & Auditor Ecclesie Christi, Cant. 27 Aug. 1739, æt. 2^o 67.”—He was buried, April 2, within the church of St. Margaret’s, Canterbury, where many of his ancestors lie interred, and over him was erected, by his widow, a marble monument, upon which is engraved the following ingenious epitaph:

“H. S. E.

Gulielmus Somnerus Cantuariensis;
Saxonicam Literaturam,
Civitatis Cantuariæ Historiam,
(Tenebris utramque involutam)
Illustravit.

Cantii Antiquitates meditantem
Fatum intercepit.

Officium

Erga { Deum pietatē severā,
Homines probitatē simplici,
Principem fidē periculosā,
Patriam scriptis immortalibus
Indicavit.

Ita mores antiquos

Studium Antiquitatis efformat.

Cantuariæ { Natus est Mar. 30, 1606,
Omnem ætatem egit
Obiit Martii 30, 1669.”

MR. URBAN,

ERASMUS KING, enquired after in p. 176, had been coachman to Dr. Desaguliers, and read lectures at 1s. each person, at North’s coffee-house, in King-street, Cheapside, about 1750 or 1751, and at his own house, at the head of St. Martin’s-court, near the King’s Mews, where his wife kept the lace-shop; and on his death retired to Bath, where she is still living.

Snoreham (p. 404) is within the parish of Latchingdon*; it has no church nor parsonage-house; nor has there ever been the least vestige of either in the memory of any one; and tradition only points out this chapel croft, by

* Snoreham is styled a “rectory” in Ecton, and no such parish as “Latchingdon” occurs there in Essex. EDIT.

which

which name a small field near the hall is called. A farm house, and five or six other small houses, contain the inhabitants of Snorcham, who attend the church of Latchingdon, to which parish they contribute all *parochial taxes*, and are in no manner separated, but in the article of tithes. Yours, P. Q.

MR. URBAN, May 2, 1785.

AS Mr. Badcock's account of the Wesley family, p. 363, hath attracted the attention of the public, the following extract from a book little known may be deemed a curiosity.

The book is entitled "*Miraculum Basilicon*, or the Royal Chronicle, truly exhibiting the wonderful preservation of his sacred Majesty in, with his miraculous escape, after the battle of Worcester, &c. &c." By A. J. [*Abraham Jewings*] Eirenophilalethes 1664.

The author gives a very circumstantial account of the King's perils and *hair-breadth escapes*; particularly at Charmouth, in Dorsetshire; "for it had almost come to pass that the tarrying of the Lord Wilmot there, in order to the shoeing of his horse, had cost him dearly, by reason of a discourse arising between one Henry Hull the hostler, and one Hammer, a smith in that place; for the smith asking from whence these gentlemen came? the hostler answereth, *From Exeter, they say*. To whom the smith replies, *But I am confident that those shoes were made and set in the North**. Moreover other things being called into examination, viz. that the horses were not unsaddled for the night, and the travellers themselves had likewise remained the whole night without sleeping, and that their servant went from the inn exceeding early in the morning; from those things they presently conclude, that these are noblemen who escaped from the battle of Worcester, and by many windings and turnings are come down into these parts, and perchance the King himself is amongst them. From hence the hope of great reward being conceived, the hostler goeth to one WESTLEY, the puffy parson of the place, and a most devoted friend to the parricides, to ask his advice what is to be done in the case. But he being at his morning exercise † ought not to be

disturbed: neither doth the hostler await the end of his long-breathed devotions (or his *bloody prayers*), for fear he should lose his scute at the gentleman's departing; and therefore returning without his errand's end, suffers the gentlemen to ride away unnoticed.

"This story being noised abroad by the smith, behold how *Wesley*, this pitiful, dwindling parson, putteth to the innkeeper, and with most eager blusterations catechiseth him concerning what travellers he had lodged that night; from whence they came, and whither they would, and what they did there. But his suspicions being increased by the answers he received, he went to Dr. Butler, the next justice of the peace, requiring a warrant, in which he would excite and stir the people upon all quarters, together with the soldiers, to endeavour the apprehending of the king. The justice refusing to do it, Captain Massey, now living in Lyme, and seeing the matter required haste, gathers as many soldiers as he was able, and followeth after them, directly in the way towards London, until he came to Dorchester. But by a most divine instinct (as it was clear) the king was turned another way*, and so the Captain losing his hopes returns from whence he came."

In a marginal note the author says—"This WESTLEY is since a non-conformist, and lives by the practice of physick in the same place. He told a gentleman, That he was confident that if ever the king did come in again, he would love long prayers, for had he not been then longer than ordinary at his devotion, he had surely snapt him."

Of this Mr. Wesley (whose name was Bartholomew), Dr. Calamy says—"After his ejection in 1662, though he preached as he had opportunity, yet he had much more employment as a physician than as a minister. He did indeed use a peculiar plainness of speech, which hindered his being an acceptable popular preacher. He lived several years after he was legally silenced: but the death of his son [*John Wesley, ejected from Whitchurch, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire*] made a very sensible alteration in the father, so that he afterwards declined apace, and did not long survive him."

This Mr. Bartholomew Wesley was the great grandfather of the famous Mr.

* The king, accompanied by Lord Wilmot, &c. crossed the country a little beyond Bridport, and slept a night at *Broad-Windjer*, near Crewkerne.

* "Had been made in four several counties," says *Ld. Clarendon*, who relates this story (III. 130) "from the king himself." He also styles the preacher "a weaver, who had been a soldier." EDIT.

† It was a fast-day, says *Clarendon*.

John Wesley, the great leader of the Methodists.

His grandfather, John Wesley of 'Whitchurch, was a most zealous Non-conformist; and a long conference which he had with Bishop Ironside is printed by Dr. Calamy. It concerns church authority and the power of ordination.

Mr. Samuel Wesley, rector of Epworth, was the son of this last gentleman, and the father of the present Mr. Wesley.

He distinguished himself by a variety of publications in prose and verse; and was ridiculed by Garth and Swift for his poem called the Life of Christ; as Mr. Badcock hath particularly noticed.

His son, Samuel Wesley of Tiverton, distinguished himself by his poetry and by his political attachments.

And how his two sons still living, viz. John and Charles, have distinguished themselves, may be learned from their *Journals*.

I am also informed that in the rear of this celebrated family are two young men (the sons of Mr. Charles Wesley), of most distinguished abilities in the musical line; and who discovered an astonishing prematurity of genius both in composition and execution *.

In the Wesley family there have been strange revolutions in sentiment. The two first were rigid Nonconformists; the third in succession was a zealous High Churchman. The branches from this stock were Toryism (Mr. Badcock says, and I believe him, *Jacobitism*) and Methodism. And from a branch of the fourth we have a sprout of Popery; for Samuel Wesley, the younger son of Charles, hath commenced Catholic, and hath laid the fruit of his fine musical talents at the feet of his HOLINESS.

I am, Sir, your constant reader.

INVESTIGATOR.

MR. URBAN,

AS your valuable repository seems particularly appropriated to subjects of antiquity, the following epitaph probably may not prove unacceptable: the whole of it is written in a style by no means contemptible, and the last couplet but one contains a sentiment eminently fine, and not unlike a passage in Milton; it is to be found upon the monument of Lady Paston, in the church of Paston, an obscure village in Norfolk. The monument itself is the work of Nicholas

Stone, and is in his best manner; it consists of a recumbent figure large as life, under a canopy; the ruff, robes, and embroidery well deserve attention; it has suffered considerably from time and negligence, and will lose even the last melancholy graces of decay if not soon repaired. Mr. Anson (to whom I am informed, the estate of the now nearly extinct family of the Pastons belongs†), would do well to appropriate something to the protection of so excellent a piece of sculpture, and rescue from oblivion the few relics of that grandeur which distinguished its once popular and splendid possessors. Mr. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. II. p. 46, has the following extract from Stone's Memorandums—"And in 1629, I made a tomb for my Lady Paston of Norfolk, and set it up at Paston, and was very extraordinarily entertained there, and paid for it 340l."

E P I T A P H.

To the reviving memory of the virtuous and right worthy Lady Dame Katherine Paston, daughter unto the Right Worshipfull Sir Thomas Knevit, Kt. and wife to Sir Edmund Paston, Knt. with whom she lived in wedlock 26 years, and had issue two sons yet surviving, viz. William and Thomas; she departed this life 10th day of March, 1628, and lyeth here intomb'd, expecting a joyful Resurrection.

Not that she needeth monument of stone,
For her well-gotten fame to rest upon,
But this was rear'd, to testify that thee
Lives in their loves, that yet surviving be;
For unto virtue who first rais'd her name,
She left the preservation of her fame,
And to posterity remain it shall
When marble monuments decaye shall all.

Upon the base of the monument are the following lines:

Can man be silent, and not praises find,
For her who liv'd the praise of womankind;
Whose outward frame was lent the world to gaze,
What shapes our souls shall wear in happiness;
Whole virtue did all ill so overawe,
That her whole life was a communion daye?

See Milton's Ode on the death of a fair Infant:

"Or wert thou of the golden-winged host,
"Who having clad thyself in human weed,
"To earth from thy prefixed seat didst post,
"And after short abode fly back with speed,
"As if to brew what creatures heaven doth breed,
"Thereby to set the hearts of men on fire,
"And scorn the sordid world, and unto heaven aspire!

* See an account of them by Mr. Barrington in our vol. LI. p. 177.

† It was purchased by the late Lord Anson. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Lewes, Feb. 9, 1785.*

IN your Magazine of Jan. p. 62. under the article of *Foreign Discoveries*, mention is made of a memoir having been laid before the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Le Roy, of a method of renewing fresh air in ships, crowded transports, &c.

I am not a little surprised to find, that what has been so many years practised in the English navy should not at this time be well known in France, where they have not been backward, on many occasions, of adopting the maxim—"Fas est et ab hoste doceri."

More than twenty-four years ago, I had an opportunity, on board Sir Charles Saunders's fleet in the Mediterranean, of seeing such windsails, or ventilators, which were placed at the fore, main, and mizen hatchnoup, the three great communications between the ship's hold and the upper deck. The ventilators were cylindrical tubes made of canvas, whose mouths were kept open by circular hoops, as recommended by M. Le Roy. The upper part, or as much as appeared above board (viz. about 7 or 8 feet), was made in the form of a circular sentry-box, which it did not inaptly resemble, with its door directly to windward; which construction intercepted the air, and directed it into the crater, to more advantage than could be effected by the mere expansion of the mouth of the tube. As these ventilators were not spoken of at that time as if newly discovered, they possibly might even then have been of long standing in the navy; and must have been observed by many French prisoners of all ranks during their occasional captivity.

I hope the name of the original inventor of this very simple, cheap, yet highly efficacious mode of renewing fresh air on shipboard is known, that due honour may be paid to his memory; at the same time M. Le Roy is entitled to his share of praise for his proposition; as doubtless he knew not that he had been anticipated in this discovery so long ago.

I should be glad to know by some of your correspondents, whether these windsails are in general use on board merchant-ships, the owners of which (especially those concerned in the slave trade,) should enjoin the use of them, as an indispensable duty to their respective captains or masters, for reasons too obvious to mention.

J. CRANE.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN I was in the Isle of Ely some years ago, I was informed of the same circumstance which your correspondent P. B. C. mentions (vol. LIV. p. 661.) relating to the mustard (*sinapis nigra* Linn.) growing on the mud, and earth, that was thrown on the banks, whenever the ditches were cleaned. On examining the banks where the ditches had not been cleansed for some years, I found mustard growing in an humble state, by the sides of the ditches, and in many places hanging over the water. My friends, to whom I shewed these plants, agreed with me that they were sufficient to furnish seed for a plentiful crop, when the ditch was scoured. Not but it is probable, that the crop of scattered seed of one casting of the ditch would remain, and grow at the next, for plants of the class *tetradynamia* are known to preserve their vegetative powers for a great length of time. But why the seeds of the mustard should remain inactive at the bottom of the ditch, while those of the water-plants* in the same situation feel the vernal influence, and expanding, rise to the surface, float on the water, and vegetate, is a phenomenon, which it is much easier to admire than comprehend, or explain.

Many other sorts of seeds will grow, after having been buried in the ground for a great number of years. Of this farmers are very sensible, who often find, on ploughing a field deeper than ordinary, that plants spring up which had not been observed on that land before within their memory.

As to plants arising on the spot where fires have been made, I can say nothing positively; but that heat alone assists vegetation the following remarks will shew.

Having occasion to make a strong charcoal fire last May; I placed the chafing-dish on a large plate of iron to preserve the grass, where it stood on the lawn before my house. Soon afterward it appeared, that so far as the influence of the fire extended the grass grew, and still continues, much more vigorous, and of a much darker green than any other part of the lawn, exactly resembling the verdure of those circles called fairy-rings. The trefoils, hawkweeds, and plantains

* Such as duckmeat (*lens palustris*), water-violet (*bottonia palustris*), water-alee (*stratiotes albidus*), and others, which send no roots to the ground.

soon disappeared from this spot; probably they were choaked by the luxuriance of the grass, as I find they are in places where the turf has been much manured by the penning of sheep. From some appearances of circles in electrical experiments, it has been surmised, that fairy-rings are caused by lightening, and the effect above described seems to give countenance to such a conjecture. These particulars are mentioned to shew, that heat alone has a great influence on vegetation, and probably a greater share in imparting fertility to places where fires have been made, than the ashes to which it is generally attributed. So where the solar heat is most powerful, the plants are most vigorous.

May not the seeds of the fox-gloves have remained a length of time in the earth, and been called into vegetation by the fires that cleared, and the warmth that fertilised the ground for them? Many seeds force themselves into the earth, by the expansion, and contraction of their *arista*, or beard, and though the seeds of the fox-gloves have no such apparatus, yet they may perhaps be endowed with an unknown power of sinking into the earth, when the surface does not suit them to vegetate; without such a power it is difficult to comprehend how seeds penetrate to the considerable depths they are frequently found to have done.

Notwithstanding the attempts that have been made to explain, how heat and alkaline salts assist the growth of plants, still the poet's doubts remain in full force. (Virgil Georg. i. v. 84.) This uncertainty has by no means been removed as yet in regard to the effects of other manures; neither chemists, nor naturalists have given any satisfactory reasons, why dung, marl, or lime, spread in small quantities, supply plants with nourishment, through several courses of agriculture, though there fall every year at least two feet of rain, which in speculation might be expected to dilute, and wash away in a very short time the salts, or any other parts of the manure which communicate fertility. T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

ALL your readers of any taste or fancy must feel their obligations to you for having given them Mr. Warton's explanation of that sublime, but hitherto unintelligible, passage in *Lycidas*, which describes "the great Vision of the guarded Mount." Such criticisms are among the best efforts of genius joined with sagacity. The writer of these lines is almost angry

with himself for presuming to fancy, that (like the dwarf on the shoulder of the giant), he may perhaps see a little farther than he did, by whose aid alone he is enabled to look round him at all.—St. Michael (the angel and great vision alluded to in these lines of Milton, and the patron of the mount), was the tutelary Saint of voyagers, and their protector against injury from storms. He is represented here as seated on the mount, and fixing his view and attention towards the opposite promontory of Spain, while *Lycidas* was tempest-tost off the Cornish coast. Does it not seem as if some *taunt* or *reproach* for his negligence was intended in the last line,

"Look homeward, angel, now! and melt with ruth?"

and may not the line be thus paraphrased?

"Oh angel! withdraw your attention from *Namancó's* and *Bayona's* hold!
—Look nearer home, where your guard and protection were lately wanted, while you were wasting your vigilance on a distant shore: Look homeward! See the shipwreck you should have prevented; and weep from compunction and remorse." &

I am apt to think that *ruth* rather means *remorse* than *pity*. The *rutblefs* deep,—the *rutblefs* fates,—may as well denote the *remorseless* as the *pityless*. Its theme to *rue*, signifies, I believe, generally to *repent*, to *regret*;—sometimes *lament*;—but never (as I recollect), to *pity* or *compassionate*. "Great vision" alludes probably to St. Michael's dignity as first of the arch-angels.

* * * To the passages of Shakspeare in your last Magazine, p. 278, which bear an accidental resemblance to those in other writers, may be added that of Lear,

—————"I will do such things!
"What they are, yet I know not; but they shall be
"The terrors of the earth."

Progne in the 6th book of the *Metamorphoses* says,

—————"Magnum, quocunque paravi!
"Quid sit, ad huc dubito."

Qu. Should there not be added to the list of editions of classics from the Cambridge press, (p. 286.) an elegant edition of some select Idyllia of Theocritus, 2 vols. 8vo. by Dr. Edwards of Coventry?
B. C.

* Mr. Gattrick, we remember, improperly fixed his pause after this word. EDIT.

of

MR. URBAN,

IN looking over the former volumes of your Magazine, I was not a little pleased to meet with so many dissertations on different subjects in Natural History, but particularly those on plants and vegetables. Since the rising of that bright Northern star, the truly great Linnæus, the study of botany is become so general, so fashionable an amusement, that I

Didymia angiosperma.

Volhameria ramis inermibus. Syst. Veget. p. 425.

Jasminum litoreum Rumph. amb. 5. p. 86. t. 46.

Peridymeni similis myrtifolia arbor maderaspatensis. Pluh. Alm. 273. t. 211.

Volhameria. Miller's Dict.

Radix perennis, ramosa, fibris plurimis instructa.

Caulis fruticulosus, solidus, scandens, subquadrangularis, glaber, inermis, articulatus, tracticatus, ramis plurimis similibus.

Folia opposita, patentia, ovalia, integerrima, glabra, semperviventia, subverrofa, petiolis brevissimis, basi post folium delapsum permanente.

Pedunculi numerosi, interfoliacei, oppositi, patentes, teretes, floribus subumbellatis.

Calyx.

Corolla.

Stamina.

Pistillum.

{ &c. For these remaining parts of the fructification see the *Genera Plantarum*, where the Linnæan characters so minutely agree with this species, that it is needless to repeat them here.

This beautiful perennial shrub grows naturally in the woods of Malabar, Ceylon, Java, and others of the East-India islands, where I do not find that it is celebrated for possessing any medical, or other virtues. The smell and taste of the leaves, when broken, is rather disagreeable. It rises from 12 to 16 feet in height, sending out many long weak branches, which support themselves on the neighbouring trees. The flowers, with which it is covered in great profusion for near two months, are drip white, and have some resemblance to those of our common jasmine, but are much larger and more blunt at the teguments, which are quite reflexed. The *stamina* and *style*, which are a shining bright purple, project a long way out of the flower, and give it an uncommon elegant appearance. They have however no smell, contrary to what Miller asserts. Though a native of so hot a climate, yet there it always grows in the shade, and thrives here best in a moderate degree of warmth. It will even live through winter in a common greenhouse. The soil, which this, and indeed most tropical plants require, is a light rich loam from a common, mixed with an equal quantity of any fine vegetable earth.

make no apology for sending you the following history and botanical description of a most beautiful inhabitant of our shores, the *volhameria inermis*, the culture of which not being generally understood, is seldom seen covered over with its numerous jasmine like blossoms, and much less known and admired than it deserves.

The root perennial, branching, very fibrous.

Stem shrubby, solid, climbing, almost quadrangular, smooth-jointed, cross-armed, the branches numerous, and similar.

Leaves opposite, spreading, oval, very entire, smooth, evergreen, slightly raised, and with very short footstalks, the base of which is left after the leaf drops.

Peduncles, or flowerstalks, numerous, interfoliaceous, opposite, spreading, round, with the flowers in little umbells.

Very rotten leaves are superior to all others. It is readily propagated by cuttings, the least twig of which, potted and plunged in the bark bed, will readily grow. Take them off in spring, and when they begin to shoot, put them in separate pots, training the principal stem neatly up to a stick, otherwise it will hang over the neighbouring plants, and become not near so handsome. During the hot summer months give them plenty of air and water, by the latter end of which they must be shifted into pots a size larger, pruning off all the side rambling branches within 5 or 6 inches of the main stem. In winter let them enjoy as much air as possible in all mild weather. In spring shift them again into pots still larger, and the following summer they will produce their elegant flowers, but not in such quantities, as when a year older, and more stunted in their growth. After this, every summer, the roots should be suffered to run through the bottoms of the pots into the bark, where they will spread and support the branches, so as to flower and seed in no less perfection than in their native soil. Every spring, in January or February, when they are in the most inactive state, take

take them out of the pot, trim off all the matted roots, and replace them with some fresh earth, at the same time pruning away the side-branches pretty close; they will soon shoot out again with the greatest luxuriance, and in a few months be loaded with a profusion of flowers.

LEODIENSIS.

MR URBAN,

THE Hon. Daines Barrington inclines to think that the bow and the *thrusting* sword were the only weapons of the old patriarchs in war, 'and that the killing with *the edge* of the sword,' Gen. xxxiv. 26. is therefore improper, as the Septuagint expression is *εσφαζατο μαχαίρας*, and the literal translation from the Hebrew is, *in ore gladii* *.

This gentleman, I am told, is not a little fond of a paradox; he will not allow small birds to have a natural note of their own, to migrate at seasons from hence into other countries; nor the world, notwithstanding our own severe feelings and the experience of A. 1739-40, 1784 and 1785 (to say nothing of some intervening years), to be as cold as formerly; and, therefore, I the less wonder that such a paragraph, as the above, should fall from his pen, though it be adverse to the sentiments of every body else.

Now, Sir, when Saul 'took a sword and fell upon it,' 1 Sam. xxxi. 4. or a Roman suicide should choose to go out of the world the same way, as many did, in such cases, should the phrase *εσφαζατο μαχαίρας* be used, it might easily be allowed that by *εσφαζατο*, or *εσ* of the Latins, the *point of the sword* was intended. But this was far from being the sense and meaning of the word *εσφαζατο* universally, when applied paraphrastically to the sword, among the ancients in the East; or even among the patriarchs; since the sense of the phrase, when occurring amongst them, as Gen. xxxiv. 26. must be determined by the usage of it in later times. St. Luke xxi. 24. speaking of the evils and miseries to happen at the destruction of Jerusalem, and says *πνιγνύσονται εσφαζατο μαχαίρας*; but now when the slaughter was general, and so many thousands were slain, it would be absurd to think they all died by stabbing; consequently, by *εσφαζατο* we must necessarily understand the *edge* here: as likewise in

the case of the Sychemites, Gen. xxxix. where the carnage was great, and *all the males* slain. No one will doubt that the people of the East anciently used truncheon blades, as well as *pushing* or *thrusting* ones, after observing that David cut off Goliath's head with the giant's own sword; and that Samuel hewed Agag to pieces, which surely was done by a sword, as we do not find any other weapon at hand. The word in the LXX is *εσφαζατο*. So when the Amalekite slew Saul, as he pretended, 2 Sam. I. 10. he says, he *stood upon him*, which certainly there was no occasion for him to do, had the king been only to be run through the body with a rapier. Nor can it possibly be imagined, when St. Peter cut off Malchus's 'ear with a sword,' that he did it with the point. The metaphor again of devouring, so often applied to the sword, Deut. xxxii. 42. 2 Sam. ii. 26. Is. xxxi. 8. 2 Sam. xi. 25. Is. xxxi. 8. is much better accommodated to the notion and idea of slashing and cutting, than stabbing. But what may be thought still more material, we find *μαχαίρα διστος*, and *ρουμεχια διστος*, thrice in the New Testament, and as often in the LXX, which can be understood of nothing but the *edge*, since nobody ever heard of a sword with two points.

To conclude, for I do not wish to be tedious, Mr. Urban, it appears very rash to suppose the patriarchal swords were only *thrusting*, and not *striking* ones; especially when we reflect, that at this day the eastern people make so much use of the scymitar, a cutting instrument, and very anciently have done so.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

MR. URBAN,

THAT elegant *Fibula*, in the plate of your Supplement, fig. 4, is what we call a *keep-sake*, a gift, that is not to be parted with, as the inscription denotes. The letters in fig. 7 of the same plate, are neither *Runic* nor *Sclavonian*, as suggested, p. 976, but the old English black letter. It probably was a wedding ring, and *cotte Teors*, which I suppose to be the name of the lady, or bride, appears to be French, and of the 14th or 15th century.

Fig. 6 in same plate represents, in my idea, a priest putting the host into the mouth of a communicant, that being the way, even at this time, which the papists use in giving the sacrament.

Yours,

T. ROW.

* Mr. Barrington, Archæolog. Soc. An. V. p. 122.

Original Letter from WILLIAM PENN,
Esq. the famous Quaker.

For my esteemed Friend Nat. Blandford,
at Stratford.

Dear Friend, 11.7 mo. 93.

I WAS greatly surprised last night, when I was told of thy great illness and weakness and desire to see me. Surely had I ever heard it, I should have broke through all my *exercises* to have seen thee; and I cannot express my trouble that my landlord should not tell it me, though ordered by Jos. B. 7th day week; and truly I wonder Jos. never hinted it himselfe. I now dispatch my kinsman this morning to hear of the state of thy health, desiring of the Lord his mercifull loveing kindness towards thee and thyn in thy preservation. And I pray God sanctify this visitation to thee on thy better part's account, that truth in the inward parts may get ground, and the testimony and cross of Jesus may prevale to thy prosperity every way. I have been thinking to see you sometimes; then interrupted by sorrowfull occasions, as at this time; then of writing to thy dear wife, whom I love and esteem above most I know, and with it send her a few books, but I know not how I have been prevented. The all-wise God give us faith to believe all shall work together for the best. So, with our true love and concerne for thee and thyn, I rest

Thy most assured friend, W. P.

My poor friend, we hope, is in a mending way, though slowly, and is very weak.

Original Letter from Sir WM. TRUMBULL, to Mr. JOS. HILL.

SIR, *Eastbampstead, June 29, 1697.*

I AM gott to my country-house in Berkshire, to take a little fresh aire, and gett rid of the spleen as well as I can, or (as Horace better expresse^d it) *ducere sollicita jucunda oblivia vite*. From this solitude I have nothing to returne you but my hearty thanks for the favour of severall of your letters, the last whereof is of the 2d July: intreating you to continue the same kindnesse to me, as often as your occasions permitt, the accounts you give being of no lesse use, than satisfaction to me. The affaires, not only of this poor island, but of all Europe, seem to be in a great crisis, and where and when the disease will end, the all-wise God onely knows: to his good providence I hope I shall be able readily to submitt. I remaine with great sincerity, Sir, your very affectionate humble servant,

WILL. TRUMBULL.

GENT. MAG. June 1785.

ANTIQUARIAN NOTES,
by the late Dr. DUCAREL.

Faringdon, co. Berks.

MEMORANDUM. March 18, 1749.

I was at Faringdon. The east end of the church is very remarkable for its antiquity: the windows thereof being as old as those of the Temple-church, and of the same form. On the south side of the altar is the monument of the founder, now unknown.—On the north side of the chancel, in an ancient chapel, are several fine modern monuments of the family of the Pyes, the present lords of the manor of Faringdon.

In the middle of the church, on the north side, some ancient monuments of the family of the Darnleys, the ancient possessors of this manor. The church is in good repair. Part of the steeple having been destroyed in Oliver's time, there only remains a square tower, not much higher than the church. Near the church stands Mr. Pye's house, situated in a park, which commands a fine prospect every way. The house is not yet finished; the east front is badly contrived; and the north front will want a true or an artificial window to make it regular.

Cirencester, co. Gloucester.

March 19, 1749. Saw Cirencester church. The tower has twelve bells (and chimes), and is 44 yards in height. In the church are the five following chapels, *viz.* St. Mary's, St. Katherine's, Trinity, Jesus, and St. John's. The chapels of St. Mary and St. John have each a stone roof finely ornamented, and several modern monuments. In Trinity chapel are several very ancient monuments. The windows, once finely painted, are broke in too many places. The altar, without rails, is paved with black and white marble; near it are several pews, where the sacrament is (by custom) administered. Here is a stone pulpit and two fonts; an old one of stone, standing upon a pillar, and a new one of marble, erected by the contribution of several gentlemen of that town, which is constantly used. The present parson*, aged 94, baptizes and marries, but does not perform any other part of divine service. Here is one charity-school for 20 boys, who are cloathed in yellow, and are taught to make stockings; and another for 20 boys and 20 girls, who are

* Mr. Harrison, father to Sir Tho. Harrison, knt. some time chamberlain of the city of London.

put out apprentices. A legacy of 80*l.* was here left by an old taylor, to be lent to young tradesmen, for two years without interest, to set them up, upon giving good and sufficient security to repay the same. The town has a good market, and is supported by the woollen manufacture.

Dorchester, co. Oxon.

I was at Dorchester, March 31, 1749. In the north window of Dorchester church are twelve figures painted on glass with very old characters. In the south window a representation, said to be St. Birinus baptizing king Lucius. The stone-work of the E. N. and S. windows is very ancient. The founder's monument is on the south side of the altar. There are also 24 figures in stone.

In the choir are the following monuments, viz. 1. A knight templar. 2. Ditto of one Stonner. 3. Ditto of an earl of Cornwall. 4. Ditto of an abbot of Dorchester, who was a bishop (same date). 5. Ditto of a mitred abbot, discovered in 1748.

The first has eleven very ancient figures. In the said choir is the following inscription:

Hic jacet Joh'es Middam Par. Paratus de Tamen in com. Stafford, abbas de Dorchester nec non Epif. Cujus a't'e misereatur Deus, Amen.

Round one of the bells:

Protege Berine quos

Tu sine fine Raf. Rastwood.

Temple Balsall, co. Warwick.

We went to a house called Temple Balsall, which formerly belonged to the kn'ts templars; it is almost ruined now, and only the hall where they used to dine remains entire, and also some of their coats of arms are still to be seen upon the walls; the chapel where they used to go is very entire, and is daily used by a parcel of old women, who have an hospital just by, founded, I think, by one Mrs. Saunders, or Saunderson. From thence we went to see the noble ruins of Killingworth castle. We saw several rooms, the hall, &c. by which it appears to have been formerly a very fine place; we were told that there was an under-ground way that went from thence to Warwick, but we did not go down into it. The gentleman who shewed it us told us, he had been himself a good way under ground; but that what deterred many people from going was the hissing of snakes, which is often heard there, and

of which there are many about the castle, as there are commonly about old ruins. Thence we went to Offchurch, and to Northampton.

Northampton is a very pretty neat town as ever I saw; the market-places large; and there is at the entrance of the town as neat a church as can be. About a mile from Northampton there is an old cross that remains entire, commonly called Queen's Cross, said to be built by Q. Eleanor. Thence we went to Towcester, where we crossed the old Roman road, called Watling-street, which was the last remarkable thing we met with. A.C.D.

MR. URBAN,

THE following particulars, extracted from original letters of Dr. Cutler of Boston to Dr. Z. Grey, will doubtless be acceptable to your readers.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

"April 2, 1725. I rejoice in the growing greatness of Cambridge, and pray God favour it. In the mean time I cannot help envying you, when there is a snatty town of the same name, where there are near 300 scholars among whom a Churchman dare hardly say that his soul is his own: and I think it will never be well till that College become an Episcopal College, or we have one founded with us."

"July 18, 1729. Dean Berkeley is at Rhode Island, highly honoured by the whole Church, and Dissenters of all denominations. He will pass the next winter there; and we promise ourselves he will use his interest to place his College in these parts; and this will be some compensation for the loss the Church has sustained as to Harvard college. Notwithstanding my struggles about it, I have been forced to put my son under Dissenting tutors."

"May 9, 1730. Dean Berkeley leads a private life at Rhode Island, and I have yet wanted the happiness of paying my respects to him. Some say, his designs will come to nothing; and I fear they guess right."

"April 20, 1731. Dean Berkeley is going home, to leave us lamenting the loss of him."

MR. URBAN,

IT would afford me, I confess, a singular pleasure, if any one of your numerous and enlightened correspondents would inform me, why the title of Milton's serious poem should have been invariably written, in all the editions of that author's works, *Il Penseroso*, when in fact

and reality there is no such word. dictionaries of the Italian language : Pensiero from Penfiere; and I be- I may venture to affirm, that Pen- o is no where to be found. The , I am inclined to think, originated in poet's copy, where the *is* being led together, and the transcriber not rstanding Italian, the *i* was lost, and r after regained. But surely it is a little surprising that it should never been missed. I am, Sir, yours,
MILTONIENSIS ARUNDEL.

R. URBAN,

L. WARTON, in his learned notes on Milton's Poemata, calls Dr. e, "provost of Eton;" now I profess , Mr. Urban, I always thought he en provost of King's*.

ark or two which occurred on the rusal of Mr. Warton's notes.

38. The passage of Georgius A- , here referred to, is quoted by lales of Eton, in a sermon on iv, 1; and by Bishop Taylor, in ond discourse on Tit. ii, 7; and 1 with the same humorous appli- to writers of theological contro-

I noted this coincidence several o, with a pleasure in imagining, writings of the former of these t men were studied and copied by r. It is farther remarkable, that o edition of Mr. Hales's "Gol-

den Remains," published by John Pear- son, afterwards the most learned bishop of Chester, there is a frontispiece in three divisions, and in the lowest is a repre- sentation of G. Agricola's mine, with a reference to the page in Hales, and these words for an explanation: *Controversers of the times, like spirits in the mineralls, with all their labor nothing is don,*

P. 593. Addition to note in p. 346. Lady Alice Egerton, &c. The lady who was the subject of Dr. Jeremy Taylor's panegyric in a funeral sermon, is, in the title-page of the sermon, and in a Latin monumental inscription on the back of the title, called Frances countess of Carbery, who died Oct. 9, 1650. Lady Alice Egerton was the third wife of Richard earl of Carbery, and appears to have been alive in 1653; when, accord- ing to Mr. Warton (p. 141) Henry Lawes dedicated his *Ayres and Dialogues* to her.

Ibid. In another part of this, supple- mental note, Mr. W. says, "I have men-

* Mr. Warton is mistaken; Dr. George had been master of Eton school, and died provost of King's. Edit.

tioned the great affection of this Lord "Carbery to his lady, our lady Alice." Q. Where has he mentioned it? Is it possible that our very learned and ingeni- ous critic could have so far forgot him- self, as by these words to refer to the note at the bottom of p. 346? If so, a revival of that note should have reminded him, that the noble husband, whose con- jugal affection he had there recorded, was not the earl of Carbery, but the earl of Newcastle. I am, Mr. Urban,

Your constant reader, C. E.

P. S. Frances, the second wife of Ri- chard earl of Carbery, was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Al- tham of Oxley, in the county of Here- ford, knt. Dr. Taylor says of her, that she had "the blessing to be descended from worthy and honoured ancestors, and herself to be adopted and ingrafted into a more noble family;" which could not have been said with propriety, in case she had been an earl's daughter. I mention this to prevent the supposition of a pos- sible misnomer.

MR. URBAN,

J. B. who in your LIII. vol. p. 127, communicated two correct copies of Milton's Poems on Shakespeare and H. Lawes, desires also "an account of A- riadne, mentioned in Milton's note," as composed by the latter. Mr. Warton can now inform him, that "Lawes pub- lished 'AYRES AND DIALOGUES, for 'one, two, and three voyces, &c. Lond. '1653,' fol. The first piece in the book is the 'COMPLAINT OF ARIADNE,' written by William Cartwright, and printed in his poems. For a composition to one of the airs of this piece, which gained unusual and excessive applause, Lawes is said to be the first who intro- duced the Italian style of music into Eng- land," note on Sonnet xiii. I wonder that J. B. in his just zeal for the correct- ness of Milton's juvenile pieces, did not add exact copies of four of his sonnets, which in the common editions are ex- tremely incorrect, particularly the xxiii, which is more mutilated than any. This I will therefore extract from Mr. War- ton's edition.

To the Lord General CROMWELL*.

Cromwell, our chief of men, who through a cloud

Not of war only, but *detractions* rude,
Guided by faith and matchless fortitude,

* "The prostitution of Milton's muse to the celebration of Cromwell was as incon- sistent

To peace and truth thy glorious way hast
plough'd,
And on the neck of crowned fortune proud
Hast rear'd God's trophies, and his work
pursued †,
While Darwen stream, with blood of Scots
imbrued,
And Dunbar field resounds thy praises loud,
And Worcester's laureat wreath. Yet much
remains

To conquer still; peace *batb* her victories
No less *renown'd* than war: new foes arise
Threatening to bind our souls with secular
chains:

Help us to save free conscience from the
paw
Of hireling wolves‡, whose gospel is their
maw.

Besides the corruption noticed below,
we find in the common editions,

1. 1: "*that* through a *crowd*"
2. — "*distractions*"
10. — "*has*" —
11. "*No less than those of war*" —
12. — "*in secular chains*"

Give me leave to add, from the same
annotator, that by "shallow Edwards," it
is not the "GANGRENA of Thomas Ed-
wards that is here the object of Milton's
resentment," as a writer in your Jan.
Mag. p. 20, mislaid by Bp. Newton and
Mr. Thyer, has supposed.

"Edwards had attacked Milton's favourite
plan of independency, in a pamphlet full
of miserable invectives, immediately and pro-
fessedly levelled against the APOLOGETI-
CAL NARRATION abovementioned, and en-
titled, "ANTAPOLOGIA, or a full answer
"to the APOLOGETICAL NARRATION,
" &c. wherein is handled many of the Con-

sistent and unworthy, as that this enemy to
kings, to antient magnificence, and to all
that is venerable and majestic, should have
been buried in the chapel of Henry the Se-
venth. But there is great dignity both of
sentiment and expression in this Sonnet. Un-
fortunately, the close is an anticlimax to
both. After a long flow of perspicuous and
nervous language, the unexpected pause at
"Worcester's laureat wreath" is very em-
phatical, and has a striking effect."

† And on the neck of crowned fortune
proud

Hast rear'd God's trophies, and his work
pursued.]

"These admirable verses, not only to the mu-
tilation of the integrity of the stanza, but to
the injury of Milton's genius, were reduced
to the following meagre contraction, in the
printed copies of Philips, Toland, Tonsen,
Tickell, and Fenton.

And fought God's battles, and his works
pursued."

‡ The Presbyterian clergy.

"troverfies of these Times, by T. Edwards,
"minister of the gospell, Lond. 1644," in
4to. But Edwards had some time before
published his opinions against congregational
churches, "Reasons against the independent
"government of particular congregations:
"as also against the toleration of such
"churches to be erected in this kingdom.
"Together with an answer to such reasons
"as are commonly alledged for a toleration.
"Presented in all humility to the honourable
"house of Commons, &c. By Thomas
"Edwards, &c. Lond. 1641," in 4to. How-
ever, in the GANGRENA, not less than in
these two tracts, it had been his business to
blacken the opponents of presbyterian uni-
formity, that the parliament might check
their growth by penal statutes. Against
such enemies, Milton's chief hope of enjoy-
ing a liberty of conscience, and a permission
to be of any religion but Popery, was in
Cromwell, who for political reasons allowed
all professions; and who is thus addressed as
the great guardian of religious independence,
Son. xvi. 11.

— New foes arise,

Threatening to bind our *souls* in *secular chains*
Help us to save *free conscience* from the paw
Of *hireling wolves*, whose gospel is their maw."

Yours, CRITO.

MR. URBAN,

JUNE 7.

THE great similarity between the fol-
lowing Latin epitaph on a tomb-
stone (erected in the last century) in the
church-yard of Lavenham in Suffolk, and
the English epitaph from Amwell in
your Magazine for April, induced me to
send it you. I quote indeed from me-
mory, for it is many years since I have
seen it: and that the epitaphs may more
readily be compared, I subjoin that from
Amwell.

Quod fuit esse, quod est; quod non fuit esse,
quod esse;
Esse quod est, non esse quod est; non est,
erit esse.

That which a being was, what is it? show:
That being which it was it is not now.
To be what 'tis, is not to be, you see:
That which now is not, shall a being be.

Perhaps if the master of the grammar-
school at Lavenham would be so obliging
as to copy the epitaph from the tomb-
stone, and send it you, it would make
the matter clearer.

I very well remember my worthy mas-
ter, Mr. Smythies, and some other cler-
gymen, conversing upon the subject of
this epitaph, when one of the company
pointed out the following passages in Ec-
clesiastes as what the writer seemed to al-
lude to.

"The

"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done," ch. i. 9.

"That which hath been, is now; and that which is to be, hath already been," ch. iii. 15.

Yours, A. F.

MR. URBAN,

IN this land of liberty the spirit of toleration is now so universally diffused among all denominations of Christians, that I was never more surprised, than by the angry reflections of a late correspondent of yours (p. 278) on the consecration of Dr. Seabury. Had that gentleman been sent across the Atlantic, for no other purpose than to propagate in the new world vice and infidelity, his mission could not have excited in the breast of a good man greater indignation, than his advancement to the episcopal dignity by the Scotch prelates, seems to have raised in the intolerant breast of your correspondent.

That the *established* church of Scotland has, both before and since the revolt of the colonies, sent missionaries into America, is a fact well known; that the English *dissenters* have done the same, I have been credibly informed, and have not a doubt; that either the one society, or the other, acted by the authority of their sovereign, I never heard supposed; and yet, so far as I know, neither of them has been accused of acting criminally.

While the colonies continued subject to the mother country, the Scotch bishops did not interfere, in any manner, either with their civil or their ecclesiastical affairs: for such interference, they were sensible, there was no occasion. The episcopalians of British America were supplied with clergymen by the bishops of that church which has hitherto been, and which, in spite of the revilings of anonymous scribblers, it is hoped will continue to be, "the glory of the Reformation." Even after the colonies were declared independent, and were as alien from Great-Britain as Japan and China, the prelates in Scotland, whom your correspondent would fain represent as the most aspiring of men, did not *volunteer* in the cause of episcopacy; they did not send into any of the United States one of *their own body* to take upon himself the ecclesiastical government of that state; they well knew that they were looked upon with a jealous eye, and therefore they cautiously avoided a measure, which

might have awakened the dormant rage of their numerous enemies. But when a clergyman from Connecticut, warmly recommended by his brethren in that province, requested them to invest him with the episcopal character, they did not imagine, that by complying with his request they should give to any man greater offence than the presbyterian ministers of Scotland or England had given by sending into America missionaries of *their* order. Over the state of Connecticut the Scotch bishops were never so absurd as to claim any kind of jurisdiction; but to have *refused* to confer upon a clergyman of that state a character, which in their opinion is essential to the very being of a church, would have been to circumscribe, as much as they could, the limits of their great master's vineyard.

That episcopacy is essential to the being of a church, is an opinion very offensive to your correspondent, and to all who have thrown off that form of ecclesiastical government. In holding that opinion, it is *possible* that the Scotch episcopalians may hold an error; but as it is an error which was held by St. Cyprian, and "the noble army of martyrs," before the kingdoms of this world became the kingdom of Christ, they hope it is such as may obtain forgiveness from their "Father who is in heaven," as they know that it cannot injure their brethren who are upon earth. Did they indeed, with a certain "respectable and salutary establishment of religion," maintain, that those who are not in the church cannot be saved*; their opinion, that episcopacy is essential to the being of a church, would not, without reason, be very generally offensive; but while they presume not to limit the mercy of God, the tenderness of which "is over all his works," it is not easy to conceive why they may not, without offence, hold the divine right of episcopacy, as well as a presbyterian holds the divine right of presbytery, or an independent the common rights of Christians.

* "They, who, having NEVER HEARD "the Gospel, know not Jesus Christ, and "believe not on him, CANNOT BE SAVED, "be they NEVER SO DILIGENT to frame "their lives according to the LIGHT OF "NATURE, or the laws of the religion "which they profess; neither is there salvation in any other but in Christ alone, "who is the Saviour ONLY of his body, the "church." *Larger Catechism of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, approved by the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland.*

"The

"The laws of Scotland," however, says your correspondent, "have excluded all episcopacy;" and therefore he seems to think, that there can be now no bishop on the north of the Tweed. But if the office of a bishop was instituted by the apostles, and that it was, the Scotch non-jurors think there is abundant evidence, I am humbly of opinion, that it cannot be "excluded" by any human legislature; nor do I think it clear, that any power, inherent in the office, can be taken away by any authority but that by which it was originally given. The Scotch convention which voted episcopacy a *grievance*, might likewise have voted Christianity a grievance, and have established the religion of Mahomet in its stead; but Christianity would not, in consequence of that vote, have become a false, nor Ishmaelism a true, religion; an act of convention could not have made the Bible a collection of fables, nor the fictions of the Koran the truths of God.

At the Revolution the Scotch bishops were deprived of their titles of honour, and of all legal jurisdiction, by an act of parliament, and for *that* deprivation an act of parliament was certainly competent; but the powers of preaching, of administering the sacraments, and of "sending labourers into Christ's vineyard," as they were received from no human authority, by no human authority could be taken away. After their deprivation they were indeed no longer peers of parliament, entitled to the appellation of their *Graces* and their *Lordships*; but they continued to be bishops of the catholic church, as much as when possessed of their cathedrals and establishment. When destitute of every worldly comfort, and, like their divine master, while he sojourned upon earth, often "without a place where to lay their heads," they were as capable of conferring upon others the episcopal character, as when in possession of their dignities and revenues; and from them, by a regular succession, has that character been conveyed down to the "anonymous bishop who publishes the consecration-sermon," and at whom your correspondent seems to have taken a most unreasonable dislike. Had his dislike been expressed to the *sermon* alone, it would not, perhaps, have deserved that epithet. Some parts of that discourse are as little approved by the generality of episcopalians in Scotland, as they can be by those in England; but the candid in both countries will reflect, that the merits of the preacher are distinct from the claims of the bishop.

So far are the right rev. author and his colleagues from "grasping" (as this libeller alleges) "at the united privileges both of the crown and crozier," that these despised and persecuted men "grasp" at nothing but the spiritual guidance of such Christians as believe episcopal orders to be necessary to the valid administration of the sacraments, and who, in consequence of that belief, *voluntarily* put themselves under their direction. Unconnected by their situation with every kind of civil policy, they are so far from "assuming to themselves names the most ostentatious," that, as your well-informed annotator has justly observed, there is among the Scotch episcopalians "no archbishop;" the eldest prelate, whoever he is, presides among his brethren, and is styled *primus episcopus*, or, more shortly, *primus*; the very title of *primate* being laid aside, lest it should raise in the breasts of the evil-minded ill-grounded suspicions of an authority claimed from a source which could not fail to make it offensive.

In England every class of *presbyterian ministers* assumes, I suppose, authority to ordain pastors, and to exclude from their communion scandalous offenders. Except the privilege of administering the right of confirmation, nothing beyond this is claimed by a bishop in Scotland; and although, in the opinion of an English dissenter, confirmation may be deemed a superstitious rite, there is surely nothing in it which can injure society, or at which the state has cause to be alarmed.

"The establishment of that country in which they are" *connived at* (for your correspondent mistakes when he supposes them to be *tolerated*) the Scotch episcopalians treat with no other "contempt," than what is necessarily implied in their dissenting from it. Although, like the church of England, they admit not of presbyterian orders, I do not think that the most intemperate of them had ever the insolence to compare that kind of ordination to "the knighthood of Don Quixote," or the ordainers to "the Tempter making an offer of the kingdoms of this world, and the glory of them, when he had no title even to a single acre;" or to brand the established ministers, as this writer has branded "most modern bishops," with "possessing in an eminent degree the wisdom of the serpent, though *not* that species of it recommended in scripture."

"But of the serpent's wisdom," he says, "it required only a very small por-
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tion to have suggested to Dr. Seabury, that the colonies, who lately shook off the dominion of the mother-country, will not be disposed to yield much reverence to the suffragan of those mighty prelates, whom a law, enacted in 1748, prohibited from ordaining even a single deacon." Dr. Seabury is called "the suffragan of those mighty prelates," for the purpose, I presume, of raising against them the hand of power—that *pious* purpose, which this writer has so zealously laboured through the whole of his abusive letter; but I trust in the lenity of government, that his aim will prove as unsuccessful as it is cruel and unchristian, when it is known, that over the American bishop these "mighty prelates" claim no superiority. Whether the episcopalians in Connecticut "will yield" due "reverence" to the diocesan whom they have *chosen*, time alone can determine; but they have already declared, that of the validity of Scotch consecration they entertain not a doubt; and that to them it was a matter of perfect indifference through what channel they should obtain a valid episcopacy, which *they*, as well as the *wicked nonjurors*, think can be derived only from the apostles, independent of every *human* authority.

Had Dr. Seabury been consecrated at Lambeth by that accomplished prelate, under whose primacy the English church is now so happy, his consecration would doubtless have been attended with greater pomp and solemnity; but it is by no means evident, that his reception on the other side of the Atlantic would have been better, than with the consecration which he has received from the Scotch bishops. Ever since their independence, the Americans have shewn themselves sufficiently jealous of a renewal of the claims of Britain to the sovereignty of their country; and had a bishop been sent thither by the church of England, there possibly would not have been wanting such writers as your correspondent to sound the alarm, however unjustly, of England's still claiming some kind of superiority over the United States, of which the consequence to episcopacy might have been fatal. But that a few bishops, who neither possess nor arrogate to themselves any power, or *legal* jurisdiction, in their *own* country, should claim any kind of superiority over a *foreign* state, no man can be so absurd as to imagine, and therefore it may be hoped that *their* missionary will be permitted to perform his episcopal offices in peace.

The law to which your correspondent refers, and in which he seems so much to rejoice, severe as I cannot but deem it, pretends not to *nullify* orders conferred by the Scotch bishops; it only renders those who are so ordained incapable of holding any living or preferment in England; and subjects them, if they shall officiate in Scotland to a greater number at once than *four*, to imprisonment for the first and second offence, and for the third to the punishment of transportation. Were a law to be enacted, prohibiting English dissenters from marriage, it would no doubt (within the dominion of England) sufficiently preclude the children of such dissenters, as should *afterwards* marry, from the rights of *legal* children; but surely no one imagines that it would have force to render such marriages absolutely unfruitful; or the children of them incapable of being considered as legitimate in foreign countries. If human laws cannot abrogate the laws of nature, neither can they render inefficacious the institutions of grace; if the restraints laid in one country upon the exercise of man's natural rights, in another are not binding, neither are those binding which are laid upon the exercise of religion.

That the framers of the law enacted in 1748 meant well, I shall not controvert; but the consequences of that law have not been beneficial. It was, no doubt, *intended* to crush disaffection to the government, but I know nothing which it has *really* crushed but religion, as it has driven out of the *episcopal* church many persons of consequence, whose principles, or prejudices, will not allow them to communicate with *another*. At the period when it was enacted, the species of disaffection, which it was meant to eradicate, was not confined to *one* denomination of Christians; at present it has hardly a place among *any*; and the little that may remain among a very few old people, an event daily to be expected will certainly banish. At any rate, those who have given to government the security of oaths for their allegiance, would not, one should think, be in danger of violating those oaths, *merely* for being allowed the public exercise of religion; and the Scotch bishops have never taught politics, nor made political opinions terms of their communion. Whatever truth there may formerly have been in the charge of disaffection, so often brought against these persecuted prelates, it seems not to be renewed with much propriety on the occasion of their consecrating Dr. Seabury.

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That gentleman, they all know, acknowledges the legality of the *present* government of the state of Connecticut, and consequently of *that legislature* which declared the colonies independent: as this was made no objection to his consecration, I think it is hardly fair in your correspondent to conclude, that the principles of the bishops by whom he was consecrated are "inimical to the illustrious family on the British throne." If this letter-writer be a dissenting teacher, which, by his injurious reflection upon "modern bishops," he appears to be, it surely was not generous in him, secure as he is in a legal toleration, to call thus loudly for the severity of government on a harmless society of Christians, over whose heads the weight of penal laws is still suspended. I do not envy the English dissenters the liberty afforded them to worship God according to their consciences. May they long enjoy it! may they long deserve to enjoy it! for it is the undoubted right of every man. But while all sects (even such as "deny the Lord who bought them") enjoy the privilege of a free toleration, I hope it will not be deemed improper repining, if I think it *hard* that the only denomination of protestants excluded from that privilege, is a society which agrees with the church of England in doctrine, in discipline, and in worship. If, under the impression of feelings, which this reflection must naturally produce, I have expressed myself with undue acrimony against the reviler of the society to which I belong, I ask his and your pardon, for I know that my duty is not to "render evil for evil, or railing for railing; but, contrariwise, blessing." I shall, therefore, conclude this long letter with the words of an ancient Christian in circumstances differing little from mine: "*Da veniam, Rex summe, tuos persequenibus famulos; et, quod tue benignitatis proprium, fugientibus ignosce tui nominis et religionis cultum.*" So prays, Mr. Urban,

An Episcopal Clergyman of the
Scotch Church*.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent, J. Hunt, p. 328, wishes to be informed what the belt-like appearances of the planet Jupiter are supposed to be. Sir Isaac Newton imagined them to have been clouds formed in the Jovial atmosphere.

* We think the correspondence of this learned writer an honour, and shall be happy in the continuance of it. *Sit animus nostrum*
suus EDIT.

Other astronomers have, however, discovered that Jupiter's belts are not loose and distinct, like those of Saturn, which probably are formed by clouds, but inherent to the planet itself; and these gentlemen take them to be seas which alternately cover and lay bare the surface of the planet. In addition to which it hath been conjectured, that the maculæ in the belts are gulphs in those seas, which are sometimes full and sometimes empty. However, the more probable and general idea is, that such of the maculæ as are moveable, are nothing more than the shadows of the satellites.

Mr. Hunt also desires to know the meaning of the allegorical expression in Virgil, *Claudite jam rivus, pueri, sat prata biberunt*; and you, Mr. Urban, have judiciously referred him to the note upon that passage in the Delphin edition, which well explains the spirit of the passage in general; but there is a peculiarity in the usage of the word *rivos*, which *Ruæus*, the editor, seems to have overlooked. *Rivus* is, I believe, not uncommonly used for a head of water, which is confined by a dam, and occasionally let out to supply the adjacent grounds with moisture; and sometimes is meant to imply the channel itself in which the water is so confined. Probably they were canals inclosed by massive walls between two gates, one at each end, which are very common in Flanders, and not uncommon in Italy, at present. In the first Georgic the husbandman is described, after sowing his seed and breaking the clods, as letting out the sluices upon the land: "*Deinde satis fluvium inducit, rivosque sequentes*;" and in another place in the same Georgic we have "*rivos deducere nulla religio vetuit.*" Many other instances occur which might be adduced in confirmation of this hypothesis; but as I would not be thought to engross too much of your room in investigating what many will, no doubt, call a stupid, and more, a useless subject, I shall conclude with observing, that this construction will throw a new light on the "*mobilibus rivis*" of Horace, mentioned in Od. vii. lib. 1; and on the *prorum rivum*, in Epist. x. lib. 1. MACER.

*** WILL. HONEYCOMBE wishes to be informed when scholars, or square caps, were introduced into our universities, with their origin.

SUM-

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. II.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 356.

Tuesday, March 8.

MR. Fox disapproved of the order of time in which those two great objects, the Parliamentary Reform and Commercial Arrangement with Ireland, were to be brought forward. He ardently wished success to the measure of Parliamentary Reform; and therefore was desirous that it might precede the other, to have a full, fair, and substantial trial; for, in his opinion, if the commercial business should come on first, it would be attended with a considerable diminution of credit to the present administration.

Mr. Pitt could not help remarking the wonderful condescension of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (who, on a former occasion, see p. 353, was for preferring charges against his Majesty's ministers) in expressing his concern lest their reputation and credit should suffer diminution in the progress of the arrangement of the business with Ireland. If that should really be the case, it would be some consolation to him, he said, that in proportion as the credit of ministry should fall, that of opposition would rise; so that the plan of Parliamentary Reform would be equally safe, whether in his hands, or in the hands of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Fox replied, that the censure sarcastically implied might have had weight, if he had ever pledged himself to support ministers; but he had not.

The question for the call of the House on Thursday se'nnight was put, and agreed to.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* rose to present a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Glasgow, praying that the resolutions of the Irish Parliament might not be adopted till they should be heard by their counsel against them.

Sir *Wm Cunningham* said, the Irish resolutions threatened ruin to the landed interest of Scotland. If grain was to be imported from Ireland into Scotland, in the same manner as from hence into that kingdom, the markets for grain the growth of Scotland would be lost, and the farmers undone. He pleaded for time to call evidence to prove the fact.

The order of the day was now called for; and the House went into a committee, for adjusting a system of commercial intercourse with Ireland.

Mr. Pitt rose, and moved, "that the committee be adjourned till Thursday;"

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which, after some conversation, was agreed to. And the order of the day, for the third reading of the bill for regulating public offices, being read;

Mr. *Sheridan* rose to oppose the bill. He considered it clause by clause; and, though he believed the intention might be good, yet he combated the principle. The unconstitutional power delegated to the commissioners therein named, was so great, he said, as not to be trusted in the hands of any men, or set of men, whatever. On the question being put, it passed without a division.

Wednesday, March 9.

The order of the day, for taking into consideration the motion for expunging from the Journals of the House the resolutions respecting the Westminster scrutiny, being read;

Mr. *Francis* rose, and, after giving his reasons for not having spoken before on the subject of the Westminster scrutiny, though no man had given greater attention to the debates upon it, execrated the whole proceeding from beginning to end. He was not inflexible, he said, to the injury that had been done his honourable friend, nor unheeded of the wound that had been given the constitution. The whole nation felt it; who, betrayed by their confidence, had unfortunately placed the sword in the hand that had aimed the stroke; but now, that they had seen their error, he hoped the gentlemen, who had approved the scrutiny, would join those who had disapproved of it from the beginning, and eradicate so dangerous a precedent, never again to be applied either to the purposes of personal oppression, or to shake the fundamental principles of our happy constitution. He enforced the motion with great strength of argument.

Mr. *baftard* was clear, that the scrutiny in question was illegal, and suggested two ways to render the resolutions respecting it ineffectual; either by expunging them, or passing an act of parliament for rescinding them; the latter he would prefer, as best calculated to prevent in future any corrupt administration from taking advantage of the precedent.

The *Attorney-General* said, he had not hitherto given an opinion on the legality of the scrutiny; but he would now, from a minute examination of the several acts of parliament for regulating the mode of electing representatives to sit in parliament, venture to affirm, that the com-

ment

one man. He therefore wished to know, if the House chose to receive it in that form.

Lord North reminded the House of a petition, purporting to be the petition of a whole county, being received in his time, though signed only by one man. This was the petition of the county of Sussex on the subject of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. Steele said, that one man was the sheriff.

Mr. Jenkinson observed, that the House could not take cognizance of any body of men assembled without the authority either of the crown or the parliament; but, as it must be the wish of the House to receive every information possible on the present occasion, the difficulty might easily be got over, by receiving it as the petition of the single person who subscribed it. This proposition was agreed to, and the petition was brought up and read; but a fresh difficulty arose, how to frame the order for the petitioner to be heard by counsel, and some conversation passed on the matter of form, which was at length put an end to, by making an order, "that the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester be heard by counsel at the bar."

The Speaker then put the question, "that the House resolve itself into a committee on Irish affairs next Tuesday."

Mr. Fox rose, and observed on the report of the committee of council that had been laid before the House, and on the conduct of his Majesty's ministers, which he thought extremely unwise, that two questions only had been referred to their Lordships consideration, viz. "I. On the propriety of reducing duties payable in Great-Britain to the same rate with the duties payable in Ireland. II. What preferences are now given to goods imported from Ireland to those of the like kind imported from foreign parts," whereas what had struck him as the primary consideration of all, was, the propriety and policy of permitting the produce of Africa and America to be brought to Great-Britain thro' Ireland, and this had never been once mentioned. This, therefore, had confirmed him, he said, in an opinion that had been long floating in his mind, that time should be allowed for full information to be received on every point of the ten propositions submitted to the consideration of the House, previous to going the length of voting for the first, which was a general proposition, involving and implicating all the rest. He wondered, he

said, that the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had not himself thought it necessary to call to the bar of the House some of the best informed and principal manufacturers of the kingdom, in order that the House might, from their own mouths, have heard the probable consequence, that would result to their respective trades from the intended commercial agreement, now under consideration, with Ireland. He enlarged on this head. This was the more necessary, he said, as it appeared on the face of the report, that the Lords had drawn conclusions from the evidence given before them, which the merchants and manufacturers at their public meetings were now contradicting. Among others, he said, the ship-builders were forgotten by the Lords of Council. They ought, surely, to have been examined. He pressed the House to hold in remembrance, that they were now finally to determine a question of the greatest magnitude, and which involved in it the mutual peace, interest, and happiness of two sister kingdoms; and that the compact that was now to be made could never be broken without certain ruin to both. He concluded with asking, if gentlemen were prepared to divide on such a momentous question?

Mr. Pitt in reply observed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had laboured much to prove what he was ready to admit, that the general proposition involved and implicated all the rest. The great object was, to give Ireland a full participation of commercial advantages, and the resolution was to carry that object into effect. As to calling to the bar the same or like evidence to that which had been examined before the Lords of Council; he well knew that it was perfectly unnecessary to invite witnesses to their bar, after so many arts had been practised, so much industry used to look for men, and bodies of men, in order to send them to the House sufficiently prepared and prompted with clamours and complaints. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman had, no doubt, expected, that by this time the table would have been loaded with petitions, and the bar crowded with witnesses; but, disappointed in this, he now endeavoured to defeat the measure by delay, and to deter the House from discussion till all the manufacturers in the kingdom should unite in requesting a decision. The great body of manufacturers of this country, Mr. Pitt said, though as liberal a class of men as any of the same rank in the known world, are yet so various in their pursuits,

pursuits, and so opposite in interests, that to endeavour to persuade them to concur in one general system of commercial regulations, would be as weak as it would be ineffectual. They have given unsolicited evidence on a subject in which their interests are concerned, and where, if they had any bias, it might be supposed to incline to their own side. Their evidence is on the table; and, if contrasted with other evidence, witnesses may be brought to invalidate evidence till the House be confounded with contradictions. He insisted, that the House was now in possession of evidence sufficient to enable them to proceed; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to mispend time to illustrate by evidence a matter of speculative opinion, which no evidence could prove, it would be evident what he had in view, which he [Mr. Pitt] trusted to the good sense of the House to prevent. For that reason he should most certainly oppose entering into a general examination of evidence; but if any gentleman wished to be heard by evidence, and would state the particular grounds on which he meant to proceed, he should have his full support.

Mr. Fox, to explain, said, it was the duty of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, as the mover of the propositions, to give the House the most ample evidence of the truth of his propositions; and the rather, as he had declared, what he had hitherto concealed, that the first general proposition was to comprehend the other nine. He denied that the evidence contained in the report of the Committee of Privy Council could warrant the House in proceeding to a final discussion.

Mr. Jenkinson, as one of the Committee, remarked on the pains that had been taken to impress the House with an idea, that the evidence taken by the Committee was partial. Nothing, he asserted, was ever fairer. To the remark made by Mr. Fox, that many of those gentlemen who had given evidence before the Committee, were now meeting in opposition; he said, he did not believe that any gentleman would contradict the testimony he had given before the Committee. It was now three weeks since the report had been printed, and nothing had been said to invalidate it; if, therefore, nothing further should appear in the course of a few days, the fair presumption was, that the proposition met with general approbation.

Mr. Fox said, many of the gentlemen had certainly drawn from their evidence very different conclusions.

Mr. Pitt desired to be heard in explanation. He did not mean, he said, that the general proposition should include the whole of the other nine propositions, but the purport or substance; so as, generally speaking, what was intended might be comprehended.

Alderman Newnham said, there were two bodies of men who certainly had reason to complain; the West-India merchants, and sugar-bakers. The new regulations with Ireland, if adopted, would certainly ruin the sugar-bakers.

Mr. Rose made a short reply; and the question being put for Tuesday, the House adjourned.

Monday, March 14.

Mr. Dundas moved, "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the British fisheries." He trusted that a matter of such national concern would not want arguments to enforce it. Certain regulations were necessary, without which that important object would sink into nothing.

Mr. Dempster, from personal knowledge, rose, he said, to second the motion. Ordered accordingly.

Mr. Stanley rose, to present a petition from the manufacturers of callico and cotton in the town of Lancaster, praying to be heard by counsel against the Resolutions, which, if adopted, would materially affect the branches of trade in which they were concerned, and on which no less than 500,000 individuals depended for bread. When he had said this, he moved, "that counsel be heard upon it on Thursday."

Mr. Pitt observed, that as the order of the day for the Irish business stood for to-morrow, and the Manchester petition on the same subject was then to be considered, in his idea that would be the proper day, in order to save time, to hear counsel in support of the Lancaster petition.

Mr. Fox thought the proposed arrangement with Ireland required a more minute investigation than it had yet received, and that a whole day would scarce be sufficient for that purpose. It was necessary to enquire how far it would affect the revenue of this country; and to that end, he thought it incumbent on the House to examine the Commissioners of Customs and Excise; and contended for the expediency of setting apart to-morrow for that purpose.

Mr. Pitt observed, that three weeks had passed since he had explained the nature of the arrangement with Ireland, and

and but three petitions had been presented against them; but if the Right Hon. Gentleman would state any specific grounds for such examination, he should not oppose it.

Mr. *Eden* said, that he had seriously directed his attention to the plan proposed; but the more he considered it, the more he was bewildered. He wished, he said, to extend his enquiry into the nature of the customs, excises, drawbacks, and allowances, as now prevailing in both kingdoms.

Mr. *Poyns* thought further information necessary; and wished the commissioners to be examined.

Mr. *Sheridan* insisted, that it was not till Friday understood, that by agreeing to the first proposition the House would become pledged to adopt the spirit of the other nine; and he was firmly persuaded that other respectable bodies were under a similar delusion. He warned the minister against precipitation.

Mr. *Pitt* said, that misapprehensions had been disseminated throughout the kingdom, as if those *specific* propositions were to be unalterably adhered to; whereas it is well known, that wherever the specific propositions of the Irish parliament were found to militate against the interests of this country, any evil that might be apprehended might be effectually done away by a supplemental regulation.

Lord *North* said, the Irish resolutions were drawn up with great art. They stated, in general, that reciprocal benefits were their object, but they specified no return for the concessions made by England. He was for examining the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, as the information conveyed to the House by the report of the Committee of Privy Council was defective.

Mr. *Dundas* wished the Right Hon. Gentleman who moved the enquiry would specify what questions he meant to put to the Commissioners.

Mr. *Eden* observed, that the Irish resolutions went to effect a total revolution in the rating and collecting the duties; therefore it was impossible to say what questions he should put to the Commissioners, as one question would naturally arise out of another.

After some farther conversation, it was agreed, that all the Commissioners should have notice to attend at the bar on the morrow.

The report from the committee upon the ordnance estimates was then read.

Mr. *Bastard* moved, "that the same be recommitted."

Capt. *J. Luttrell* opposed the re-commitment, and endeavoured to prove the necessity of extending the fortifications.

Capt. *Macbride* said, he must object to voting the public money for erecting works which could not tend to the security of the nation.

Mr. *Courtenay* compared the fondness, which the master-general of the ordnance shewed for fortifications, to the fondness of a man in the decline of life becoming enamoured with a young wife, and repenting of his folly when he found he had not wherewithal to answer her purposes or his own. By the calculations that had been given in, it appeared, that an enormous sum, and a great length of years, would be necessary to complete the fortifications; which, when done, could in no considerable degree tend to the defence of the nation.

Col. *Barré* entered into an estimate of the sums expended in fortifications since the year 1744, which, he said, were sufficient to have beggared a less opulent nation, and which were, notwithstanding, of no material use. He suggested a board of officers as necessary to survey the works that were made and making for the defence of the several dock-yards, that the House might have some ground to stand upon in voting away such enormous sums of their constituents money.

Mr. *Pitt* adopted the Hon. Gentleman's idea. He said there were 50,000 l. granted last year for the purpose of fortifications, not one penny whereof had been touched, nor with his consent should be, till parliament should be satisfied in what manner it might best be applied. There were, he said, two very necessary considerations on the subject—one, whether the proposed system was absolutely necessary—the other, if found necessary, whether it might not be carried on in a cheaper manner than now proposed. He was, therefore, for suspending any farther proceedings till parliament should be satisfied, from the report of persons in the first ranks of the several military and naval departments, how far the objects in view were worthy of the expence. This gave rise to the commission already stated (see p. 319); and Mr. *Bastard's* motion was withdrawn.

Tuesday, March 15.

The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee on the propositions respecting Ireland;

Mr. *Eden* said, that as the motion for the attendance

attendance of the commissioners originated with him, he thought it necessary to state to the House his motives for so doing. By the 5th resolution, where the articles of consumption are charged in either kingdom with an internal duty, the same article, when imported from the other kingdom, should be charged with an adequate countervailing duty; so far, so good. But the resolution farther states, that the countervailing duty shall continue only "until the manufacture coming from the other kingdom shall be subjected there to an equal burden, not drawn back or compensated on exportation. This part of the clause, Mr. Eden said, though apparently just, seemed to him of very serious import; and he had wished for the assistance of gentlemen, conversant with the custom and excise laws, to explain it. According to his conception, from the moment these resolutions shall be adopted by the British parliament, it will be in the power of the Irish parliament to support the national expenditure of that kingdom by the national revenue of this. To illustrate this position, he adduced the case of candles. Candles in this country are charged with a duty of three halfpence a pound: let candles in Ireland be charged *there* with the same duty, and they may be sold *here* by the importer at a much cheaper rate than by the manufacturer here. In this case, not only the revenue would be sacrificed, but the profit of the English manufacturer annihilated. These remarks, he said, led to the most extensive considerations. The revenue arising from the customs and excise amounted to more than a million and a half, and that revenue would be materially affected by this clause.

Mr. Pitt acknowledged the Hon. Gentleman's construction of that part of the proposition to be accurate; but that was not the essential part of the proposition.

Mr. Fox wished to know what the Rt. Hon. Gent. meant by the essential part of the proposition.

Mr. Pitt in reply said, it was so common for loose expressions to get abroad, grossly perverted to the most mischievous purposes, that he should not at all wonder, if, from what had been said, a paragraph should appear in to-morrow's papers, affirming, that a million and a half of the public revenue of England was about to be sacrificed to Ireland. He thought it right, therefore, to state to the House, that a million and a half was produced by the duties on tobacco, sugars, candles, soap, glass, &c.

last year, and he would venture to add, that just so much would continue to be produced, should the ten propositions be agreed to and made the basis of an act of the legislatures of both kingdoms this year. He then proceeded to explain, in answer to Mr. Fox's question, what he considered the essential part of the proposition; and that was, the equality of duty under which each country would trade.

A debate then arose, about stating a general question to be put to the commissioners, for them to answer when they should be again called to the bar, which was strongly urged on one side, and as strongly combated on the other. At length the question was put, "that the Commissioners of Customs and Excise be called to the bar;" and being come,

Mr. Eden desired to ask, if they had seen the propositions in question; and how far, in their opinion, they were likely to affect the revenue, should they be adopted?

One of the commissioners answered for the rest, that they had seen the propositions casually, but that they had not officially considered them.

Mr. Eden was proceeding with his interrogatories; when

Mr. Pitt, having desired the commissioners to withdraw, urged the impropriety of proceeding, as upon the first answer that had been given it had appeared, that no material information could be expected from them.

Mr. Eden was ready to admit, that, as a board, nothing of consequence could be gathered; but, as individuals, some questions, he thought, might be proposed, from which the committee might receive much useful information. He was proceeding to state some questions in conformity to this idea; when

Alderman Watton suggested a mode of examination, by stating the questions on paper, sending them to the respective offices, and receiving from them individually their answers at the bar.

Mr. Jenkinson doubted whether any such mode had ever been practised; but, after the ablest speakers had exhausted the patience of the House with questions, replies, and rejoinders, he suggested two or three words to be stated on paper, and sent to the respective boards: "how far, in their opinion, the laws passed for the protection of that part of the revenue committed to their care respectively, would be affected by the Irish propositions being made the basis of an act of the British parliament?" This met the general

neral concurrence of the House. The commissioners were called in, and the chairman read the question to them, and informed them that it should be sent them in writing, and that they might commit their answers to writing in like manner. And thus this tedious business ended at near NINE in the morning.

Wednesday, March 16.

Mr. *Stanley* brought up a petition from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and manufacturers of Manchester, Warrington, and many other towns and townships in Lancashire and Cheshire, where the manufactory is chiefly carried on, signed, as it was said, by EIGHTY THOUSAND persons, complaining of the late tax on fustians &c. as ruinous to those important branches of manufacture. It set forth a variety of allegations, tending to shew the manifest advantages that Ireland enjoyed in the manufacture of the same articles over those of the petitioners, and particularly in the article of exportation of their commodities.

Mr. *Pitt* declared, that, if the case, as stated by the petitioners, could be made out, the tax ought not to exist a moment longer.

Mr. *Stanley* moved, "that the petitioners be heard by counsel on Monday."

This brought on a long contention, which, however, was at length agreed to.

Lord *Beauchamp*, among other reasons for a speedy repeal, stated the unconstitutional introduction of excisemen into the houses of the manufacturers, which had caused a general alarm throughout that body of men in all parts of the kingdom.

Mr. *Rose* contended, that the tax on fustians was not the first instance of introducing excisemen into the houses of manufacturers, nor ought it to be placed to the account of his Rt. Hon. friend.

There now being a short pause ;

Mr. *Burke* took the opportunity of saying a few words relative to the punishment of convicts under sentence of transportation. Under colour of humanity, he said, we were guilty of the most aggravated cruelty ; and by a commutation of punishment, on the ground of mildness, the poor wretches were doomed to sufferings, compared with which the gibbet was gentle, and the halter mercy. He was about to make a motion in their favour, when

Lord *Beauchamp* rose, and laid claim to the honour of having already made a similar motion.

Alderman *Newnham* said, he did not

doubt but the Hon. Gentleman meant well ; but it would certainly be a great and serious cruelty if the villainous part were to be let loose on the honest part of the community. At present the gaols were full of the former, and the latter could hardly walk the streets in safety. Surely, he said, the honest citizen had some claim to a share in the Hon. Gent.'s humanity as well as the villain. He wished to know in what palace the Hon. Gent. would have them placed.

Mr. *Burke* said, that every body knew that remission of punishment to criminals was, in many cases, inhumanity to the innocent : all he aimed at was, that, when we professed to be merciful, we should not en throne cruelty on the bosom of mercy. The island on the river Gambia, where it was now proposed those wretches should be sent, he said, if there was a palace upon it, it must be the palace of pestilence, where death and destruction reigned with never-ceasing devastation.

Some other members observed, that the motions were ill-timed, and wished them to be referred to a more vacant day.

The order of the day being then read ;

Mr. *Pitt* rose, and, previous to the examination of any witnesses on the Lancashire petition, moved, "that the examination of the gentlemen who had given evidence on the part of the cotton and callico manufacturers of that county, before the Committee of Privy Council, might be read ;" at which

Mr. *Eden*, after listening with attention, expressed some satisfaction, as he was free to own, he said, the answers there given had puzzled him ; but he hoped now to have an opportunity of hearing the gentlemen explain themselves.

The committee then proceeded to examine witnesses.

Mr. *Peel*, an eminent manufacturer of Manchester, was then called to the bar. The questions proposed to him led into a very minute detail of the expences incident to the different branches of the manufacture of both kingdoms. From what he said, it appeared, that the Irish manufacturer, after paying a duty of ten and a half *per cent.* (which was looked upon as the equivalent to the internal excise of this kingdom) would afterwards, from various causes, retain a superiority of 13 *per cent.* This gentleman being asked, said, he employed at least 6,800 persons, and paid an annual excise of 20,000*l.* He was then asked, what number he thought

thought he should employ if the propositions were passed into a law? His answer was, most certainly the same, if not a greater number; but it should be in Ireland. Being farther asked respecting the sentiments of his friends; he affirmed, that all whom he had conversed with on the subject were of the same mind. His examination lasted till twelve at night, when the House adjourned.

Friday, March 18.

The House, after the private business was over, proceeded on the examination of witnesses on the Manchester petition.

Mr. Smith of Manchester was called to the bar. He fully confirmed the evidence of Mr. Peel—said, he paid last year £6,000l. duty to government; that the new taxes would this year increase it £5000l. more; that, should the propositions as they stood at present pass into an act, he should most assuredly transfer his business and property to Ireland, and was certain that most of the other manufacturers in the same branch would do the same. That the superiority of the manufacturers of this country over those of Ireland consisted only in the taste of executing the finer branches; in the coarser they have the advantage. After finishing his examination, Mr. Garrow (their counsel), in a speech of an hour and a half long, made many shrewd and pertinent observations, availing himself of Mr. Pitt's former declaration, that all the propositions should stand or fall together. He placed the equivalent of revenue that we were to receive, in return for our concessions, from Ireland, in the most contemptible light; and acquitted himself, on his first appearance in the House, much to the satisfaction of his clients. As soon as he had finished, the House adjourned till

Monday, March 21.

The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the petition from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and manufacturers of the county of Lancaster, the House went into committee on the same; and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Garrow being ordered to the bar, to substantiate the facts set forth in the petition,

Mr. Walker was the first witness examined. He said, that since the 15th of October last, when the duty on cottons, &c. took place, the home business at his house had decreased three parts in four; that they were now in no condition to enter into a rivalry with France; that in some countries British cotton goods were absolutely prohibited; in others they were

admitted under heavy duties, which, added to the difficulties and heavy charges attending exportation, operated next to a prohibition every where; that the drawbacks were rendered next to nothing by the delays and difficulties that attended the recovery; and that, in short, if the duties were continued, the trade must infallibly be lost to this country. He entered minutely into the several processes; and concluded, that either the act must be repealed, or many thousand useful subjects deprived of bread. As soon as the examination of this business was finished, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 22.

There not being members in the House sufficient to make a ballot for a committee to try the merits of the Buckinghamshire election, the House was therefore under the necessity of adjourning.

Wednesday, March 23.

The bills ready received the royal assent by commission; and the House adjourned till after the holidays.

MR URBAN,

June 13.

A Farewel address, said to be intended to have been spoken at Mrs. Bellamy's benefit, having found its way into a morning paper*, I have procured for you a copy of that which *was really spoken* upon the occasion. Why it did not meet with the applause Miss Farren's elegant and pathetic manner of speaking it, and its own merit, entitled it to, was visible to the whole audience.

I must just beg leave to observe, that the author of the *farewel address* has made a *trifling* mistake; as Mrs. Bellamy's Apology would have informed him, that during the memorable run of *Romeo and Juliet*, which procured her the distinction of *the first Juliet*, she coo'd (as he prettily expresses himself) with Mr. Garrick, and Mrs. Cibber *bill'd* with Mr. Barry.

I have likewise sent you an address, which she would have spoke, had she not chosen to return her thanks to the audience *in her own way*. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant, C. D.

An Introductory Address, spoken by Miss Farren at the Benefit of Mrs. Bellamy, May 24, 1785. Written by Mr. Bicknell, Author of the Life of King Alfred, the History of Edward the Black Prince, and Compiler of Capt. Carver's Travels, &c. &c.

That various are the turns of fortune's wheel
All records tell us, and still thousands feel:

* It is thence transplanted among our political articles; see p. 469. ED 111

Now on the top the favour'd mortal stands,
Gayly bedeck'd with wreaths from both her
hands;

Profusely kind, her bounty she bestows;
And *loving* seems the spring from whence it
flows—

Anon the ever-circling wheel moves round,
And lays her favourite prostrate on the
ground;

Of ev'ry good as suddenly bereft,
And not a trace of all her favours left;
Her boon appears but like a flatter'ing dream,
The pang more poignant for the wide extreme.

On fortune's scroll imperial Rome of old
Once saw her *Belisarius* high enroll'd;
Wealth pour'd her stores; loud rang the
trump of fame;

And ev'ry votive honour grac'd his name;
Yet the same Roman saw their hero's foot;
Sad, sad reverse! sit cheerless at his door,
Oppress'd by penury; and forc'd to live
On what the charitable hand would give—
Thus the deluding deity beguiles,
Thus transient and unsteady are her smiles.

A female *Belisarius* of the stage
Presumes to-night your notice to engage:
One whom your favour, whilom rais'd to
wield

A heroine's truncheon in our bloodless field;
Who oft in scenic armour bright has shone,
And bravely led theatric squadrons on:
High in the list of our dramatic band,
As the first Juliet will the ever stand.

Alas! like *his*, revers'd has been *her* fate;
The day of affluence past, she finds too late
That fortune's gayest wreaths, *neglected*, fade—
But her Apology's already mad—

Already, by your smiles, her hopes revive;
And this gay scene will keep these hopes
alive.

To such a generous circle, ne'er, in vain,
Can Error sigh, or can Distress complain:
Complete the work your goodness has begun,
And give new lustre to her setting sun—
But see, oppress'd with gratitude and tears,
To pay her dutious tribute she appears.

[*The curtain drew, and discovered Mrs.
Bellamy.*]

*An Address, written for Mrs. Bellamy to speak
at her Benefit. By Mr. Bicknell.*

Long absent from these boards, alarm'd, I find
Unusual tremors agitate my mind.

In vain I strive my feelings to impart,
And speak the grateful dictates of my heart.
Yet, tho' thus trembling, *something* would I
say;

Fain, fain I would my dutious tribute pay:
Tell that your kind indulgence, deep impress'd
In liveliest tints, is glowing in this breast—
But, overwhelm'd by gratitude and tears—
Accept th' attempt—accept these speaking
tears.

MR. URBAN,

May 17.

YOU have told the public in p. 190
[450], "that Dr. Manton's meet-

ing-house, in New Court, Carey-street,
was pulled down by the mob in Sacheve-
rell's time, but soon rebuilt."

Be so kind as to correct a mistake made
through want of better information. Dr.
Manton died Oct. 18, 1677. The meet-
ing-house referred to was erected, since
this century commenced, for Mr. Daniel
Burgefs and his congregation, who re-
moved thither from Russell-court, Co-
vent-Garden. In 1710 it was not pulled
down by the mob; but the pulpit and
pews were taken out, and carried into
Lincoln's-inn-fields, where they were
burnt: agreeably to what Bishop Burnet
says of the meeting-house near him in
Westminster, out of which the mob, en-
couraged by some of better fashion, drew
every thing that was in it, and burnt it.
Mr. Burgefs's place of worship was soon
repaired, at the expence of government.

Permit me also to inform your corre-
spondent E. in p. 191 [251] that in Dio-
dati's Annotations, 4th edition, printed in
1664, he every where writes Solomon,
not Salomon.—As to the word *swindler*,
it is derived from the German word
schwindel, which signifies *to cheat*.

Yours, R. W.

MR. URBAN,

May 21.

IF any of your intelligent correspond-
ents would be so obliging as to reveal
any *certain, innocent* method of eradicat-
ing hair from the human body, it will be
esteemed a particular favour by a person,
who had the misfortune to be born with
one cheek almost as thickly covered as
the top of the head. That such method
is discovered, is undeniable, as in some
countries even the men so entirely eradi-
cate their beards, as to render their chins
as smooth as those of the women.

Many of the nostrums offered to
the public in the daily prints, with
the strongest assurance of success, have
been found no better than impositions;
besides, the compositions of such *pow-
ders* and *compounds* being kept secret,
there is great reason to apprehend they
may be of prejudicial qualities, not only
to the parts rubbed with them, but to the
constitution of the whole frame. H. H.

MR. URBAN, N—s, March 14.

I HAVE frequently derived infinite
pleasure and information from your
excellent Magazine; and, if my avoca-
tions in life would have permitted it,
should have been long ago one of your
constant correspondents; to some of
whom I must resort for satisfaction in the
following

following query, viz. Whether there ever was a version of Homer in any one of the Oriental languages? For my own part, I had never heard of any such work, till I met with, in a book called "*Huntingtoni Epistolæ*," printed in 8vo. at London, 1704. a letter addressed to Father Paul Bertoni at Jerusalem, containing this passage: "*Rogo insuper, ut opera nonnulla Syriacè exarata S. Ephremi, quicquid reliquum sit, Bar Bahluli Lexicon, Gregorii, vel Georgii potius cujusdam, historica (quæ memini me vidisse in ædibus patriarchæ) Jacobitarum, et Homeri versionem, quæ in Catalogo Damasceno sub hoc titulo occurrit exquirere velles.*" From this letter, dated Halabi, 5 Julii, 1677, it appears, that Dr. Huntington, afterwards bishop of Raphoe (whose fondness for amassing Oriental manuscripts is apparent from his very valuable collection now preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford) had endeavoured to obtain this curious work; though, I am rather apprehensive, without success, as I do not find it in the catalogue of his books inserted in the "*Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ*, Oxon. 1697." I have also looked into Hottinger's "*Bibliotheca Orientalis*," and some other books of the same kind, in hopes of meeting with some account of this version of Homer, but cannot gain the least intelligence of it. Probably some one of your learned correspondents may procure, in the course of his reading, some information of this matter, and will communicate his discovery, through the channel of your publication, to Yours, &c. J. C.

MR. URBAN,

I Should be much obliged to any of your learned correspondents for information with respect to the following particulars. In looking over the other day some fragments of a worthy friend lately deceased, I found this observation: "And a judicious author has told us, that it is a rule in our law, that if a man drinks to another against whom he has an accusation of slander, or other verbal injury, he loses his action; because it is from thence supposed, that he is reconciled to him"—Query, Who is this author, and where is this rule in our law to be met with?

In reading a sermon of a very elegant composer*, I noticed this passage:

* Dr. Blair.

"Hence, the rose-leaf doubled below them on the couch (as is told of the effeminate Sybarite) breaks their rest." I am not ignorant, that the Sybarites in general were a very effeminate people; but I should be happy to learn who the Sybarite was †, that is alluded to in the above passage.

INVESTIGATOR.

MR. URBAN,

Oxford, April 4.

AS it is very well known that many authors of distinguished excellence, whose merits would probably have otherwise remained unnoticed, have been brought to light by the means of your valuable publication; a correspondent, presuming upon the success that has already attended others in similar researches, ventures to require from some of your literary friends an account of M. Kyffin, the translator of the *Andrian* of Terence. This translation, printed 1518, is frequently quoted by Johnson and Steevens, in their edition of *Shakespeare*; and the author's name occurs more than once in the entertaining and instructive "*Anecdotes of William Bowyer*."

MR. URBAN,

June 20.

BEING yesterday visiting a friend, whose son is studying mathematics, we entered into a discourse on the doctrine of chances, and its use or application in ascertaining the credibility of human testimony. The young gentleman observed, "that the truth of a fact becomes highly probable, when several independent witnesses give evidence thereof; even though each of them should be known to relate, upon an average, as many falsehoods as truths." As I was aware of his mistake, I replied, "that five hundred, nay ten thousand, of such testimonies as he had just mentioned, did not, in any degree, augment the truth of the matter related; for it was as equally probable they would all deny the truth, as affirm it." On this he produced a book, which, he said, would convince me that I was wrong: and indeed I was surprized to find, in a work published by the celebrated *Dr. Priestley*, a proposition militating against what I had advanced, and knew to be true. I saw at once the fallaciousness of the proposition, and apprized the young gentleman of it; giving

† The Sybarite was *Mindyrides*. The story is taken from *Seneca de Ira*. EDIT. him,

him, at the same time, a true one for the purpose: but, as he was strongly prepossessed in favour of his author, I left him, without being able to remove the prejudice he had imbibed. Wherefore, for the sake of preventing youth from rashly adopting any proposition upon the credit of an author, howsoever reputable, and thereby from the danger of falling into errors, I shall, in this instance, shew the fallaciousness of the proposition alluded to, on its own principles, and, in lieu thereof, advance a true one for solving such problems. The proposition is the 39th in Hartley's "Theory of the Human Mind," published by Dr. Priestley, in which he discourses on the probability of the truth of facts attested by a variety of witnesses, independent on each other; and says, if the evidences are all of equal credibility, and the common deficiency in each be $\frac{1}{a}$, and the number of evidences be n , the deficiency of the resulting probability will be no more than $\frac{1}{a^n}$.

It is happy for the author that he has not proved it. Indeed it would have been a task too great. He might, however, have seen his error, the absurdity being gross enough, as I shall presently shew from the author's own principles. Thus, if $\frac{1}{a}$ express the total deficiency in the

truth, $\frac{a^n - 1}{a^n}$ will be the total probability of truth: also, $\frac{1}{a}$ being the common

deficiency of each person, $\frac{a-1}{a}$ is the probability of each person's relating the truth; and, from the author's principle, $\frac{a-1}{a^n}$ is the total deficiency in the lye, or the resulting probability of truth. Hence $\frac{a^n - 1}{a^n}$ and $\frac{a-1}{a^n}$ are equal to each other, which is absurd; as a is, in this case, always greater than an unit. Therefore the proposition is false.

Now to give the true rule, we $\frac{a-1}{a}$ for the probability of each person's relating the truth, and $\frac{a^n - 1}{a^n}$ for the proba-

bility, before this testimony is delivered, of all the evidences agreeing the truth; also, $\frac{1}{a}$ being the probability of each separate person not relating the truth, $\frac{1}{a^n}$ is the total probability, before they deliver their testimony, of their agreeing in the falshood, or of their not relating the truth; but when their evidence is given, and their testimonies are the same, $\frac{a-1}{a^n} + \frac{1}{a^n}$ becomes a certainty, or equal to an unit;

and therefore, $\frac{a-1}{a^n}$ and $\frac{1}{a^n}$ become

$\frac{a-1}{a^n + 1}$, and $\frac{1}{a^n + 1}$, respectively;

which expressions are the respective probabilities of the truth or falshood of the relation given. Therefore,

$\frac{1}{a^n + 1}$ is the theorem for finding the deficiency of the resulting probability of truth, and not $\frac{1}{a^n}$, as is erroneously laid down in that book.

N. B. It may not be improper to observe, that, since writing the above, I find the same fallacious principles have been published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," and other works of equal reputation. Yours, &c.

Excise Office, London. RQB. MOODY.

MR. URBAN, June 4.
I SEND you the following explanation of the seal engraved in the Gent. Mag. p. 89. Having seen an impression on wax, I can assure you that the drawing is very exact, particularly in the marks of contraction in the border, one over the first V, another over the word V'GO, and a third at the end of the inscription. I read it, RINALDO NATVM LVCY FAC VIRGO PLACATVM: that is, "O Virgin, make thy Son propitious to Rinald Lucy." This accounts for every letter clearly, and the words are very apposite to the device. Rinaldus and Lucy are names well known to antiquaries, the latter as a surname. V'GO is undoubtedly for *virgo*, as the monks frequently expressed *re* and the preceding vowel by a stroke. I read *placatum*, because it makes rhyme, sense, and tolerable metre.
J. J.

MR. URBAN,

TO the enclosed strictures on the *Elm* are added a few critical remarks, with an intent to shew, that some attention to Natural History would, in abler hands, be of considerable use towards explaining many obscure passages in the ancient writers.

T. H. W.

Ulmus campestris Linnæi. The *Elm*. In Italian *Olmo*; in Spanish *Ulmo*; in French *Orme*; in German *Ulmer*; in Danish and Swedish *Alm*; in Saxon *Elm* or *Ulm*.

“ — præbens

“ Et frondem armentis, et aratris utile lignum,

“ Villica, sed foelix, et Baccho conjuge clara.”

The remark of Linnæus, that Botanists have not been able to distinguish between the species and the varieties of *Fungi*, holds good also among several sorts of trees, as the Oak, Elm, Poplar, and Willow. For instance in the Elm, of which they give us four varieties: one of them, the Wych-Hazel, is certainly a different species, as are perhaps some of the others.

The Wych-Hazel, or Elm, or, as K. Alfred in his Saxon Glossary calls it, *Þrit-Þær*, is an undoubted native, being dispersed in woods throughout the whole island. It is perhaps the largest tree we have, even exceeding the Oak; and its leaves are much larger than any other sort of Elm. The wood of this tree is very tough, and supplied our ancestors with a kind of boy, as a substitute for the Yew. Cartwrights prefer it for the naves of wheels, as it will not split or cleave.

The common Elm, or that which grows near London and other towns in the southern part of the kingdom, blooms regularly, and plentifully every year, but is generally prevented by frost from producing perfect seed. The early foliage of this tree gives that forward appearance of vegetation so observable in the environs of London. This kind of Elm will grow as close as any tree in a single row, or narrow thicker; but will not bear crowding together in woods: a fortunate circumstance for our ancestors, to whom as it afforded no pawnage, (mast for swine,) if it had intruded on their Oak it would have been very detrimental.

As this Elm is chiefly found near towns and villages, connected as it were with cultivation; as it is scarce ever

known to propagate itself by seed; has a Roman name* in this country, in common with the rest of Europe; and, as Evelyn says, in his time was scarce found north of Stamford; it is most probable that it came originally from Italy. Villages and hamlets taking their names from the *Elm* prove nothing to the contrary, since places of abode are full as likely to be distinguished by introduced, as by native trees.

This kind of Elm is cultivated to great advantage; we have known a tree sell for five pounds which had not been planted sixty years. But the slender straight trees of this sort bear the greatest price, being converted into pumps for exportation, and carried even to the East Indies. It is also one of the best deciduous trees that we have to plant for ornament, or shelter to buildings, as it is successfully transplanted, grows quick; is very early in leaf, and, bearing no perfect seed, is always furnished with a plentiful foliage, which it retains till late in the autumn; and therefore is much preferable to the Lime, as that in a dry soil frequently fades in July, is far more liable to be disfigured by insects, and the wood is of much less value.

There is one advantage from trees planted among buildings beside their purifying the air (see Priestley) that ought to be attended to, and it cannot be introduced more properly than in the account of the friendly Elm, which is, that trees are great preservatives from fire; naked towns and villages are often burnt wholly to the ground, whereas if a fire happens where houses are intermixed with trees, it seldom spreads.

But the Elm in rural economy is not of that consequence to us that it was to the Romans, to whom it furnished fodder for their cattle, and supports for their Vines, which were wedded to the living tree in the southern part of Italy, where the heat was sufficient to ripen the grapes though shaded by its branches; in more northern latitudes it supplied them with stakes for the same purpose. When the Romans became luxurious, the Elm was discarded from their ornamental plantations, as carrying with it an air of homely cultivation; and the favour-

* This circumstance we shall more particularly discuss in a future account of some other tree.

rite but useless Plane superseded it. Of this Horace complains :

"Platanusque cœlebs
"Evince Ulmos."

The Plane-tree not wedded to the Elm will ex-
clude the Elms.

In the hot climate of Italy the grass is burnt up early in the Summer in low situations; and, where there were no cool mountains to retreat to for fresh pasture, it was necessary to support the cattle with the branches of trees (*frondes*), of which the Elm was the principal; and it was the business of the *frondator*, in early times, to provide this kind of fodder*: *Θαλλοῦ τ' ἐριφίου φορνῶναι*. HOM. Od. xvii. v. 224. But the scholiast on Theocritus (Idyll. xi. v. 74,) does not seem to be acquainted with this practice, when he substitutes *ωα*, grass, as a synonyme for *θαλλοῦ*, the branch of a tree. It appears surprising, that the commentators on Virgil †, and translators, should render *frondator*, in the following verse, a pruner of Vines, a nightingale, or a linnet ‡.

"Hinc allâ sub rupe canet *frondator* ad avas."
ECL. I. v. 57.

The vine was cultivated by the *pu-
tator*, who pruned it in winter; the *pampinator*, who removed the superfluous shoots in summer; and the *vinitor*, who gathered the grapes. Ovid distinguishes between the *frondator* and the *putator*, when he describes Vertumnus paying his Harlequin addresses to Pomona.

"Falce datâ *frondator* erat. vitisque putator."
MET. lib. xiv. v. 649.

The dried branches of the Elm were laid up for winter-store. The hay-making of the ancients seems to have been very imperfect; the festive scenes attending our *lawn'd baycocks in the mead* would have obtained a compartment in Homer's shield of Achilles; neither would they have been neglected by Theocritus and Virgil. But it was not necessary to make any great provision against the short winters of Greece, Sicily, or Italy. Short as they were, however, it is plain that the store

was sometimes deficient by the caution that Cato gives.

The commentators in several places do not seem to be aware of the full meaning of the word *frondes*: for instance;

"Hinc adeo media est nobis *vina*, namque
"sepulcrum

"Incipit apparere Bianoris: hic, ubi densas
"Agricola stringunt *frondes*; hic, Marti, ca-
"namus."

VINO. ECL. IX. v. 59.

Martyn, after giving the various explanations of Servius, La Cerda, Ruzus, Marolles, Catrou, W. L., Lauderdale, Dryden, and Trapp, is inclined to think that *agricola stringunt frondes* "signifies
"either the pruning of the trees, or
"gathering the young shoots, in order
"to strew them upon the tomb of Bia-
"nor." All this waste of criticism might have been spared, and the sense of the verb *stringo* in this passage fully ascertained, by the following line, where Horace says to his rural agent,

"— beneque

"Disjunctum curas, et strictis *frondibus* explas."
Lib. I. EP. 13 T. xiv.

And you take care of the unyoked ox, and fill him
with bundles of branches.

Whence it is plain that *agricola stringunt frondes* means, that the hinds collected branches near the tomb of Bianor for fodder; accordingly Cato, who lived near a century before Virgil, directs that Elms should be planted for this purpose by the road-side. "Cir-
"cum coronas*, et circum *vias* *Umas*
"seruo, et partim populos, uti *frondes*
"ovibus et bubus habeas, et materia, si
"quæ opus sit, parata erit." CAP. V.

A poet of the third century introduces an old experienced shepherd instructing his pupil thus:

"Incipe falce nemus vivaſq; recidere *fronda*.
"Tunc opus est teneras summam *stringens*
"vargas,

"Tum debes servare comas, dum permanet
"humor,

"Dum viret, et tremulas non excutit Afri-
"cus umbras.

"Has tibi conveniet tepidis sænilibus olim
"Promere, cum pecudes extremus clauſerit
"annus."

CALPURNIUS, ECL. V.

The poet was a Sicilian; and it is observable, that, among the variety of his directions, none relate to hay-making.

* What is the meaning of *corona* in this passage? The word occurs in Frontinus, and seems to be used in the same sense; but without an explanation.

* The deer in our forests are fed by a *frondator* in winter. See vol. LIV. p. 21.
"Cold performs the effect of heat."

† All do not. Minellius defines the word *frondator*. "Rusticus mercenarius discerpens *frondes*." EDIT.

‡ See Martyn's edition of the Eclogues.

The wedded Elm of Italy, though trimmed up, did not make an ungraceful figure when encircled by the Vine, and ornamented with its festoons.

"Ulmus erat contra, spatiosa tumentibus uvis:
"Quam socia postquam pariter cum Vite pro-
"bevit;

"At si stare, ait, *caulebs*, sine palmitis truncus,
"Nil præter *frondes*, quare peteretur, haberet.

"Hæc quoque, quæ junctæ Vitis requiescit
"in Ulmo,

"Si non nupta foret, terræ adclinata jaceret."
OVID. Metam.

"An Elm was near, to whose embraces led,
"The curling Vine her swelling clusters
"spread:

"He view'd her twining branches with de-
"light, [sight,

"And prais'd the beauty of the pleasing
"Yet this tall Elm, but for his Vine, (he
"said)

"Had stood neglected, and a barren *shade*;
"And this fair Vine, but that her arms sur-
"round

"Her ~~surry'd~~ Elm, had crept along the
"ground."

POPE.

Had the elegant translator been aware of the purport of *frondes* in this passage, he would not have rendered it *shade*. But our naked and unmarried Elms, so unmeaningly and unnaturally robbed of their branches, disfigure and disgrace a country. It is not easy to conjecture whence this absurd custom took its rise among us, or why it is now continued; the timber is spoiled by concealed and decayed knots, the growth is much stunted, and the produce often not worth the trouble of collecting. No timber-tree but the Elm will bear such abuse; the sturdy Oak absolutely refuses it, for which reason there is scarce a stately tree of that kind to be seen within several miles of London.

We have observed an Elm, in Essex and Hertfordshire, that produces a great quantity of seed, as well as the Wych-Hazel, but seldom brings any to perfection. The leaves of this kind do not appear till late in the year, and the foliage is always thin and mean. This, though a very different tree, is in some places confounded with the Wych-Hazel. The Dutch Elm is inferior, in its growth and appearance, to the other sorts, and very apt to run to suckers, and should not have been introduced.

Elm should always be felled in or before December; in mild seasons the sap flows, and the blossom-buds are enlarged in January. Whatever wood of this kind is cut then, or later, will

be worm-eaten, and soon decay; it is this improper practice that has brought Elm-timber into disrepute. When this wood is used abroad, and exposed to the open air, it is a good method to give it a coat of boiling tar: but this must not be done till it is perfectly seasoned and dry.

Hesiod directs his countrymen to bring home whatever crooked timber they could find, and particularly the ever-green Oak, *ωρεῖν*, for the plough. But Virgil says, that the Elm was in his time forcibly bent into the form of a plough-beam as it grew in the woods. (Georg. lib. i. v. 169.) We have heard an eminent timber-merchant, who was certainly unacquainted either with Hesiod or Virgil, remark, that, if weights were tied to young Oaks, to bend them as they grew, the timber would be much more valuable for ship-building.

It is with deference to abler critics that the following passage is produced:

"Nec si, cum moriens *alta Liber* ardet in Ulmo,
"Æthiopum versemus oves sub fide Can-
"cri." VIRG. Ecl. X. v. 64.

All the translators we have seen, adhering perhaps too scrupulously to quantity, render *Liber* in this quotation the *bark* of the Elm; whereas, if we can allow the poet the same licence here which he has taken in other passages, of using the same syllable long in one place and short in another*, we may then translate the verse thus: *Nor if when the dying Liber (Bacchus, the Vine) is scorched on the lofty Elm*— This interpretation heightens the image, and strongly expresses the distressful consequences of excessive heat to a Roman cultivator, whose prosperity depended much on the success of his vineyard, wine being in those days a principal export. It is then one of the calamities that the pastoral prophet mentions in his beautiful and pathetic apostrophe.

Altho' the Fig-tree shall not flourish,
Neither shall there be fruit on the Vine,
The culture of the Olive shall deceive,
And the Cornfields yield no food,
The Flocks shall be cut off from the fold,
And there shall be no Herd in the stalls;
Yet I will rejoice in the Lord,
I will joy in the God of my salvation.

* *Magni longa et cum celerant fastidia menses.*

"The making of the last syllable but one short, *sufciant*, is a poetical licence not very unusual; thus we read *sufciant* and *mifciant*, for *sufciant* and *mifciant*."

MARTYN and WARTON.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

May 29.

A LEARNED writer at Vienna, in order to shorten judicial proceedings, without laying any restraint on human liberty, by a very sensible Latin tract, circulated all over Europe, has offered a premium to those who resolve the following

" PROBLEM.

" For every possible kind of instrument, by which any one can bind himself, or transfer his property to another, whatever be the motives and conditions, to invent such forms as may suit every individual case, and in each case may require to be filled up with single terms only, and those the most common; which terms, as well as the expressions used in the forms, may be such as may leave no room for doubt or litigation, as in mathematics.

" The first premium is a thousand, the second five hundred imperial gold pieces (*aurei*), which will be paid by Messrs. Smitmer,, merchants, at Vienna: to whom, or to Buson and Co. at Paris, or to Anthony and Bartholomew Songa, in London, copies, in Latin, in one packet, are to be transmitted, at the expence of the authors, on the July 1, 1787, at farthest. Some other directions are given.

" To obtain the first premium, a full solution of the problem is required; that is, he who would obtain the premium is obliged to demonstrate, with mathematical rigour, that the forms invented by him fully satisfy the conditions of the problem. To approach nearly to a solution, is not sufficient; a solution in every respect compleat must be exhibited.

" They therefore, who are inclined to this task, should thus undertake it:

" First, they should investigate every possible method by which any one can bind himself, or transfer his effects, on whatsoever motives, and under whatsoever conditions, to another, to represent to himself all the contingencies that may thence arise, to make various and the usual remarks on all these cases, which may afford such classes, that is, divisions and subdivisions, that in them all possible species, which may be at all suited to every case, may be included. After this, it remains,

" Secondly, that, for every one of these species, the plainest and shortest method of expressing it in words, or perhaps representing it even by signs, be chosen; and this properly is the construction of forms.

" Thirdly, follows the demonstration of the solution. This, when the others are properly executed, will not be difficult. It will consist of two parts: 1. It must be demonstrated, that every kind of transfer of property, and of condition, are in fact comprised in those classes: 2. That in those forms, by whose assistance every species of condition and transfer is represented, every individual case is comprehended, and most plainly and briefly expressed.

" For the other part of this demonstration, a sight of all the forms is required: nor does it suffice (which is studiously to be regarded) to send forms only, without adding the methods, without the classes, without demonstration*.

" The proposer of the problem has deposited the value of one thousand five hundred gold pieces with these merchants.

" The more I consider this, the more I am convinced that the solution of the problem is not only possible, but not so difficult as it seems. It may be proper here to subjoin the beginning of the classification of the conditions, only for example's sake, which every one may adopt, or not, as they please.

CONDITIONS,

which depend

do not depend

on persons who are parties to any covenant,

which require

possible, impossible;

action, or omission;

depending,

past, future; past, future;

on the will of a 3d person, on chance.

Among these classes certain relations will be observed, which may be formed if they are diligently considered, and from thence perhaps new methods may be deduced, which may much diminish the number of forms, and consequently may wonderfully facilitate the execution of business.

* He who undertakes this in a proper method will touch the whole subject in a few leaves, the forms excepted.

O D E

75. *Milton's Juvenile Poems. With Notes, &c.*
By Thomas Warton, B. D.

(Concluded from p. 377.)

WE cannot dismiss this truly classical edition of our great English classic without adding some more specimens of the Editor's taste and judgment, not only as a commentator on Milton, but as a critic, occasionally, on some other authors; first observing, that, by his English notes on the Latin poems, he has (as he says) "opened a new source of criticism on Milton, which displays him in a new light and character." These Latin poems, hitherto too much neglected, will now be found to be truly worthy of their author, and, if the *Paradise Lost* had never appeared, if he had never been known as the English Homer, they would have transmitted him to posterity as the English Ovid.

"*Lycidas*, v. 11. *To sing and build the lofty rhyme.*] That is, 'the lofty verse.' This is unquestionably the sense of the word *rhyme* in *Paradise Lost*, b. i. 16.

'Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.'....

It is wonderful that Bentley, with all his Grecian predilections, and his critical knowledge of the precise original meaning of ΠΡΟΜΟΣ, should, in the passage from *Paradise Lost*, have wished to substitute *song* for *rhyme*. Gray, who studied and copied Milton with true penetration and taste, in his *Music Ode*, uses *Rhyme* in Milton's sense:

'Meek Newton: self bends from his state sublime,

'And nods his hoary head, and listens to the rhyme.'

Mr. Say, by the way, whose *Critical Essays on Milton* are not once mentioned in this edition, observes, that *Rhyme* and *Rime*, "the jingling sound of like endings," are constantly distinguished by Milton in all the editions of his works which were corrected by himself, being spelt *five* times without the *b*, in the short account of the verse prefixed to the later copies of the first edition of *Paradise Lost*, added at the request of the bookseller, and again in the second.

27. "*We drove afield.*] That is, 'we drove our flocks afield.' I mention this, that Gray's echo of the passage in the *Church-yard Elegy*, yet with another meaning, may not mislead many careless readers:

'How joyous did they drive the team afield!'

40. "*With wild thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown.*] Dr. Warburton supposes that the vine is here called *gadding*, because, being married to the elm, like other wives she is

GENT. MAG. June, 1785.

fond of gadding abroad, and seeking a new associate."

Dr. Warburton, it may be observed, loses no opportunity of *girding* at the ladies. Witness Job's wife, and his Shakspeare, *passim*. Mr. Warton derives the word from the "old verb *gade*, "a frequentative from *go*."

63. "*Down the swift Hebrus, &c.*"]

As the Hebrus is a *slow* river, Milton is supposed by his commentator to have been "misled in this epithet by a very ancient but wrong reading of Virgil, *Æn.* 321, (not 317, as misprinted,) "*volucrumque fugâ prævertitur Hebrum*;" which Janus Rutgerrius (he says) has amended, by substituting "*Enrum*." But was not this emendation first suggested by the Bishop of Avranches, in his *Huetiana*, LXIV.? See our vol. XXXIX. p. 383.

110. "*Two massy keys he bore, &c.*] Hence perhaps the two keys, although with a different application, which Nature, in Gray's Ode on the *Power of Poetry*, presents to the infant Shakspeare."

Il Penseroso, ver. 106,

"Such notes, as warbled to the string,

"Drew iron tears down Plato's cheek.

When Handel's *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* were exhibited at Birmingham, a few years ago, this passage, for obvious reasons, was more applauded than any in the whole performance."

142. "*While the bee with bonied thigh.*] Dr. Johnson censures Gray, who was a scholar, for giving to adjectives, derived from substantives, the termination of participles; as in *bonied spring*. But here is Gray's authority; and we have *bonied* again in *Samson Agonistes*, v. 1066, and in one of Shakspeare's *Henries*, [and also in one of his *Sonnets*.]

157. "*And love the high-embowed roof.*] So the line should be printed. Highly-vaulted. **EMBOWED** is *arcuatus*, *arched*. It is the same word in *Comus*, v. 1015:

'Where the bow'd welkin slow doth bend.'

Old Saint Paul's Cathedral, from Hollar's valuable plates in Dugdale, appears to have been a most stately and venerable pattern of the Gothic style. Milton was educated at Saint Paul's school, contiguous to the church, and thus became impressed with an early reverence for the solemnities of the ancient ecclesiastical architecture, its vaults, shrines, iles, pillars, and painted glass, rendered yet more awful by the accompaniment of the choral service. Does the present modern church convey these feelings? Certainly not. We justly admire and approve Sir Christopher Wren's Grecian proportions.

Truth.

Truth and propriety gratify the judgment, but they do not affect the imagination."

Milton seems to have borrowed (Mr. Warton observes) the subject of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, together with some particular thoughts, expressions, and rhymes, more especially the idea of a contrast between these two dispositions, from a forgotten poem (of which he adds an extract) prefixed to the first edition of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, written about the year 1600.—Mr. W. adds,

"As to the very elaborate work to which these visionary verses are no unsuitable introduction, the writer's variety of learning, his quotations from scarce and curious books, his pedantry sparkling with rude wit and shapeless elegance, miscellaneous matter, intermixture of agreeable tales and illustrations, and, perhaps, above all, the singularities of his feelings, clothed in an uncommon quaintness of style, have contributed to render it, even to modern readers, a valuable repository of amusement and information."

Among the "modern readers" who have admired that work was Archbp. Herring, as appears by one of his letters, in which he mentions "the author "as the pleasanter, the most learned, "and the most full of sterling sense. "The wits (he adds) of Queen Anne's "reign, and the beginning of George "the First's, were not a little beholden "to him."

The beauties of Milton's juvenile poems were fully relished by Hughes, as well as Addison, as we find him even adding the following supplement and conclusion (which he thought it wanted) to the *Penseroso*, after "prophetic strain,"

'There let Time's creeping winter shed
'His hoary snow around my head;
'And while I feel, by fast degrees,
'My sluggish blood wax chill, and freeze,
'Let Thought unveil to my fixt eye
'The scenes of deep Eternity,
'Till Life dissolving at the view,
'I wake, and find those visions true!

Mr. Mason's *Il Pacifico* and *Il Bellifico*, though not mentioned by Mr. W. or even collected by the author himself in his Poems, must surely be deemed very happy imitations, particularly the conclusion of the latter, where the veteran is supposed to "recite" his "past campaigns" at Greenwich or Chelsea.

P. 123. "When *you* was but a "child." That Mr. W. should use this exploded solecism is surprising. One of our correspondents has remarked this mis-interpretation.

"*Comus*, v. 291. — *The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow come.*

This is classical. But the return of oxen or horses from the plough is not a natural circumstance of an English evening. In England the ploughman always quits his work at noon. Gray, therefore, with Milton, painted from books, and not from the life, where, in describing the departing day-light, he says,

'The ploughman homeward plods his
'weary way.'

Ib. 707. "I take this opportunity of observing, that it is wonderful Hamlet's 'Suit 'of Sables' should have been ever and so long misunderstood. *Hamlet*. A. III. S. 2. He certainly intends an equivocation between *Black* and *Sables*. But the skin of the Sable, or Martin, was a sumptuous and showy article of dress."

P. 316.

"Such as the wise Demodocus once told
In solemn songs at king Alcinous' feast,
While sad Ulysses' soul and all the rest
Are held with his melodious harmony
In willing chains and sweet captivity."

We cannot help observing, on this passage, that Milton has here, more than twenty years before his blindness, introduced a musician who so strikingly resembled him in that misfortune, that Homer's lines upon him have been often very happily applied to our poet, as well as to Homer himself:

Τὸν οἷός μιν ἐφίλησεν, δίδου δ' ἀγαθήν τε καὶ ἄλκι-
ον ὀφθαλμῶν μὲν ἄμεινον, δίδου δ' ἑλπίαν αἰετὴν.

P. 321. "— *My Shakespeare*.—] Of all the many encomiums passed on our great dramatic poet, the most truly poetical one seems to be contained in the third strophe of Mr. Gray's admirable Ode on the *Progress of Poetry*. 'Far from the Sun,' &c. Particularly in the fine Prosopœia and Speech of Nature to him:

'This pencil take, she said, whose colours
'clear
'Richly paint the vernal year;
'Thine too these golden keys, immortal
'boy!
'This can unlock the gates of Joy;
'Of Horror that, and thrilling Fears,
'Or ope the sacred source of sympathetic
'tears. Dr. J. WARTON.'

"In 1762 the late Mr Thomas Hollis examined the Laurentian Library at Florence for six Italian Sonnets of Milton, addressed to his friend Chimentelli, and for other Italian and Latin compositions, and various original letters, said to be remaining in manuscript at Florence. He searched also for an original bust in marble of Milton, supposed to be somewhere in that city. But he was unsuccessful in his curious enquiries."

P. 367. "Birch has printed a Sonnet said

to be written by Milton in 1665, when he retired to Chalfont on account of the plague, and to have been lately seen inscribed on the glass of a window in that place. LIFE, p. xxviii. It has the word *Sbene* as a substantive. But Milton was not likely to commit a scriptural mistake. For the Sonnet improperly represents David as punished by a pestilence for his adultery with Bathsheba. Birch, however, had been informed by Vertue, that he had seen a satirical medal, struck upon Charles the Second, abroad, without any legend, having a correspondent device."

This Sonnet, as it is not inserted, we will annex:

' Pair mirror of foul times, whose fragile
' *Sbene*
' Shall, as it blazeth, break; while Pro-
' vidence,
' Aye, watching o'er his saints with eye
' unseen,
' Spreads the red rod of angry Pestilence
' To sweep the wicked and their counsels
' hence;
' Yea all to break the pride of lustful kings,
' Who Heaven's lore reject for brutish
' sense,
' As erst he scourg'd Jethites' sin of
' yore
' For the fair Hittite; when on seraph's
' wings
' He sent him war, or plague, or fa-
' mine sore.'

Notwithstanding the above obvious mistake, and the want of two lines, it must be owned to be much in Milton's style and manner.

P. 432. Mr. Warton supports his assertion, in the *Life of Batburs*, that "Milton was whipped at Cambridge," which (he says) has been reprobated and discredited, as "a most extraordinary and improbable piece of severity," by the manuscript authority of Aubrey the antiquary, a contemporary, and also by the context. He likewise corrects a mistake in the Biographia, p. 3106, as to Milton's being entered a *fixar*, "*pensionarius minor*" (the term used), being "a *pensioner*, in contradistinction to a *fellow-commoner*," *pensionarius major*.

P. 441. "Ld Monboddos pronounces his 1st Elegy to be equal to any thing of the elegiac kind to be found in Ovid, or even in Tibullus."

P. 495. Mr. W. concludes a note on the vanity and pedantry of Queen Christina with the following paragraph: "I do not mean to make a general comparison; but Christina's pretensions to learned criticism, and to a decision even in works of profound philosophical science, at least remind

"us of the affectations of a Queen of England, who was deep in the most abstruse mysteries of theology, and who held solemn conferences with Clarke, Waterland, and Hoadly, on the doctrine of the Trinity." In the Latin lines to Queen Christina, p. 499, which are styled "simple and sinewy," but which, with "Dr. Newton, whose opinion is weighty," are here ascribed to Marvell, (and in whose "Miscellaneous Poems, 1681," they are printed,) our copy has the following variations: l. 3. for "Cernis," "Aspice;" l. 4. for "terro," "gero."—This Epigram introduces some other anecdotes of this Amazonian Queen, as Milton also styles Queen Elizabeth (*Thermodontia Puella*) in one of his Latin poems.

P. 502. Mr. Mason says, of the superior keenness of Marvell's sarcastic raillery against his adversary [Bishop] Parker,

' Ev'n *mitred dulness* learns to feel.'
"As conveying a general idea, the combination *mitred dulness* may have its propriety. But in the present particular instance, he might have said "as justly, and more characteristically, "*mitred meanness*."

P. 503. "*In obitum Procancellarii, medici.*] Dr. John Gosslyn, Master of Caius College, and King's Professor of Medicine at Cambridge, who died, while a second time Vice-Chancellor of that University, in October 1626. . . I am favoured, in a letter from Dr. Farmer, with these informations: "I find, in Baker's MSS. vol. xxviii, *Charge of buryall and funeral of my brother doctor Gosslyn who departed this life the 21 of Oct. 1626, and his funerall solemnized the 16th of Nov. following.* And so it stands in the College *Gesta-Book*. He was a Norwich-man, and matriculated Dec. 3, 1582. A benefactor to Caius and Catharine-Hall; at which last you once dined at his expense, and saw his old wooden picture in the Combination-room."

P. 579. *Ad Joannem Rousum, &c.*] Milton, at Rouse's request, (who was M. A. fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and chief librarian of the Bodleian Library,) had given his little volume of poems, printed in 1645, to the Bodleian Library. But the book being lost, Rouse requested his friend Milton to send another copy. In 1646 another was sent by the author, neatly, but plainly, bound, *munditie nitens non operosa*, in which this ode to Rouse, in Milton's own handwriting, on one sheet of paper, is inserted between the Latin and English Poems. It is the same now marked M. 168. Art. 8vo. In the same library is another small volume, uniformly

uniformly bound with that last mentioned, of a few of Milton's prose tracts, the first of which is of *Reformation touching Church Discipline*, printed for T. Underhill, 1641, 4to. marked F. 56. Tb. In the first blank leaf, in Milton's own hand-writing, is this inscription, never before printed, 'Doctissimo viro proboque librorum æstimatori, Johanni Rousio, Oxoniensis Academiz Bibliothecario, gratum sibi hoc fore testanti, Joannes Miltonus opuscula hæc sua, in Bibliothecam antiquissimam atque celeberrimam adscribenda, libens tradit: tanquam in memoriam perpetuam famam, emeritamque, uti sperat, invidiæ calumniæque vacationem, si veritati bonoque simul eventui satis sit liturum. Sunt autem De Reformatione Angliæ, Lib. 2.—De Episcopatu Prælatice, Lib. 1.—De ratione Politicæ Ecclesiasticæ, Lib. 1.—Animadversiones in Remonstrantiæ Defensionem, Lib. 1.—Apologia, Lib. 1.—Doctrina et Disciplina Divortii, Lib. 2.—Judicium Bucerij de Divortio, Lib. 1.—Colasterion, Lib. 1.—Scripturæ loca de Divortio, instar Lib. 4.—Arcopagitica, five de Libertate Typographiæ Oratio.—De Educatione Ingenueorum Epistola 4.—*Permata Latina, et Anglicana sorsum.*' About the year 1720 these two volumes, with some other small books, were hastily, perhaps contemptuously, thrown aside as duplicates, either real or pretended; and Mr. Nathaniel Crynes, an esquire beadle, and a diligent collector of scarce English books, was permitted, on the promise of some future valuable bequests to the library, to pick out of the heap what he pleased. But he, having luckily many more grains of party prejudice than of taste, could not think any thing worth having that bore the name of the republican Milton; and therefore these two curiosities, which would be invaluable in a modern auction, were fortunately suffered to remain in the library, and were soon afterwards honourably restored to their original places."

P. 587, 8. On Milton's political writings, or of his prose works in English, both as to their doctrine and their style, Mr. Warton passes a censure not more severe than just. "Lord Monboddo (he says) is the only modern critic who ranks Milton, as a prose-writer, with Hooker, Sprat, and Clarendon." And as to his "Latin performances in prose," he "cannot allow that they are formed on any one chaste Roman model."

"They consist (says Mr. W.) of a modern fastidious mode of latinity, a compound of phraseology gleaned from a general imitation of various styles, commodious enough for the author's purpose. His *Defensio pro Po-*

pulo Anglicano against Salmasius, so liberally rewarded by the presbyterian administration, the best apology that ever was offered for bringing kings to the block, and which diffused his reputation all over Europe, is remembered no more.

"Dr. Birch observes of this prophetic hope in the text, that 'the universal admiration with which his works are read, justifies what he himself says in his Ode to Rouse.' *Life*, p. lxiii. But this hope, as we have seen, our author here restricts to his political speculations, to his works on civil and religious subjects, which are still in expectation of a reverent fame, and still await the partial suffrages of a *sans posteritas*, and a *cordatior ætas*. The flattering anticipation of more propitious times, and more equitable judges, at some remote period, would have been justly applicable to his other works; for in those, and those only, it has been simply and conspicuously verified. It is from the *ultimi nepotes* that justice has been done to the genuine claims of his poetical character. Nor does any thing, indeed, more strongly mark the improved critical discernment of the present age, than that it has atoned for the contemptible taste, the blindness and the neglect, of the last, in recovering and exalting the poetry of Milton to its due degree of cultivation and esteem; and we may safely prognosticate, that the posterities are yet unborn which will bear testimony to the beauties of his calmer imagery, and the magnificence of his more sublime descriptions, to the dignity of his sentiments, and the vigour of his language. Undoubtedly the *Paradise Lost* had always its readers, and perhaps more numerous and devoted admirers, even at the infancy of its publication, than our biographers have commonly supposed. Yet, in its silent progression, even after it had been recommended by the popular papers of Addison, and had acquired the distinction of an English classic, many years elapsed before any symptoms appeared that it had influenced the national taste, or that it had wrought a change in our versification, and our modes of poetical thinking. The remark might be still farther extended, and more forcibly directed and brought home, to the pieces which compose the present volume.

"Among other proofs of our reverence for Milton, we have seen a monument given to his memory in Westminster Abbey. But this splendid memorial did not appear till we had overlooked the author of *Reformation in England*, and the *Defensio*; in other words, till our rising regard for Milton the poet had taught us to forget Milton the politician — Not long before, about the year 1710, when Atterbury's inscription for the monument of John Philips, in which he was said to be *seculi Miltono secundus*, was shewn to Dr. Sprat, then dean of Westminster, he refused it admittance into the church; the name of Milton,

Milton, as Dr. Johnson observes, who first relates this anecdote, 'being, in his opinion, 'too detestable to be read on the wall of a 'building dedicated to devotion.' Yet, when more enlarged principles had taken place, and his bust was erected where once his name had been deemed a profanation, Dr. George, provost of Eton*, who was solicited for an epitaph on the occasion, forbearing to draw his topics of reconciliation from a better source, thought it expedient to apologise for the reception of the monument of Milton the republican into that venerable repository of kings and prelates, in the following hexameters, which recall our attention to the text, and, on account of their spirited simplicity and nervous elegance, deserve to be brought forward, and to be more universally circulated :

Augusti regum cineres, sanctæque favillæ;
Heroum vespæ O, vix tanti nominis, umbræ!
Parcite, quod vestris infensum regibus olim
Sedibus infertur nomen, liceatque supremis
Funeribus finire odium: Mors obruat iras.
Nunc sub fœderibus coeant felicibus una
Libertas, et jus sacri inviolabile sceptri.
Rege sub Augusto fas sit laudare Catonem."

P. 603. In the curious account of "James Wright, one of the earliest "historians of the English stage," he is said to have "died, almost eighty, "about 1715," though "he was born " (we are told in p. 602) at Yarnton, "near Oxford, about the year 1644."

P. 606. The "Thomas Clarke," who presented Milton's MSS. to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1736, was afterwards Master of the Rolls.

76. *Sonnets and other Poems, &c. (See p. 199.)*
By S. Egerton Brydges, Esq. of the Middle Temple, and late of Queen's College, Cambridge. A new Edition, with Additions. 8vo.

THE author's name and the additions now require farther notice. They consist of a Dedication (which shall be inserted), A Dirge on the fictitious Author of some "Lines to Miss L. L." &c. and two other small pieces. The "Dirge" was occasioned by the lines abovementioned (really by this writer) being printed in our vol. LIV. p. 47, in the name of a person supposed to be dead.

"DEDICATION.

To Mrs. Brydges,

Of St. Lawrence-House, near Canterbury.

"O Thou, whose care o'er all my life presides,
Whose hand supports me, and whose judgment guides;
From jocund parties of the noisy bar,
From crowds, and unencumbering circles far,
Pleas'd to whose cheerful roof I steal away,
In sweet domestic bliss to pass my day!

* Rather "of King's." See p. 435. EDIT.

(For what wild joys, what flattery can supply
The tender watchings of a mother's eye?)
Beneath thy smiles I catch poetic fire,
And strike, with rapt'rous hand, my echoing
lyre!

[bear,
For thou without contempt my faults dost
Though oft unmeaning, they have drawn thy
tear,

My ill-tim'd ardors, and my scorn to raise
On the soft arts, that grace the world, my
praise,

Whilst wild Ambition leads my hopes astray,
To draw attention to the simple lay,
Which strives the Fancy's visions to impart,
Or wake the slumb'ring feelings of the heart.
Vain hope! For to the most neglected string
Of the neglected lyre I dare to sing.

Yet these wild wishes, free from blame or
scorn,

[borne;
With all their train of follies, hast thou
To whom but thee, my mother, then belongs
The small requital of my humble songs?

Middle Temple, April 5, 1785."

77. *Pictures from Nature. In Twelve Sonnets.*
To which is added, *The Lock Transformed.* 4^o.

AS the preceding "Sonnets," &c. open with the amiable effusions of filial affection, these are introduced by a no less amiable instance of conjugal love, 'e.g.

"INTRODUCTORY SONNET.

To my Wife.

"For Thee, whose love I value more than
life,

[inspire,
Whose fond smile fosters what the Nine
For Thee I re-assume my humble lyre,
Here, in this shade, far distant from the strife
Of scenes, where Fashion's pamper'd votaries,
rise

In Dissipation's revel, quench thy fire,
O Mose! and blast the hallow'd name of WIFE
'Mid the dark orgies of impure desire.

"For Thee, though ne'er my unambitious
strain

Shall sooth th' unfeeling world, I yet awhile
Tune the rude shell; and, haply, not in vain,
If (sweet reward of every anxious toil)

My simple song have still the power to gain
From my own LAURA an approving smile."

The others, on the rural and "picturesque objects of still life," are all equally pleasing. Two of them, however, are not "Sonnets," their structure, as the author allows, being "critically illegitimate." "The pensive "Muse of Bignor Park" (see p. 307) is the model he has endeavoured to follow. The "Beautiful," he observes, is characteristic of this "miniature "painting," but that the "Sublime" is incompatible with it. But in this we cannot agree with him when we recollect Mr. Edwards's Sonnet "On a Family Picture," in Dodsley's Collection, vol. II.

78. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions.*
Vol. LXXV. For the Year 1785. Part I. 40.

ART. I. *An Account of an artificial Spring of Water.* By Erasmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S. [of Derby.]

This new water was gained by boring through a stratum of red marl, which was found about 100 yards from the river Darwent, in Derby, at the bottom of an old well, four yards deep, that had been many years disused on account of the badness of the water. It "has now flowed about twelve months, " and is already increased to almost " double the quantity in a given time." The process is curious, but too long to detail. Some power beneath them, and subterraneous fires, adds this writer, it is evident, forcibly raise up mountains, and even islands, and the same may be supposed of other great elevations of ground; of which " proofs are " to be seen on both sides of" Derby. And the more elevated parts of a country being much colder than the valleys, from the water there condensed originate " our common cold springs," which, sliding between two strata, " descend till they find or make themselves an outlet, and will, in consequence, rise" to their original level. " The water from the lowest stratum " will therefore generally rise the highest (as in this instance), if confined " in pipes, because it comes, originally, " from a higher part of the country." Dr. Darwin's theory is confirmed by Sir Thomas Page's experiments at Sheerness, and others.

ART. II. *An Account of an English Bird of the Genus Motacilla, supposed to be hitherto unnoticed by English Ornithologists.* Observed by the Rev. John Lightfoot, M. A. F. R. S. [of Uxbridge.]

This " bird haunts the reeds of the " river Coln," and its nest and eggs " were repeatedly brought by a fisherman on" that " river to the Dutchess Dowager of Portland, who first communicated them to" Mr. Lightfoot. From some very accurate descriptions annexed it appears to be " a species of " the *Motacilla* of Linnæus," which, as he finds " no such is described by any " systematic writer," he has " named, " after the Linnæan manner,

' *Motacilla (arundinacea)* supra olivaceo fusca, subtus albida, loris et orbitis fusco-albescentibus, angulo carpi subtus lateo-fulvo, cauda subcuneata fusca, plantis luteo-virescentibus.'

" The only author who can be suspected of having noticed this bird is " SEPP," who, in a late splendid Dutch work, has described and figured a bird in many respects similar. As we have already the *Willow-wren*, this, our author thinks, " may be denominated, " from its haunts, the *Red-wren*."—It is found " from Harefield Moor down " to Iwer, about the space of five miles," and also near Dartford in Kent, and probably in many other parts of the kingdom. The structure of its nest, as here described, is uncommonly curious, and unlike that of any other known bird. Mr. L. thinks it " a bird of migration," its food being insects. But this at present is conjecture. A print of it shall be given in some future plate.

ART. III. *An Account of Morne Garon, a Mountain in the Island of St. Vincent, with the Description of the Volcano on its Summit.* By Mr. James Anderson, Surgeon.

The mountain here described, which " terminates the N. W. end of the " island, and is the highest in it, has " always been mentioned to have had " volcanic eruptions from it." After two attempts, and the incessant labour of four days climbing, with the utmost hazard of his life, assisted by two or three negroes and a boy, this intrepid adventurer reached the top of it March 4, 1784, and saw its amazing crater, whose diameter is more than a mile, and its circumference, apparently, a perfect circle. Its depth is above a quarter of a mile, and in the centre at bottom (to which he descended) is a burning mountain, of about a mile in circumference, which seems only to have begun to burn lately, with a small one on its summit. The appearance of the whole is extremely well described, and also drawn; but we cannot enlarge farther than to add, that Mr. Anderson supposes submarine communications between the volcanos in the islands, and from them to the volcanos on the high mountains of the continent of South America.

ART. IV. *A Supplement to the Third Part of the Paper on the Summation of infinite Series, in the Philosophical Transactions for the Year 1782.* By the Rev. S. Vince, M. A.

See our vol. LIII. p. 858. The reasoning in the third part of his paper on this subject having been misunderstood, the author here offers an explanation.

ART. V. *Description of a Plant yield-*

Asa Foetida. By John Hope, M. D. F. R. S.

Asa foetida was introduced by the Arabian physicians near 1000 years ago, yet the first satisfactory account of it was given by Kœmpfer, about 70 years ago, in his *Amœnitates Exoticæ*. But the plant described by him differs, in many respects, and, as Sir Jos. Banks supposes in a note, might probably be a different species, from that now presented, which was sent to Dr. Guthrie, of St. Petersburg, six years ago, by Dr. Pallas, and by Dr. G. to Dr. Hope, who has planted it in the open ground in the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, where having flowered and produced seed, it promises to "become an article of cultivation in this country of no inconsiderable importance." A print, from an accurate drawing by Mr. Fife, is annexed.

ART. VI. *Catalogue of Double Stars.* By William Herschel, Esq. F. R. S.

"Having already pointed out the great use of Double Stars," Mr. H. has "now drawn up a second collection of 434 more," which he has "found out since the first was delivered," and which (he adds) is more perfect than the former. The same method of classing them is adopted, the numbers of the stars is also continued; and, as many of these are not in Mr. Flamsteed's catalogue, they are pointed out by a method here described, for which we must refer to the article. These observations were generally made with a power of 460.

ART. VII. *Observations of a new variable Star.* By Edward Pigott, Esq.

The star α Antinoi, by a series of observations, Mr. Pigott has found "subject to a variation very similar to that of Algol, though not exactly the same in any one particular." When brightest, it is of the 3d or 4th magnitude, and at its least brightness, of the 4th or 5th, and its changes, "which hitherto seem regular and constant, are performed in 7 days, 4 hours, 38 minutes."

ART. VIII. *Astronomical Observations.* By M. Francis de Zach, Professor of Mathematics, and Member of the Royal Academies of Sciences at Marseilles, Dijon, and Lyons.

These observations are on an eclipse of the moon, March 18, 1783, (made at Lyons,) of the vernal equinox, on Jupiter's satellites, (at Marseilles,) a new solution of a problem that occurs

in computing the orbits of comets; and an observation on the transit of Mercury, at Marseilles, November 12, 1782.

ART. IX. *Observations of a new variable Star.* By John Goodricke, Esq.

β Lyræ is the star here observed.— "The extent of its variation is twelve days and nineteen hours, during which time it undergoes eight variations from the 3d to the 4th and 5th magnitude, and *vice versa*." This is a quadruple star, N° 3, of Mr. Herschel's Vth class of Double Stars, and is one of those which he supposes to have undergone an alteration. It seems also to have varied in former times, Hevelius, in his Catalogue, differing from Flamsteed.

ART. X. *On the Motion of Bodies affected by Friction.* By the Rev. Samuel Vince, M. A. of Cambridge.

Though "the subject of this paper seems of considerable importance, both to the practical mechanic and speculative philosopher," yet being necessarily abstruse, and depending on experiments, propositions, and diagrams, those who are conversant with such disquisitions must be referred to the article.

ART. XI. *Observations and Experiments on the Light of Bodies in a State of Combustion.* By the Rev. Mr. Morgan [of Norwich].

This is a series of facts and conclusions from them, and certain data, with experiments and observations on electric and phosphoric light; for which we must also refer to the article.

ART. XII. *On the Construction of the Heavens.* By William Herschel, Esq. F. R. S.

Mr. Herschel here resumes this important subject, begun in a former paper (see p. 40), confirming "several parts that were before but weakly supported," and giving some "further extended hints."—"That the milky way is a most extensive stratum of stars, and that our sun is actually one of the heavenly bodies belonging to it, admit no longer of the least doubt." Having "now viewed and gaged this shining zone in almost every direction, in order to develop the ideas of the universe, suggested by" his "late observations," from a theoretical view of the heavens, he finds that the laws of attraction, "which no doubt extend to the remotest region of the fixed stars," will probably produce nebulae of several forms, in various

rious combinations, great cavities or vacancies, &c. To this he states and answers objections, accounts for the occasional destruction of stars and optical appearances, and, in conclusion, shews that his theoretical view of the system of the universe "is perfectly consistent with facts, and seems to be confirmed and established by a series of observations." Annexed is, "Table I. of Star-Gages," exhibiting the right ascension, north polar distance, and the contents of the heavens, and shewing from how many fields of view the gages were deduced, with occasional memorandums, followed by a problem, and an attempt "to shew that the stupendous sidereal system we inhabit, this extensive stratum, and its secondary branch, consisting of many millions of stars*, is, in all probability, a detached nebula." The "use of the gages" is exemplified by Table II, followed by a "Section of our sidereal system, the origin of nebulous strata [the nebula we inhabit seems to have fewer marks of profound antiquity upon it than the rest], an opening in the heavens [in the body of the Scorpion], phenomena, at the Poles, of our nebula, enumeration of [ten] very compound nebulae, or milkyways, a perforated nebula, and [eight] planetary nebulae," which the author is in "doubt where to class."—Our limits will not suffer us to follow him in these extraordinary researches

"Beyond this visible diurnal sphere," in which, we fear, he will bewilder both himself and his followers.

ART. XIII. *Remarks on specific Gravities, taken at different Degrees of Heat, and an easy Method of reducing them to a common Standard.* By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F. R. S.

This writer has here shewn that a principal use resulting from a comparative view of the weights of equal volumes of water, and all other substances, is unattainable by a perusal of the common tables, and has pointed out a remedy for this defect.

ART. XIV. *Electrical Experiments made in order to ascertain the non-conducting Power of a perfect Vacuum, &c.* By Mr. William Morgan.

These experiments seem to be decisive, but cannot be rendered intelligible without a diagram, any more than Mr.

* One hundred sixteen thousand and seventy stars have passed through the field of view of Mr. Herschel's telescope in a quarter of an hour.

Brook's method of making mercurial-gages, related in a note.

ART. XV. *Experiments and Observations relating to Air and Water.* By the Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S.

The opinions lately advanced by Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Watt, and M. Lavoisier, the first of whom "was of opinion, that, when air is decomposed, water only is produced;" the second, "that water consists of dephlogisticated and inflammable air;" and the third, "that there is no such thing as what has been called *phlogiston*," are the hypotheses to which Dr. Priestley had a view in these experiments, which, he hopes, "will be an admonition to himself, as well as to others, to adhere as rigorously as possible to *actual observations*," and have given him occasion also candidly "to notice his own mistakes with respect to *conclusions*," though all the *facts* were strictly as he represented them." In two phlogistic processes no water was produced when the air was made to disappear; in others he found, to his surprise, that the iron which had been melted, imbibed the dephlogisticated air, gaining weight in the proportion of $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 24, &c. &c. But, without farther investigating these facts and conclusions, or entering into the calculations, we shall only add, that on the subject of "melting of iron in dephlogisticated air," the Doctor hints, in his Postscript, "that some important conclusions seem to be nearly within our reach."

This article concludes the volume, or rather Part I.

79. *The Coalition; or, Family Anecdotes. A Novel.* By Mrs. Boys. Dedicated, by Permission, to Mrs. Hastings. 2 Vols. 8vo.

NO political *Coalition* this, but one, in private life, which we can recommend to our readers as being conducted with a *pasbos* that is made subservient to the cause of virtue; and the situations in which the principal characters are placed, though interesting, are not improbable, a commendation that can be given to few modern novels. At the conclusion, in the author's words, we find "virtue triumphant, universally loved, esteemed, admired, and revered," and "vice sunk beneath contempt, buried in obscurity, unpitied, unregarded, tormented by mental reflections, and harrassed by mutual reproaches and revilings—but such was the fate of a COALITION!"

82. Archæologia, Vol. VII.

(Reviewed by a Correspondent.)

THIS VIIth volume opens with

I. Observations, by various authors, and professors of Oriental languages, on a pillar brought from Alexandria, and, after passing through the hands of Mr. Ames and Mr. West, by the gift of Mr. Brander, fixed in a corner of the Society's splendid meeting-room. — It proves at last to be nothing more nor less than a common head-stone to a grave.

II. Mr. Pegge, as usual, gives us some new information about antiquarian discoveries in Derbyshire.

III. A very sensible deduction of the office and authority of the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, who is proved to be a mere spiritual officer, or delegate, of the Bishop of Ely, in whose diocese the University is. — This is a search into antiquity to some purpose, and worth all the random conjectures hashed up from the reading and invention of some other authors, who will by and by present themselves to our review. The author was the late Rev. Dr. Richardson.

IV. Mr. Barrington's Observations on Archery in England are not so copious as we have a right to expect from his extensive reading, and as the subject demands. He will, however, have the merit of reviving the science among us.

V. The late deceased President explains a non-descript seal of Richard III. when Duke of Gloucester.

VI. We have here some new and curious observations on the course of the Roman road called "The Fosseway," which Mr. Cade has continued, by actual observation, from Lincolnshire, through the county of Durham, quite into Scotland. Here, again, actual observation and description outweigh a thousand conjectures.

VII. is a Letter from the worthy archdeacon of Northumberland to his friend the writer of the preceding paper, on a Roman inscription described in the Philological Transactions, which he recovered from a cottage chimney-corner.

VIII. Mr. Bray, who makes his tours to good purpose, describes the Roman Millary found on the Leicester road, and ascertains the ancient name of Leicester to be *Ratae*, beyond a doubt. This millary was dug up in 1772, and

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this is the first authentic account of it; for as to that communicated to Mr. Urban (vol. XLIII. p. 16), it was not accompanied with a drawing, nor explained with due precision.

IX. Mr. Pegge, with his usual candour, controverts his friend Brooke's ideas about the antiquity of Aldborough church, and the Saxon inscription which he had explained in vol. VI. art. 9.

X. introduces us to a *new* correspondent. A fair lady undertakes to gratify the Society with a minute detail of old rags dug up round a skeleton, at the depth of 12 feet, in an Irish bog. Unfortunately, they are all that remained of the immense treasures found at the same time and place. Found, did we say? we should have said, supposed to have been found. No wonder Ireland asserts her claim to independent jurisdiction, when she has such hoards of wealth, and boasts an antiquity equal to that of the Hebrews. In vain would a sceptic object, that Lady Moira borrows the dresses of the rude figures on the Gaulish temple of Montmorillon to clothe her ancestry. Can we detract so much from the good housewifery of a female antiquary, as to suppose she is unacquainted with the fashions of every age, from the fig-leaves of the first happy pair to the modern short or long apron? Critics avaunt! Ogygia must be Ophir; and if Lord M. digs up his bogs, and his steward does not lose his bundle, some future Solomon, whether he reign in Ireland or America, may "lay up gold as dust, and the gold of Ophir as the stones of the brooks." — It is presuming too much on the accuracy of Montfaucon's drawings, and more than has been allowed them on actual comparison, to deduce arguments from them for the conformity of the Irish with the Gaulish dress. But, as if this were not sufficient, the Isis of the Egyptians, and an Isis drawn by the fantastic pen of Stukeley, must be lugged in. — Who can doubt, after this, that every Chinese, Mexican, Peruvian, Sumatran, &c. with other barbarous pagods, are equally liable to be pressed into the service? We beg the fair correspondent's pardon if we doubt her intention; but, as she is of an history-writing family*, she is admirably qualified to carry on the joke. Of the extraordinary quality of peat moss to pre-

* Daughter of the late Lord Egmont.

serve bodies and clothes, we have an instance in the Philosophical Transactions, N^o 434, from Dr. Balguy, a physician at Peterborough. But that was for scarce 50 years, this for near 8 centuries.

XI. contains an account of an old coat of an Irish weaver, sent to the Society by Mr. Fox, not *Charles*, who would wear a more *inflammable* Irish habit.

XII. Mr. Barrington traces the progress of gardening from the gardens of Solomon to Mr. Walpole's Essay on the subject at the end of his fourth volume of Painters.

XIII. Mr. Pegge here illustrates the *Arbour lowes*, and other remains of ancient British sepulture in Derbyshire.

XIV. We launch into the wide ocean of conjecture, and, had we not Major V. for our pilot, should sail to all eternity in the wide ocean of *metaphysical existence under ærial substance*. To change the metaphor, were it not for the Major's "IF fixt like a petard on the portal of the Governor's argument in a hypothetical syllogism," we should be reasoned out of our reason by *Nanic institutions*.

XV. Larger fossil horns than any ever before known, are communicated from Ireland by Bp. Percy. Some gentlemen of the Royal and Antiquary Societies have pronounced the creature that wore them to be a *non-existent* animal.

XVI. Mr. Cade describes the old Roman station of VINOVIUM, now *Binchester*, and seems more than half inclined to deduce all local names beginning with VIN from convivial debauchery.

XVII. Mr. Pownall, or rather Mr. V's letters to him, on the *early* Irish antiquities, for which a Chinese coin is mistaken.

XVIII. Mr. Pegge describes a second Roman pig of lead, found in Derbyshire, near Matlock, inscribed,

L. Amconi verecund. metal. Lund.

i. e. "The property of L. A. V. lead-merchant of London."

XIX. A further account of Druidical remains in Derbyshire, by Major Rooke, with draughts.

XX. Mr. Bray's remarks on the preceding article.

XXI. A brilliant memoir on the sideboards and toasts of the Romans, by

Gov. Pownall, with a touch of Egyptian mythology.

XXII. Curious discoveries of Roman pottery, &c. near Bagshot, by the Rev. Mr. Handaside.

XXIII. A Roman hypocaust, discovered near Brecknock, described by Mr. Hay.

XXIV. Mr. Pegge's observations on the ancient British chariots.

XXV. Mr. Bowle explains certain musical instruments in *Le Roman de la Rose*.

XXVI. Mr. Tooke, whose residence at St. Petersburg, as chaplain to the British Factory there, enables him to draw information from the fountain-head, gives a particular account of the burying-places of the ancient Tartars, with curious conjectures;—a proper supplement to the accounts before published in the II^d volume, art. 33, 34.

XXVII. A description of an ancient castle at Rouen in Normandy, built by our Henry V. and threatened with demolition by Louis XVI. By Mr. Turnor.

XXVIII. Certain excavations in the ground in Berkshire, which might be paralleled with many more in this kingdom, without going to the North Pole, have suggested to Mr. Barrington's lively fancy the idea of a British *ostrac*, like those at Kamtschatka.

XXIX. A very ingenious memoir on Hokeday, by the Rev. Mr. S. Denne, who seems to have exhausted the subject. From a variety of circumstances, he inclines to derive the institution of this ancient festivity from the death of Hardicanute at Lambeth. As this was the last of our sovereigns of the Danish race, and his death happened at a wedding, it is not improbable that the nation adopted this method of celebrating their deliverance from that race by that event rather than by the massacre of the Danes, 40 years before. Mr. D. very pertinently seizes the opportunity to expose the pretensions of Rowley to originality*.

XXX. With a fancy equal to that celebrated in Art. XXVIII, the prac-

* We read with astonishment, that the Bristolians are so infatuated in favour of their poet, that they have lately celebrated a jubilee in their honour. So the Oxford populace drew their balloon-monger about the streets, and made the inhabitants illuminate their houses. How bare of great events is England's story, when, on every piece of empiricism, her ions sing *Jubilate!*

tices

fices of the Wiðs, Vics, Viðs, Pheachs, Pelasgians, or Smones (for they are all one and the same people), are traced into Ireland, at another ship-temple.

XXXI. Ireland has no cause to complain of her sister for non-importation of her antiquities, which crowd upon us faster than we can print them, and fill both her own *Collectanea* and our *Archæologia*. Yet the author of this paper is a respectable antiquary.

XXXII. A curious account of the subterraneous temples of Elephanta and Salset, at Bombay, of which so little notice has hitherto been taken by English travellers *.

XXXIII. (misnumbered XXXII.) *Ecce iterum Crispinus!* Ireland is to have the honour of setting ancient history to rights—if her antiquaries can but agree among themselves.

XXXIV. An earlier account of Elephanta, by Capt. Pyke, of the Stringer East India-man.

XXXV. A description of the pagoda of Salset, extracted from the papers of the late Governor Boon, by Mr. Le-thieullier.

XXXVI. A curious subsidy-roll of Edward III, communicated by Mr. Topham.

XXXVII. An interesting paper, by Mr. Astle, on the radical letters of the Pelasgians, and their derivatives, stating the origin and improvement of the Etruscan alphabet and language.

XXXVIII. Some new observations on the Coliseo, or Amphitheatre, of Vespasian at Rome, by Mr. Thomas Hardwick, a young English student at Rome. This paper was accompanied by an exact model of this celebrated amphitheatre in cork, made on the spot by an Italian artist.

XXXIX. Gen. Melville determines an ancient sword, found in Gloucestershire, to be Roman. It is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. James Douglas, who has taken so much pains in searching into the various sepulchral hills in this kingdom, and whose letter, with one from the Rev. Mr. Mutlow, on the same subject, make Articles

XL. and XLI.

XLII. A very curious paper, by Mr. Mariden, the Sumatran traveller, deducing the language of the Gypsies from the Hindostan, though we can-

not think the comparison universally exact.

XLIII. is a collection of words in the same language, by the learned Mr. Bryant, and further comparisons with that of Hindostan.

XLIV. A skilful description of the old bridge at Rochester, illustrated from very ancient records by that able architect (we are sorry to add the late) Mr. Essex.

The volume closes with an Appendix of such miscellaneous articles as the Council, by a resolution in 1776, thought proper to publish abstracts of, accompanied with three plates. One of these represents the bronze figure of Cupid, or Mercury, found at Cirencester.

81. *Elegies and Sonnets.* 4to.

IN the title and subject these Elegies are similar to those of Mr. Hammond, but in originality they are much superior, it being certain that those are only translations from Tibullus. "The Roman imagery, and allusion to Roman customs and manners," so justly reprobated by Dr. Johnson in our English elegiast, are here also carefully avoided, and their place is supplied by "the personification of the Passions." The following Elegy and one Sonnet, which are not selected for superior excellence, will give an advantageous idea of the author's sentiments and versification.

"ELEGY V.

"*From the Country to a Friend in London.*

"In the deep umbrage of a solemn grove,
Where Contemplation's parent, Silence,
reigns,
Save when the cooings of the mournful dove
Speak, in expressive notes, Love's tender
pains,

"These lines I write; say, can my much-
loved friend,
Moving in Dissipation's higher sphere,
To humble scenes and rural lays attend,
Nor will a theme so rude offend his ear?

"I trust it will not; for, if right I deem,
His soul is formed such follies to despise:
Pomp he esteems an idle glittering dream,
And titles lose their lustre in his eyes.

"Him more delight the joyous train of
May,
That, decked with flowers, her rural or-
gies hold;
Than the vain circle of the proud and gay,
That shine in courts with orient gems and
gold:

"Then

* See a curious letter on this subject in the present month, p. 414. EDIT.

"Then come, dear friend, oh! come with
me to share [Spring:
The fragrant pleasures of the laughing
Oh! leave the city, leave the sons of Care;
Here every hour some new delight shall
bring.

"The fairest Maid of all the humble vale,
(Nor fairer Maids in any vale are found,)
For thee at eve shall rob the milky pail,
And fill the cup with wine and nutmeg
crown'd.

"But though her form the russet gown
disguise,

Still let my cautious friend of love beware;
Her modest blushes, and her downcast eyes,
May prove the fatal source of endless care;

"For, oh! if Love once enter, then no more
Even in a cottage hope a mind serene:
Where Love abides, Peace ever thuns the
door,
And seeks, on trembling wing, a safer
scene."

"SONNET I.

"To Dr. HEBERDEN.

"As oft, when summer heats too long
prevail, [spread;
Or blighting winds their baleful influence
The smiling beauties of the season fail,
And not a flowret lifts its languid head:
If chance, when Eve extends her shadows
pale, [bed;
Soft clouds drop health o'er all the purpled
What new-born verdure o'er each field is
shed! [gale!
What new-born incense floats in every
Thus, on the bed of want when Virtue lies,
O HEBERDEN, thy bounteous aid is givest
Thy hand unseen the secret boon supplies,
(Refreshing as the silent dews of Even,)
Whose ever-during fragrance mounts the
skies;
Incense, how grateful to the throne of
Heaven!"

82. *Letters addressed to Mrs. Bellamy, occasioned by her "Apology."* By Edward Willett.

WE have not entered into the particulars of Mr. Woodward's affairs, as related by Mrs. Bellamy, nor will we now, farther than to say, that this gentleman, who acted as solicitor to his executors, thinking himself aggrieved by her representation, has here given one far different, stating that, contrary to her assertions, he settled "a regular account" 15 April, 1783, and received the balance; that he refused to make her will, though she had left him 20l.; that he advised the executors to advance the money to reverse her outlawry; that, instead of "voluntarily involving what was bequeathed to her

"in law-suits," he obtained a decree in chancery against Mr. Barry's executrix for 754l. 10s. due to Mr. Woodward; that, instead of receiving only 59l. of his effects, she has received 619l. 13s. &c. &c.; and, in short, that she has been "distressed, ill-treated, and depressed," not by him and his clients, but "by her own duplicity, unprincipled behaviour, and unjustifiable extravagances."

83. *Memoirs of George Anne Bellamy, including all her Intrigues; with genuine Anecdotes of all her public and private Connections, By a Gentleman of Covent Garden Theatre, fm. 8vo.*

Mutato nomine iantum. This Gentleman, as he calls himself, has taken a most unwarrantable advantage of a distressed lady, and has also grossly imposed on the credulous publick, by pirating the most striking incidents in Mrs. B.'s *Apology*, without adding a single fact, or a single acknowledgment; and thus compressing her five volumes into one—*unus et idem*. Such a wretched catchpenny needs only be known to be universally exploded.

84. *An Apology for the Life of George Anne Bellamy, &c. &c. Vol. VI. 8vo.*

More last words, or "fragments," as the writer styles them, dedicated to a "most generous unknown benefactor." They consist of several anecdotes which escaped her remembrance, *ses souvenirs*, as the French would term them, and a few "unintentioned errors" are corrected. Mrs. Godfrey's "insensibility and critical recovery," (see p. 206) having been questioned by some, is here confirmed by the authority of "the present Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge," in a pamphlet which he published in 1757.—Mrs. Bellamy, on recollection, has fixed her birth to "1731," instead of "1733." And she now remembers that she played Miss Prue at Covent Garden before she played Monimia. Of Quin and Garrick she gives the following anecdote: "After Garrick's performance of Othello, a gentleman called in upon Mr. Quin to give him an account of it; when the latter, with the utmost good humour, exclaimed, 'You must be mistaken, my dear friend; the little man could not appear as the Moor, he must rather look like Desdemona's little

Dr. Peckard.

"Black

"black boy that attends her tea-kettle." This, in our opinion, is a good story marred in the telling. At least, that which we remember to have heard, and believe to be true, is this: When Garrick undertook the part of the Moor, he said to a friend, "When I appear in 'Othello, if Quin is in the house, I suppose he will say, Here's Pompey—' where's the tea-kettle?' in apt allusion to Hogarth's print. That Quin called him "*Master Jacky Brute*, and "*not Sir Job*," is certain.—The following impromptu of Lord Chesterfield's to Lady Ely, on her appearing at court, on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, in white satin, with orange-coloured ribbons, "has not been hackneyed:"

"Pretty rebel, where's the jest
"Of wearing orange on your breast,
"When that breast does still disclose
"The whiteness of the rebel rose?"

Our apologist in this volume appears in one new character, that of a poetess.—One of her essays is

"On bearing the Rev. Mr. ARCHER'S
"Discourse in Advent.

"While thy sweet voice announces truths
"divine,

"We feel our God in his disciple shine.

"Proceed, great Seer, in moderation's plan,

"To serve thy Maker in reclaiming man:

"Thy lenient words transfixes in the heart,

"Thou first of Archers, for we bless the
"dart."

As a "first essay," we will not cavil at the two words in Italics, though, on such a subject, we could have dispensed with a pun. The letter in which this occurs contains also a disquisition on earthquakes, occasioned by some interesting particulars of the catastrophe at Lisbon in 1755, communicated by Mrs. B.'s brother, Capt. O'Hara. But the instance she mentions of the "Tower of Siloam" would have warranted the opposite deduction, viz. that the Portuguese were *not* sinners *above* all other nations, and that the cruelties exercised by those bigots *did not* "draw down" upon them this mark of the divine "displeasure." *I tell you, Nay, &c.* This, however, shews, that our author, though a Catholic, is not a bigot.—Another of her poems is "To the Rev. Mr. Wharton," of Worcester, we suppose, (see p. 448).—The story (told by Foote) of *long* Sir Thomas Robinson (as he was called) being mistaken, in France, for *le fameux Robinson Crusoe*, we have often heard related, but not of

him. The "rich financier," to whom "his sister was married," was Mr. Knight, the cashier.—Another letter begins with solemn "Reflections on my "Pillow," worthy of Madam Guyon (misprinted *Gynon*), and concludes with "Phyllis, a Pastoral," in Mrs. Bellamy's praise, by Mr. Cunningham.—The account of the late King's receiving the news of the battle of Culloden at the theatre, though a good story, can hardly be a true one, as Lord Bury, who brought the express, arrived, the *Gazette* says, *in the morning*.

We cannot enter farther into the unconnected but amusing incidents, here interspersed, of peers and players, the late Duke of Grafton, Miss Gummings, the Cibbers, Mossop, &c. but must add, that it gives us pleasure to hear, that, though "the emolument she reaped" from the sale of the former volumes," being applied towards satisfying her creditors, she has lately been twice arrested for fresh debts, and at length extricated by several noble and generous benefactors, here named, and that she has "every prospect of being comfortably situated for life."—Of a certain "publication" against her (reviewed above) the author, she says, is "too much below contempt for her to bestow a thought upon" it. "*Let the gall'd jade wince, our withers are unwrung*."—And she has "every hope to be rescued from his power."—Annexed are some benevolent anonymous letters to her, with two from a Shepey curate, who signs himself "William Thomas Hervey," (but who gives us no high idea of his erudition by confounding Telephus, king of Mysia, with the Telephus of Horace, or of his *bien seance* by calling a certain prelate "Silenus;") "The Seasons, a Dramatic Entertainment," by the late Mr. Woodward," on the plan of the "Seasons" in the Spectator, and several encomiums on the former volumes of the "Apology," taken from the Reviews and Magazines.

85. *Remarks upon the History of the Landed and Commercial Policy of England, from the Invasion of the Romans to the Accession of James the First.* 2 Vols. 8vo.

THIS work contains "Remarks upon the landed and commercial policy," 1. of the ancient Britons, 2. of the Britons under the Roman government, 3. of England under the Anglo-Saxon government, and, 4. of England, from the Norman Conquest to the reign

"reign of Elizabeth." The author confines himself to such laws and customs as had the greatest influence on agriculture, commerce, and the state of the people, and has collected such particulars as relate to his subject from various voluminous histories. In this he has displayed much reading, and no less judgment. His work therefore deserves an attentive perusal of those intelligent gentlemen, senators, and merchants, who study the landed and commercial interest of their country, and who wish to have a fuller insight into the difficulties and discouragements which each of them, in its turn, has encountered, and to investigate the gradual improvements that they have made in the several reigns through which this writer has marked their progress. Some of the greatest and most important improvements in agriculture appear to have been made towards the end of the reign of Henry VII, when the obstacles to them were removed by weakening the power of the barons, and industry was farther encouraged in the reign of his successor by the dissolution of the monasteries, and the lands gradually felt the change that was made by the increase of manufactures and commerce. But, however interesting, so various and detached are the particulars here introduced, that we cannot pretend to analyse or discuss them. Suffice it to say, that those who have leisure and talents for such enquiries will think themselves amply repaid by the perusal.

86. *The Duties of the Parochial Clergy considered, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bangor, at the Primary Visitation held in the Months of August and September, 1784. By John* Lord Bishop of Bangor. To which is added, An Appendix, containing Directions concerning the Instruments proper to be brought for obtaining Orders, &c. Together with some other Matters.*

THE Bishop enforces, with great good sense and moderation, the usual parochial duties of the parochial clergy, pre-supposing constant residence; with a few exceptions allowed by law and conscience. "But if it should so happen," concludes his Lordship, "that they neglect their important charge, and so demean themselves as to dishonour God, disgrace religion, and give just cause of offence to those who are under their care, what is to be done then? The answer is easy. They

"are liable to heavy penalties, which it is the business of the Ordinary to inflict, as well as to correct all such irregularities. And this would naturally bring me to enquire into the power and authority of the Diocesan; but as I shall, I hope, never have occasion to proceed to a rigorous exertion of any part of the power vested in me, I shall wave this enquiry for the present, and add nothing more but my most earnest prayers," &c.— Besides the usual Directions and Instruments in Ecton and Burn, the Appendix contains an Act for the better Maintenance of Curates, 12 Anne, Stat. 2. c. 12, an Abstract of an Act to promote the Residence of the Parochial Clergy, &c. 17 Geo. III. c. 53, and A Schedule containing the Forms of the several Instruments required in the Execution of it.

87. *Memoirs of a Pythagorean. In Three Volumes. Sm. 8vo.*

WE only name this work to caution our readers against it, and to intimate our surprise that a bookseller of character should affix his name to such gross indecencies. *Qui capit, ille facit.*— He who prints or publishes such trash makes it his own.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

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27. Lord Russell—Peeping Tom.

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ODE for His MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

JUNE 4, 1785.

WRITTEN BY THE REV. T. WARTON,
POET LAUREAT.

AND SET TO MUSICK BY MR. STANLEY,
MASTER OF THE KING'S BAND.

I.

TRUE Glory scorns the pride of war,
Nor sits in Conquest's echoing car,
Nor bids the sword her bays bequeath,
Nor stains with blood her brightest wreath;
No plumed host her tranquil triumphs own;
Nor spoils of murder'd multitudes she brings
To swell the state of her distinguish'd Kings,
And deck her chosen throne.

On that fair throne, to Britain dear,
With the flow'ring olive twin'd,
High she hangs the hero's spear;
And there, with all the palms of peace combin'd,

Her unpolluted hands the milder trophy rear.
To Kings like these, her genuine theme,
The Muse a blameless homage pays;
To GEORGE, of Kings like these supreme,
She wishes honour'd length of days,
Nor prostitutes the tribute of her lays.

II.

'Tis his to bid neglected genius glow,
And teach the regal bounty how to flow.
His tutelary scepter's sway
The vindicated Arts obey,

And hail their Patron-King:
'Tis his, to judgement's steady line
Their flights fantastic to confine,
And yet expand their wing:
The fleeting forms of Fashion to restrain,
And bind capricious Taste in Truth's eternal chain.

Sculpture, licentious now no more,
From Greece her great example takes;
With Nature's warmth the marble wakes,
And spurns the toys of modern lore:
In native beauty, simply plann'd,
Corinth, thy tufted shafts ascend;
The Graces guide the Painter's hand,
His magic mimicry to blend.

III.

While such the gifts his reign bestows,
Amid the proud display,

Those gems around the throne he throws
That shed a softer ray:

While from the summits of sublime renown
He wafts his favour's universal gale,

With those sweet flowers he binds a crown
That bloom in Virtue's humble vale:

With rich munificence the nuptial tie
Unbroken he combines:—

Conspicuous, in a Nation's eye,
The sacred pattern shines!

Fair Science to reform, reward, and raise;
To spread the lustre of domestic praise;

To foster emulation's holy flame;

To build society's majestic frame;

Mankind to polish and to teach,

Be this the Monarch's aim;

Above Ambition's giant-reach

The Monarch's need to claim.

GEN T. MAE. JUNE, 1785.

O D E,

PERFORMED ON THE 4th OF JUNE, 1785,
BEING THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS
MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,
AT THE CASTLE OF DUBLIN.

CHORUS.

CONCORD, lovely child of Heav'n,
To whom the signal grace was giv'n
To bind our hearts with sympathetic chain!
Thy kindest influence now infuse,
Inspire, support the votive Muse,
To hail an added year of Brunswick's reign!

RECITATIVE, accompanied.

On fair Creation's hallow'd day
Nature felt thy parent sway;
Thy voice the list'ning planets heard,
And mov'd oobsequious to thy word;
Earth, water, fire, and restless wind,
By thee to sep'rate bounds confin'd,
Their stated place and course maintain,
Exulting in thy equal reign.

AIR.

On Man, when Passion's lawless band,
Spleen, Jealousy, and Hate, molest,
Mild Goddess, lay thy healing hand,
And sooth the throbbings of his breast.

RECITATIVE.

O bid each jarring sound of tumult cease,
And link contiguous shores in harmony and
peace!

DUET.

Children of one parent sprung,
Then their kindred-duty show,
When, the toils of life among,
Each adopts another's woe.

AIR.

Chiefly, mortals, learn to weigh
What woes invade a Monarch's breast;
Bedim fair day's benignant ray,
Disturb the silent gloom of rest!

CHORUS.

What mingled cares his moments must in-
thral,
Who thinks, and hopes, and fears, and feels
for ALL!

RECITATIVE.

Bid then each jarring sound of tumult cease,
And link contiguous shores in harmony and
peace!

So may the festal song in lively bound,
With equal joy, from shore to shore resound.

CHORUS.

Concord, lovely child of Heav'n,
To whom the signal grace was giv'n,
To bind our hearts with sympathetic chain!
Thy kindest influence now infuse,
Inspire, support the votive Muse,
To hail an added year of BRUNSWICK'S
reign!

*** In Miss SEWARD's Sonnet, p. 309,
l. 46, for "To shed," r. "To stud," &c.

SONNET

S O N N E T *.

THE rose had been wash'd, just wash'd in
a shower,
That Mary to Anna convey'd,
The plentiful moisture encumber'd the flower,
And weigh'd down its beautiful head.

The cup was all fill'd, and the leaves were
all wet,
And it seem'd to a fanciful view
To weep for the buds it had left with regret
On the flourishing bush where it grew.

I hastily seiz'd it, unfit as it was
For a nosegay, so dripping and drown'd,
And swinging it rudely, too rudely, alas!
I snapp'd it—it fell to the ground.

And such, I exclaim'd, is the pitiless part
Some act by the delicate mind,
Regardless of wringing and breaking a heart
Already to sorrow resign'd.

This elegant rose, had I shaken it less,
Might have bloom'd with the owner a-
while—
And the tear that is wip'd with a little ad-
dress
May be follow'd perhaps by a smile. W.C.

To the Memory of the
Rev. Mr. VINCENT PERRONET †,
WHO,

After having been Vicar of the Parish of
Shoreham, in Kent, more than LVII Years,
DIED ON MAY 9, 1785,
ÆTAT. SUE XCII.

RIPEN'D by age—but more matur'd by
grace,
At once to close his labours and his race,
The MAN of GOD, high fix'd on PISGAH's
top,
Survey'd the prospect, as he felt its hope;
With eye reflective view'd the seasons past,
The world's vast NOTHING, and its end-at
last.
His former labours, and his ceaseless pains,
His toil unwearied, as minute its gains;
Now deep revolv'd, he longs his CHARGE
to meet,
And cast his mission at the MASTER's feet.

From earth he springs—while Prophets
gone before [shore,
Stretch their wide arms to land him on the
Where smiling hosts the Patriarch-guest sur-
round, [ground,
Mount on the car, and bear him from the
Thus, bright attended, see him soar on high,
Borne, as on wings, beyond CREATION's
sky.

When brought in sight of the eternal throne,
Lightning he sail'd to HIM that sits thereon:

* We have a particular reason for telling
this correspondent, that "the coxcomb in
livery" DID NOT PAY the postage of his
last favour. EDIT.

† See p. 405.

Behold! a voice from out the MERCY-SEAT
Bids straight—"Arise, and stand, as on thy
feet;

"I know thy works, thy labour, and thy less,
"And lo! the crown that overhangs thy
cross:

"That crown be thine, by thee its honours
worn, [borne."

"Whose patient arm my weightier cross has
There, next to SERAPHS, and perhaps still
higher,

With beams of light, and of distinguish'd fire,
Shall shine, as glowing with superior flame,
The PROPHET's mantle and his diadem.
And there, the sweeter rapture to impart,
Who, next his GOD, lay nearest to his heart,
Shall SHE be found—a MOTHER, long no
more.

But earlier call'd from TIME's morbid shore,
Where too shall stand, if HOPE can feel its
ground, [found.

A num'rous offspring with the PATRIARCH
Amazing LOVE! its lot, my SOUL, betime,
To shine with STARS—where STARS for
ever shine!

Canterbury, May, 1785.

A PICTURE OF ARRAN MANNERS.

A TRUE STORY.

FROM Ireland once, in search of know-
ledge,

A Student came to Edna college,
Where, when he had been long,
Again he wanted to repass
The channel—not on horse of brass,
Balloon, or dragon strong;

But in a common trading ship,
Which soon the sailors did equip,
And with fair wind set sail:
But ah! ere they had gotten far,
The elements began to jar,
And adverse blew the gale.

Loud roar'd the wind among the shrubs,
High swell'd the waves, dark were the clouds,
And heavy was the rain;
Rapt rose the water in the hold,
This way and that their eyes they roll'd,
And sought a port to gain.

The isle of Arran rose to view;
The ship got in,—glad were the crew;—
Here various huts they found;
But, ah! they could procure no meat,
Or little else that they could eat,
For barren was the ground.

Our Student left the ship and shore,
Th' interior regions to explore,
And see what they 'd afford;
If haply food of any kind,
Or fowls, or eggs, he there might find,
To store their scanty board.

Ere long he found a little cot,
Where ten or twelve fresh eggs he got;
And, lest he these should break,

He wisely did some straw provide,
And in his handkerchief them tied,
Then on his stick did take.

Yet still these eggs were all too few
To satisfy a whole ship's crew,—
Some more he fain would find:
A little farther on he spied
A few thatch'd hamlets scatter'd wide,—
To reach these he'd a mind.

But soon a river cross'd his way,
And forc'd him on its brink to stay,
While it roll'd on amain,
Fed by innumerable rapid hills,
Which tumbled from the neighbouring hills,
Swell'd by the heavy rain.

Upon the margin of the flood,
Deep lost in thought, awhile he stood,
Nor wist he what to do:
With anxious eye he look'd around,
No bridge he saw, no steps he found—
How was he to get through?

The River God, with ardent prayer,
He thrice invoc'd him 'cross to bear;
No River God appear'd;
Eor he lay slumbering in the mud,
Nor rais'd his head, as sure he wou'd
If he the prayer had heard.

Tho' disappointed and perplex'd,
Still he had hope, invoking next
The Goddess of the Isle:
With joy he found this latest prayer
Was not dispers'd in empty air—
The Goddess deign'd to smile.

Then quickly two of her fair train
Came barefoot tripping o'er the plain,
Th' imploring youth to aid:
One of the Maids tuck'd up her clothes,
Nor blish'd her well-form'd limbs t' expose,
But straight across did wade.

The student gaz'd with glad surprize,
And scarce could credit his own eyes,
But thought 'twas all a dream.
"What shall I do, sweet nymph?" he said:
"Come on my back," replied the maid:
Thus safe he pass'd the stream.

Ye lovely fair, by fashion dress'd,
Whose snowy limbs full robes invest,
Be not too rash to blame
This friendly act:—The Arran Maid,
In virgin innocence array'd,
Was free from guilty shame.

Woodbridge.

J. B.

PROLOGUE TO CARACTACUS.

BY MR. TOOLE—A YOUTH OF SIXTEEN.
ACTED AT VELSTED-SCHOOL, ESSEX
APRIL 16, 1785.

PROLOGUES by ancient custom lead the
way,
And in due order usher in the play;
As powder'd footmen run before the coach,
And thunder at the door my Lord's approach.

Our humble Theatre must dare disown
All the gay pageantry that charms the town:
No paper seas, no thunder from the skies,
No witches to descend, no ghosts to rise;
No grand processions, long-extended scenes,
All heaven at once descending in machines;
No magic art, no "slipper'd Pantaloon,"
Not ev'n Lunardi in his air balloon,
The eye shall dazzle here: begone, each art
That fetters genius, or contracts the heart!
Our Stage-scholastic, spurning tricks like
these,
Would rouse by action, by instruction
please,
And brings a British tale by Britain's So-
phocles.

We set before you, what you all admire,
The cause of liberty, that sacred fire—
Which Britain's gallant sons, with honest
rage,
Has warm'd to boldest deeds in every age.
That fire which, Britain's earliest annals
show,

To latest time in British hearts shall glow.
See our great hero, with a god-like zeal,
Undaunted struggling for his country's weal;
In vain his efforts—Rome's victorious hand
Spreads her proud banners o'er the conquer'd
land.

Yet pity brave Caractacus's fate:
He fails—'tis heaven's decree—but still is
great.

If to aid Virtue, and to shame the age
From Vice's fatal lures, becomes the stage,
Oh, may our efforts in fair Virtue's cause
Receive the sanction of your kind applause!
Though art be wanting, and our talents fail,
Indulge th' attempt in justice to the tale.

V E R S E S,

OCCASIONED BY SEEING A PAINTING,
BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS,
OF

LOVE UNLOOSING THE ZONE OF BEAUTY.

FANN'D by the summer's gentlest wind,
Within the shade a nymph reclin'd.
As on her neck they artless stray'd,
The zephyrs with her tresses play'd;
A careless vest around her thrown
Was girded with an azure zone;
Her figure shone replete with grace,—
She seem'd—the Goddess of the place.
The soothing murmur of the rill,
The plumed warbler's tenderest trill,
The perfum'd air, the flow'ry ground,
Spread a delicious languor round;
Her swelling breast new tremors move,
And all her melting soul was Love.
Cupid saw her soft alarms,
And flew insidious to her arms;
The little God she warmly prest,
And ruin in his form carest;
For, by indulgence hardy grown,
He slyly loos'd her guardian zone.
Virtue saw the sleight, and sigh'd—
"Beware, beware, fond nymph!" she cry'd:
"Behold

"Behold where yonder thorny flow'r,
 "Smiling in summer's radiant hour,
 "With out-stretch'd wing a painted fly
 "In thoughtless pleasure flutters nigh,
 "Nor heedless sees, beneath the brake,
 "The jaws of a devouring snake."

The nymph look'd up,—with conscience
 flush'd,

And, as she ty'd her zone, she blush'd.
 It chanc'd that Genius, passing by,
 Remark'd the scene with eager eye:
 Then, with the tint from Virtue stole,
 With Reynolds' pencil sketch'd the whole.

R. B. C.

S O N N E T,

ADDRESSED TO
 LADY CATHERINE POWLET.

THO' Fashion, proud of such an envy'd
 part,

May wreaths prepare more worthy charms
 like thine;

Yet disdain not him whose humble art
 A rural garland thus has tried to twine.

Of violets 'tis made, that first appear,
 Type of thy maiden sweets and early
 worth;

Of jasmine, like thy virtue, white and clear,
 That needs no sun to draw its blossoms
 forth;

And blooming roses, bath'd in gentle dew,
 That best of all the vernal flowery race,
 Express both loveliness and pity too,
 Like the soft lustre of thy beauteous face.

O! blest, to whom those looks propitious
 prove;

Who myrtle boughs may add, the symbol
 sweet of love.

S. E.

FAREWELL ADDRESS,

INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN AT
 MRS. BELLAMY'S BENEFIT. (See p. 449.)

WRITTEN BY MR. C. STUART,
 AUTHOR OF GREYNA GREEN, &c. &c.

A WOE-WORN heroine in me you
 spy:

Pardon my foibles—oh, indulge this sigh!
 It is the sigh of gratitude to you;
 Drawn from misfortune and misconduct too.
 Had I possess'd the worldly prudent art,
 Had I possess'd a cold unfeeling heart,
 Felt for myself more than for others' woes—
 I should not long have felt distressing throes:
 But in some calm retreat have pass'd my age,
 Undoom'd to fret my hour upon the stage!

Once a saint star in the theatric sky,
 When Garrick and his Cibber blaz'd on
 high!

Cooing like turtles, billing like the dove,
 Barry and I bore off the palm of love.—
 Like Cleopatra then the world I trod;
 For bare reign'd Love's luxurious little God!

[Pressing her hand to her breast.

But vain these vaunts and egotisms pass;
 "To this complexion I am come at last."

Ye gen'rous friends, that here appear to-
 night,

Fill'd with compassion, oh, sublime delight!
 In me frail Folly's victim now behold,
 Without a shelter, comfortless and old!
 But what *Apology* can I well give
 For living long, not learning how to live?
 Ah, none! Infirmary's my only plea.
 Mortals yourselves, like mortals, feel for
 me.

Oh, if my artless, serio-comic pen,
 Save but one female from the snares of men,
 My checquer'd life not sadly I'd deplore,
 In hopes my woes may rescue many more—
 Yet o'er my exit ere the curtain fall,
 Let my most heart-felt thanks be giv'n to
 all.—

A tear must drop at my *Dramatic Death*,
 Since 'tis the prologue to my latest breath.—

[Curtseys.

I can no more—but may this night's good
 deed

Pluck from my bosom all the thorns of need;
 And, oh! may you be blest for what you
 gave,—

A kind and easy passport to the grave!

A GENTLEMAN IN THE CITY, RE-
 CEIVING A GROUP OF FLOWERS,
 PAINTED BY MISS BRANHAM,
 WROTE THE FOLLOWING.

ONE day, in a sweet and frolicsome
 mood,

Dame NATURE, not erring, though out
 of her way,

By chance did on my busy mansion intrude:
 I star'd, and I blush'd, at a loss what to
 say.

She, noting surprize which my looks did be-
 tray,

In a good-natur'd tone thus pleasingly said,
 "This group 's of the best I have seen all
 the day:

Whence call'd you the flowers of which it
 is made?

Not a garden, or field, which I have sup-
 vey'd,

Can equal or vie with this nosegay of June.
 I pronounce it the best (if I am not betray'd)
 'Mongst all of my flowers of eve, morn,
 or noon."

'Tis, Madam, your ladyship's great conde-
 scension

In giving to BRANHAM such singular me-
 rits;

'Twill sharpen her genius, enliven invention,
 When you thus encourage the taste she
 inherits.'

"Ah! what says this saucy, this impudent
 boy,

Who ventures thus boldly on me to im-
 pose?

Think

Think ye I'll let BRANAM her pencil employ,
To pluck from my bosom this delicate rose !
When Holland and France have often attempted,
And Italy's genius hath ventur'd to try ;
I laugh'd, and I left them, from favour exempted ;
While this northern island thus dares me defy.

How I long this bold, vent'rous hussy to beat !
How I tremble her art-pleasing pencil to spoil !
I never before saw such subtil deceit ;
It makes my mind frantic, my blood to recoil.

Thus, amid so much smoke with soot and sea-coal,
So daring with my sendest labours to vie !
With impunity robb'd !—I am pierc'd to the soul :
'Tis therefore high time that Dame NATURE should die ! E. B.

TRANSLATION

OF THE

LATIN EPITAPH ON MR. SPURRELL,
in p. 308.

UNLEARN'D, uncultivated was this wight,
He could not write, read, reason, spell, indite ;
Heir to no man ; no gamester ; nor did he
Traverse, for Indian wealth, an Indian sea ;
Vers'd in no liberal arts, with ceaseless toil
He bright'ned harrows in the furrow'd soil ;
He plough'd, he sow'd, he barter'd, and he bought ;
He got a large estate—the thing he sought ;
He worship'd God ; with him a written deed
Was useless, " word and honour " was his creed.

His house almost an hermitage—yet he
Was not devoid of Christian charity :
The poor, the servant, here no tyrant saw ;
The law of kindness was the master's law :
Friendship was his, not that of modern days,
Gem of mock lustre, and of mimic rays.
Onward he look'd—two orphan boys he found,
In blood allied, and by affection bound ;
His their joint fortune now, full fifty thousand pound.

Learn hence what thrift and industry can do ;
Th' example is for all, for me and you :
Learn hence, that thrift and industry can give

To all the manner and the means to live.

DAMNONIENSIS.

* * * J. W. N.'s Translation of the above Epitaph is received ; but, being rather too diffuse, the above has been preferred.

MR. URBAN,

JUN 8.

I DO not believe the following Verses have ever appeared in print ; but I am not certain of it. They were written by the worthy Dr. Johnson, in his younger days, at the request of Mrs. Porter, his future wife. If they have not appeared, I do not doubt but you will esteem them worthy of a place in your Magazine. B. W.

DR. JOHNSON UPON FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP ! peculiar boon of heav'n,
The noble mind's delight and pride,
To Men and Angels only giv'n,
To all the lower world deny'd ;

While Love, a stranger to the blest,
Parent of thousand wild desires,
The human and the savage breast
Inflames alike with raging fires.

With bright, but oft destructive gleams,
Alike o'er all his lightnings fly ;
Thy lambent glories only beam
Around the fav'rites of the sky.

Directress of the brave and just,
O guide me through life's darksome way,
And let the tortures of mistrust
On selfish bosoms only prey.

Thy gentle flows of guiltless joys
On fools and villains ne'er descend ;
In vain for thee the monarch sighs,
And hugs a flatterer for a friend.

When Virtues kindred Virtues meet,
And sister souls together join,
Thy pleasures, permanent as great,
Are all transporting, all divine.

Oh, must their ardours cease to glow
When souls to blissful climes remove
What rais'd our Virtues here below,
Shall aid our Happiness above. S. J.

R O N D E A U,

SET BY MR. HOOK, AND SUNG BY MRS. WETCHELL, AT VAUXHALL.

WHEN the soul is worn with grief,
And has lost its old delight,
Time will bring its sure relief,
Other joys appear in sight.
Sweet oblivion comes in-aid,
Present pleasures glad the view,
Former scenes no more invade,
All is grateful, all is new.
What we lost, we don't deplore ;
All is fled, like clouds in June ;
Memory haunts the mind no more ;
Soon the heart is put in tune.

In the Ode, p. 387. l. 19. for " each," r. " cheer ;" l. 49. r. " ruthless ;" l. 51. for " studious," r. " curious ;" l. 54. for " felt," r. " fell ;" l. 65. r. " But Christians ;" l. 67. r. " unchanging ;" l. 70. r. " redeemed."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE preparations for war are all at once suspended, and have given place to the improvements of commerce.

The Ministers of the Court of Madrid, breaking through the narrow policy of an exclusive commerce, are actually employed in digesting a plan for opening a trade between the western coast of South America and foreign nations, by constituting therein three free ports. We hear the plan has already gone so far, that these ports are actually named; viz. Baldicia in Chili, Bonaventure Bay in New Granada, and Cinalme in New Mexico. All this, it is said, has been effected by an application lately made by the British Minister, at the instance of some merchants of London, for a partial renewal of the *Asiento* Treaty, by which a British ship was annually permitted to trade with the Spanish dominions in the South Seas: How that trade was dropped by the South Sea Company is well known.

They have also, after the example of France (see p. 394) established a new East India Company: the ordinance relative thereto is dated the 28th of April. The amount of their capital is to be 30 millions of livres, of which the Caracas Company, which is re-united to it, is to furnish nine, the King five, the Bank of Madrid three, and the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands a similar sum. The remaining 10,000,000 are to be divided into shares of 1000 livres each. The company will be charged with the equipment of the merchant ships destined for Spanish America, where they will carry the merchandize necessary for that country, and receive in exchange piafters, corn, and fruits, which they are to carry to the Philippines, where they will purchase the goods of India and China. The King permits to all nations the free entrance into all the ports of the Philippines. The company will have there a Council of Administration; and there is to be another established at Manilla, and one at Madrid, with which the other two are to correspond.

The Empress of Russia has ordered a new expedition to be undertaken, in order to extend the discoveries already made by different navigators of the Empire. Lieut. Col. Bleumer is to have the command, and will take with him several persons skilled in different arts: they will embark at the mouth of the river Anadir, and will sail from thence to those parts where former navigators have discovered inhabited islands advantageously situated about the 64th degree of latitude, and with whom a fur trade is already established. The Colonel will double the cape of Tschurky, and, coming down the straits which separate Siberia from America, will pursue his voyage as far as the 74th degree of latitude, or farther, if he finds it practicable.

The Emperor appears equally attentive to

promote the trade and manufactures of his subjects, and to extend their commerce; but this monarch seems to be unfortunate in his commercial schemes. Not to mention the failure of the Asiatic Company of Ostend, the trade undertaken by the way of the Danube to the Black-sea, far from turning to advantage, has been attended with considerable loss. His Imperial Majesty is, notwithstanding, indefatigable in his endeavours to promote industry. There are no less than 24 new manufactures established in his hereditary dominions, besides a new hospital erected in Vienna, to which all beggars are sent to work; besides workshops in the suburbs, where all who are able and willing to work may find employment.

The galleons from the Spanish settlements in South America have brought home this year in pearls to the amount of 1,200,000 livres, and about the same value in emeralds, with more than two millions of amethysts and other precious stones; add to these, more than two millions in skins cochineal, and indigo; besides large sums in gold, silver, and valuables. There is, however, an account from St. Domingo, of the loss of the *Sanctorum*, a rich ship from Lima, on board of which there were diamonds of great value. A frigate lately arrived from Vera Cruz, and one from Guyara; a packet also at Cadiz from Carthage, and a brigantine from Honduras; these vessels brought 947,516 crowns, two cases of pearls, a quantity of cocoa, cotton, hides, and other valuable merchandizes.

The ships of Denmark, now in the East Indies, amount to 31 in number. The Asiatic Company expect five of them from China, and four from India; the West-India Company expect three from East-India; the Baltic Company two; that of the Canal one; and divers houses of commerce 16.

During the course of the last year, the number of vessels that entered the Tagus was, 357 Portuguese; 11 Spanish; 89 French; 252 English; 77 Dutch; 80 Swedish; 30 Danish; 3 Russian; 10 Austrian; 23 American; 18 Venetian; 12 Ragusians; 6 Prussians; 11 Hamburgers; 2 from Bremen; 1 from Genoa; 1 from Dantzig; 1 from Lubec; 1 from Naples; and one from the Morea.

Though the news from abroad has lately been of the pacific kind, yet suspicions have arisen, as if some secret enterprize was in view. Two squadrons arming, one at Brest and the other at Cadiz, cannot but excite the jealousy of other powers; and it is said, a frigate has been placed to observe the motions of the one: and the frequent dispatches from Gibraltar leave no room to doubt that a watchful eye is kept over the other.

EAST INDIA ADVICES.

Letters lately received from the East Indies deserve attention: among others, one from Bombay,

Bombay, which, when compared with that from Gov. Hastings, written from Lucknow (see p. 18.) will not appear destitute of probability. It is as follows; an event has lately taken place among the Country Powers, which may be productive of consequences to the East India Company, of which no man can foretell the issue, as it has thrown power into the hands of Mata jee Scindia, a friend of the English. Hearing that two of the Chiefs, or Princes, under the King of Dehli, had quarrelled, he joined one of them, and it was agreed between him and one Chief, that they should attack the other in the morning; but the evening preceding the intended attack the Chief, which Scindia had joined, was assassinated in his tent, of course the attack was postponed. Scindia had address enough to prevail upon the officers belonging to the assassinated Chief to continue with him, though it was supposed that he had been the cause of the death; and in a few days he obliged the other party to lay down their arms, and surrender to him, by which means he has got possession of one of the largest countries in the East, and reduced the King of Delhi to a mere cypher: and should he now take a part against the East India Company, he will be a most formidable enemy. Add to the above, the following mysterious advices from India, by the way of France: "We cannot yet rightly understand what passed in India last Autumn. We are assured, that Trinquemale is in the possession of the French, whose Squadron still anchors in the road of that factory, and that M. de Pennus, menacing the English forces, has obliged them to retire. The latter, it is said, are gone to Pondicherry, where they have landed their troops, under the orders of General Macartney, who has entered that city, and is settled there. He has not made any prisoners, and seems to share with Comte de Buffy the rights of government, and the power of receiving the subsidies. M. de Buffy hath committed no acts of violence, knowing that the greatest part of the inhabitants are devoted to the English policy. He hath sent a frigate to France; and his complaints, having reached the court, have been communicated to the Duke of Dorset: the Court of London, it is said, have disavowed the proceedings of a certain Gentleman, and has recalled him, that an enquiry may be made into his conduct." This certain Gentleman is now arrived, and no doubt will explain the above as well as many other mysterious particulars with which the Public has long been amused. Nothing, however, has yet transpired, but much may be expected.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The meeting of Congress for the present year is at New York, where it is now sitting, and have under deliberation the appointment of consuls to several of the European powers for the advancement of trade,

particularly at Genoa, Leghorn, Constantinople, Denmark, and Lisbon.

The Hon. J. Atlee, Francis Johnson, and Arthur Lee, Esqrs. commissioners of the United States for Indian affairs, are returned to Philadelphia, after having effected an honourable peace with the different Indian nations. It is said, they have obtained a very advantageous cession of territory.

The Dutch Consul, M. Valkhem -bt, has made a proposal to Congress, for the establishment of a Dutch colony at the *Four Indian Pass* on the North River, which it is thought will be accepted.

Congress resolved, on the 12th of April, that 700 troops should be raised for the term of three years, for the defence of the North-Western frontiers, &c. to be provided for by several States, in proportion to their supposed abilities.

IRELAND.

From the best authority we learn, that the goods and manufactures of this kingdom are received in Portugal on the same terms with those of Britain.

On the 8th of June there was a review in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, before General Ld Charlemont, of the City and County corps of Volunteers, strengthened by the junction of several country corps, in number about 1200. They made a fine appearance, and went through their exercise with great exactness.

SCOTLAND.

At a meeting of the Merchants Company at Edinburgh, it was unanimously resolved, That the tax upon shops was a bad tax; and to request the Lord Provost and Magistrates to *instruct* their Members to oppose it.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, held at the requisition of several respectable inhabitants, to take into consideration the bill, lately introduced into parliament, for lessening the number of Scots judges, it was unanimously agreed to write to their Dean (probably Mr. Dundas) to stop any farther proceedings upon it, till the faculty should have time to deliberate upon it.

A sloop from Fifeshire, loaded with lime-shells for Carron, sunk a few weeks ago in Leith-roads. The lime getting water, swelled to such a degree as to burst the vessel, and she went down directly. The man and two boys that navigated her were saved by a vessel in sight.

Neal M'Lean, condemned for uttering forged notes on the Glasgow arms Bank, was executed there on the fourth of June. He appeared penitent, but to the last could not be convinced of the heinousness of his crime.

A great tumult began on the 4th instant at Edinburgh. In the evening, the people got together in crowds, on pretence of celebrating his Majesty's birth-day; but in fact

so shew their resentment to some of their fellow-citizens who had offended them. It was quelled, however, with much less damage than mobs usually are in that city.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The following article having appeared in Lloyd's Evening Post, and from thence having been transcribed into the other papers, we are desired to give the answer annexed, from the Kentish Gazette of June 15.

"That the most wretched arts are made use of to evade the payment of taxes, cannot be more substantially proved than from the following return of livery servants made to the Excise-Office from the cities of Canterbury and Bristol for the last year. From Canterbury *three*, from Bristol seventy-six, making in the whole seventy-nine. That two such large cities should contain no more livery servants is hardly possible; yet, incredible as it appears, a correspondent asserts the above return as a fact. And another correspondent asserts, that the town of Liverpool pays but 50*l.* a year to the land-tax."

Answer. "That the most wretched arts are made use of to evade the payment of taxes," may be most true; but if the writer of the above paragraph has no better proof, than what he has so *substantially* advanced on this occasion, very little credit deserves to be given to any thing he may please to assert; for we are authorised to say, that there are not less than *seventy* livery servants returned to the Excise-Office from the city of Canterbury. We leave Bristol to answer for herself."

On the 16th instant, a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning threw the town of Green-hammerton, in Yorkshire, and its neighbourhood into the utmost consternation. Its violence exceeded any thing of the kind ever remembered by the oldest man living. It began about noon, and for 20 minutes the elements seemed to be in a blaze, and the thunder incessant and tremendous. The lightning shivered a large oak near the town, tearing it up by the roots, and casting its limbs, some half a ton weight, to the distance of 20 yards, and others not so ponderous to the distance of 100 yards. Two women near the place had a miraculous escape. A great deal of damage was done in the neighbourhood by the hail-stones, some of which measured an inch and a half in circumference.

On Thursday the 19th, as Mr. Morton of Gainsborough was walking out, he observed in a field something of an immense size rolling on the ground, and, pursuing it, found it to be a balloon, and attached thereto a large basket, with nothing in it but a knife and a hat; he therefore concluded that the owner had been dashed to pieces. It has since appeared, however, that Mr. Sadler, the owner, is alive and well, and ready for another ramble. See p. 484.

A balloon was launched at Norwich in the afternoon on the first of June, and a boat attached to it, in which was embarked Mr. Decker, (a Miss Weller was to have gone, but she was taken ill.) It rose almost perpendicular, took a western course towards Yarmouth, and was presently out of sight.

At Axminster revel in Devonshire, held on the 30th past, a man, who had formerly acted as a Merry Andrew, had the presumption to stand twice on his head on one of the battlements of the tower, to the astonishment of innumerable spectators, who having liberally rewarded him, he attempted the same a third time, but fell and was dashed to pieces.

At Norwich a murder was committed, which is in point to the supposed case adduced by Lord Mansfield (see p. 398). One Wm. Lantern, a weaver of that town, having quarreled with his wife, seized a board from the bed where she lay, and was aiming a blow at her, which the mother-in-law, to save her daughter, received, and it killed her on the spot. The Coroner's jury sat upon the body, and brought in their verdict *wilful murder*.

On the 16th instant, a most dreadful fire broke out at noon-day, in Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, by which near one half of the town was reduced to ashes, and 220 dwelling-houses, besides warehouses, barns, granaries, stables, &c. consumed. More than 400 men, women, and children, were totally deprived of sustenance, and must have perished, but for the charitable relief of those who escaped, and the liberal contributions of the neighbourhood.

The same day, and about the same hour, a fire broke out at Shepton Montescute near Wincanton, which entirely destroyed two farm-houses with all their appurtenances.

Several attempts, it is said, have lately been made to set fire to the town of Chatham, merely, it is thought, for an opportunity to plunder.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,

omitted in May, or imperfectly stated.

May 5.

Mr. Sadler, and a young gentleman of fortune, took their departure in a balloon from Moulsey-hurst. The machine took a S. E. course, strongly impelled by the current of air towards the sea. They, however, had the good fortune to land near the conflux of the Medway and the Thames, not a mile from the water's edge. The country people, to whom they committed the care of the balloon, while they secured the instruments they had taken with them for observation, suddenly quitted their hold, when it took its flight to the Eastward, and, as it afterwards appeared, fell in the sea, a few leagues to the Eastward of the Nore, where it was taken up by Capt. John Sherwin of Sunderland, to which port it was carried, and

and left with the owner of the vessel; but has since been restored, and another voyage made with it from Manchester to Pontefract, in which Mr. Sadler was still more unfortunate; for there being no person near when it descended, and not being able to confine it by his own strength, he was dragged by it over trees and hedges; and at length forced to quit it at the utmost peril of his life, after which it rose, and was almost instantly out of sight, and he returned to Manchester without knowing where to look for it. It was found near Gainsborough. See p. 480.

May 7.

The Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, was consecrated Bishop of Cologne by the Abp of Treves, assisted by the suffragan Bps (see p. 372.) of Cologne and Munster.

May 12.

The Rt. Hon. the E. of Leven, his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, opened the synod with the usual solemnity. The sermon, on that occasion, was preached by Dr. Drysdale, moderator to the last General Assembly. His Excellency presented his Majesty's letter, and warrant for 1000*l.* and then delivered an elegant speech from the throne; to which a suitable return having been made, a committee was appointed to draw up an answer to his Majesty's most gracious letter, and the assembly adjourned.

May 13.

Mr. Lunardi ascended, or more properly made a feeble attempt to ascend, with his balloon, after having excited the curiosity of the Public to a very high degree by the miracles he pretended to perform. A more numerous assembly of respectable people was hardly ever brought together, nor perhaps was there ever a more contemptible exhibition. Indeed the process of ballooning seems at present at a stand, and to rest in a rivalry among shewmen, which of them shall bring most idle people together, and make the most money for themselves. There appears no scientific emulation among them to make discoveries; nor have they so much as attempted to ascertain the different properties of the air below and above the clouds, from whence some salutary effects might possibly have been derived. It is not less reasonable to suppose, that some disorders may be relieved by taking an airing once a day above the clouds, than that others are known to be so by change of place from low to high below the clouds; but no such use has yet been suggested. From this censure, however, the author of a Treatise on Aerostatics should be exempted. That gentleman seems to have nobler pursuits in view; and as the machine which he is constructing is borrowed from nature, much may be expected from his ingenuity.

May 14.

An Edict was published at Copenhagen, declaring the opening of the New NAVIGENT. MAG. June, 1785.

CABLE CANAL, which connects the NORTH SEA with the BALTIC, to all the nations of Europe.

The ancient town of Orton, in the Austrian Netherlands, was consumed by fire. Nothing now remains but the Convent of Carmelites, that of the Capuchins, and one magazine belonging to the Emperor.

May 17.

An express arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of the safe arrival of the Sultan man of war, Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes, from the East Indies.

The Commissioners, appointed to survey the new works at Plymouth, arrived at that Port. See p. 319.

May 22.

This morning Mr. Pitt moved, That the sum of 650,000*l.* be raised by way of lottery. There are to be 50,000 tickets, at 13*l.* each, prime cost, and the money to be played for is to be after the rate of 10*l.* each. Thus the money raised is to be 650,000*l.* and the money to be played for is only 500,000*l.* Add to this 40*s.* a ticket for manœuvring in the alley, and the purchasers will then play 30 to 20 against themselves. Is it possible that such a lottery can fill?

At a general Quarterly Court of Proprietors, held at the East India House, the dividend for the half year from Christmas to Midsummer was declared to be after the rate of 8 per cent.

May 23.

Mr. Pitt, after the private business was over, rose and again moved his fourth Resolution (see p. 400); which was strongly opposed by Lord Beauchamp as it appeared to his Lordship calculated to create dislike and aversion between the two kingdoms, instead of mutual agreement. Did it not, he said, arrogate in the greater island a power of legislation over the lesser? And did it not in so many words declare, that even in concerns of a commercial kind, if admitted, it would still exercise exclusively and absolutely the power of dictating? How, he added, would the Irish coincide with a principle thus derogatory to their recent claims of independence? He concluded with moving an amendment, "That it is highly important to the general interests of the British Empire, that laws for regulating trade and navigation should be the same in Great Britain and Ireland." Mr. Pitt rose to remark on the Noble Lord's ingenuity, as every argument he had used could have no other possible tendency than to excite the jealousy, and to disturb the tranquillity of the Irish nation. Are these, said he, the effects of the Noble Lord's anxiety and friendship for both kingdoms, which he has urged with his usual address! Mr. Pitt called to the recollection of the Noble Lord, that, in all treaties that ever were made, there was something claimed on one side to be yielded to on the other. In the present case, it was impossible it should be otherwise. There could

could be no degradation whatever in adopting its immunities, by sharing equally those regulations by which the spirit of the whole is supported. He trusted for a liberal construction of every part of the system, from the good sense of a manly and enlightened people.

Several other members pressed his Ldp's objections with great force, and were answered with equal ingenuity. Col. *Fitzpatrick* said, the distinction between internal and external legislation was well understood in Ireland; they were in full possession of the former, and would never be satisfied till they had obtained the latter. The resolution tended to do away the latter, and of course would rouse a spirit of jealousy productive of the most serious consequences. About two in the morning, the question on his Lordship's amendment was put, and negatived by a majority of 158, viz. Ayes 36. Noes 194. The original motion passed without a division, and the House adjourned.

May 24.

Mr. Pitt again brought forward his resolutions for a commercial intercourse with Ireland, which were combated one by one, by a powerful opposition, but without success. This day he had got over the 8th proposition; but at eleven at night, the *motion* being brought on, and several amendments proposed, it was agreed to report progress, and to sit again.

In the House of Lords, came on the second reading of Capt. Inglis's divorce-bill. Mr. *Esq.* opened the case, which was, in brief, that, in the year 1770, the captain, late commander of his Majesty's ship Pandora, intermarried with Anne Stewart, daughter of Ch. Stewart, Esq; of Wardour-street; that they cohabited together till the year 1780, when being ordered abroad, he left her at a lodging-house in Gosport, where she soon entered into an unlawful familiarity with Joseph Lancaster, late a midshipman in his Majesty's navy, with whom she lived in open adultery. Mrs. Antrim proved, that Capt. Inglis and his wife lodged with her at Gosport; that just as the captain sailed Mr. Lancaster came to lodge with her; that she soon remarked an improper familiarity between them; that on the 12th day of Mr. Lancaster's coming to lodge with her, they removed to a lodging-house in Portsmouth Common, where they lived as man and wife, and where she took Capt. Inglis's child to them. Ann Atkinson, servant to Mr. Lancaster, proved their sleeping together constantly in the same bed; that her mistress said she had been married before to a Mr. Inglis (father of her little boy), but that he was dead; that one day two men came to the door, and asked if Mrs. Inglis did not live there; her answer was, that her mistress's name had been Inglis. They said, that was all the same, and rushed by her; the one knocked at the parlour door, and the other went into the kitchen. When her mistress soon came and exclaimed,

"Where did you come from! I thought you was dead." This she understood to be Capt. Inglis, and the other to be Mrs. Inglis's brother. The fact being thus established, the marriage proved, and a divorce from bed and board produced, nothing remained but the award of the House of Lords to enable the Captain to marry again; which he has since obtained.

This evening Mrs. Bellamy had a benefit at Drury-lane theatre, which was much encouraged. The play was Braganza; and Mrs. Yates made her appearance in the character of the Dutchess. It was expected that she would have spoken the occasional prologue; but she only spoke a few words, and left her tears to express her gratitude. See pp. 449, 476.

The London Gazette, of this day, announces the marriage of Donna Marianna Victoria, Princess of Portugal, with the Infant Don Gabriel of Spain. The contract of marriage was signed, at the palace of Nossa Senhora de Ajuda, on the 12th of April; and in the afternoon the marriage ceremony was performed by the Patriarch of Lisbon. At night there were fire-works; and a serenada at court, to which the foreign ministers were invited. Next day the foreign ministers were admitted to pay their compliments to her Most Faithful Majesty and the Royal family, and separately to the Portuguese Infanta. The entertainments on this occasion, which lasted for three days, were splendid, and the illuminations grand beyond description. Several promotions took place; and the Condesa de Luminares was appointed to attend the Spanish Princess on her arrival. See April Mag. p. 311.

On the 8th of May, the Spanish Infanta arrived at Villa Viciosa; and the afternoon of the same day the exchange of the new-married Princess (see p. 311.) took place. On the 11th in the afternoon, the Portuguese Infanta Donna Marianna Victoria set out from Villa Viciosa on her journey to Spain, and on the 23d arrived at Aranjuez.

May 25.

The committee on Irish affairs was resumed; and a variety of amendments were proposed and rejected. Mr. *Eden*, upon an amendment he offered to the 12th article, divided the house, but was negatived 84 to 15.

Mr. *Perham*, on the 14th Resolution, proposed an amendment, and likewise divided the House, with the like ill success, 85 to 20.

Mr. *Fox*, to the 15th, offered an amendment, and divided the House. Negatived, 75 to 17.

Lord *North*, to the 16th, offered an amendment, by substituting the word *equal* in the room of *official*, which was agreed to; and it being near one in the morning, the further consideration of the remaining Articles were referred to the next day.

May

May 26.

The consideration of the remaining Resolutions was resumed. The Articles were read. Several Gentlemen spoke. Several amendments were proposed and rejected; and the subject being in a great measure exhausted, about 12 at night,

Mr. Pitt thinking it necessary to adopt some hints that had been thrown out by the Gentlemen in opposition, the Committee was dissolved, and the House resumed, *pro forma*, to receive the report of the Propositions in order to re-commit them: this done, a conversation took place among the acting Members, the amendments were made, and the business for the night concluded. The report was ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on Monday.

Prince Edward arrived at Stadt, in perfect health.

May 27.

The House came to a resolution to repeal the late Game Act; and, in lieu of the Duties therein granted,

Resolved, That every person in Great Britain, who sports with dog, gun, or net, or other engine, for the destruction of game (not acting as a game-keeper), shall previously deliver in his name, and place of abode, to the Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff, annually, to take out a certificate thereof, which certificate shall be charged with a duty of 2 l. 2 s.

Game-keepers in like manner to take out deputations, but charged with half a guinea only, instead of 2 guineas—This bill has been represented as placing unqualified persons in a much worse situation than they were before; for, instead of extending their privileges, it narrows them. The last act disqualified gentlemen who were qualified by law to kill game, unless they paid two guineas annually for being qualified. This bill subjects unqualified persons, after they have taken out their certificates, to much heavier penalties than persons who have no certificates, and grants no new privileges, other than *sporting* with dog, gun, &c. to those who pay their money.

The skeleton of a boy of about 14 was found buried in a ditch at Taskburgh, in Norfolk, supposed to have been murdered. His father, Richard Nobbs, a Brick-maker, has since been found hanging in a wood near the same place, suspected of being the murderer.

May 30.

The order of the day being read, the report on the Irish Propositions was brought forward.

Mr. Pitt wished to know how the matter was to be debated, in order to save time.

Mr. Minchin said, he found himself peculiarly circumstanced. What property he had was nearly divided between the two countries, and he was equally a friend to both. Indeed, no man, he said, could be a

friend to the one, who was not a friend to both. He professed himself not fully satisfied in his mind as to the probable operation of the propositions, and he believed many other gentlemen were equally at a loss; he would therefore move, that the words, *now received*, be omitted; and that *this day three months* be inserted in their stead.

This was strongly contended for by opposition; but negatived 37 against 43. It was then agreed that the Resolutions be reported specifically—thus they came to be argued over-again; and the powers of elocution were never more forcibly exerted upon any occasion than in this night's debate. Ministers were, in a manner, compelled to admit amendments by mere strength of argument, and not a few were admitted. At half after four the debate ended, when the House came to the following Resolutions:

1. That the Resolutions be communicated to the Lords, and their concurrence requested.

2. That a conference with the Lords be desired.

3. That the Marquis of Graham do go to the Lords, and desire their conference.

May 31.

The Committee appointed to manage the conference with the Lords repaired to the Painted Chamber; and being ranged on one side of the table, and the Lords on the other; the former standing uncovered, the latter sitting with their hats on;

Mr. Pitt acquainted their Lordships, that the House of Commons had taken into consideration so much of his Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, on the 28th of January last, as relates to the adjustment of the commercial intercourse with Ireland; and had come to twenty Resolutions, which he had the honour to present to their Lordships, with a copy of the evidence, &c.

Lord President received the papers, and each party bowed, which concluded the conference.—Thus ended the matter in the Commons House for the present.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; alderman of Portsoken Ward, surrendered the same, and accepted the Ward of Bridge Without, pursuant to the act of Common Council in that behalf. By the death of Alderman Alsop (see p. 406), he becomes father of the City.

In this evening's Gazette, the Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is inserted (see p. 481.). They accept his Majesty's donation of 1000 l. with gratitude; and they promise to apply it in such a manner as may most effectually promote the pious and benevolent purposes of the Royal donor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

This day John Adams, esq. minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America,

rica, had a private audience of his majesty, to deliver his credentials.

This day Col. Smith (late aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington) arrived, in character of secretary to his excellency John Adams, esq. ambassador and plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the court of Great-Britain.

The ten following malefactors were executed over against the debtors' door in the Old Bailey; a horrid spectacle, highly disgraceful to the police of one of the first cities in Europe; viz. Tho. Bateman, for assaulting Hanna Smith in the open streets, and robbing her of a gold locket; John Hughes, for a crime of a similar nature; James Haywood, for a burglary in Whitechapel; Wm. Harding, for a burglary in the house of Robert Snow, esq. and stealing a great quantity of plate; Tho. Scott, for robbing Wm. Thompson on the Whitechapel road; Patrick Daley, for stealing iron in bars out of a barge on the river; Henry Wood, for robbing Humphry Stokes on the highway; George Mawley, for escaping a second time from the hulks; Geo. Ward and Tho. Conner, for assaulting Alice Welden on the highway. They all behaved decently.

Friday 3.

A grand musical concert, from Handel's Works, was performed in Westminster Abbey to a most brilliant audience of more than 2000 persons, many of them of the highest rank, and patronized by the royal family. The instrumental performers amounted to 600.

Benjamin Hammet, esq. banker, was chosen alderman of Portoken Ward.

This day Sir Edward Vernon, Major Money, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Lockwood, took their departure in a balloon from Tottenham-court road about one o'clock, and about four were set down near Higham Farm, in Essex, where Mr. Blake jumped out. The balloon was no sooner lightened than it was again lost in the clouds; and, after having sailed about 36 miles farther, the voyagers opened the valve, and came down on a heath near Colchester. Major Money and Mr. Blake, in their way to London, dined with Lord Orford at High Beach, on Epping Forest, where they found Mr. Pilatre de Rosier and his friend already seated.

The same day Col. Thornton mounted in another balloon from South Lambeth, and taking a dog with him by way of experiment, precipitated him in a *parachute*, a sort of umbrella, which descended to the earth with great velocity, and broke the poor dog's bones to pieces. Mr. Blanchard afterwards ascended in the same balloon (the colonel's weight being found too heavy for it), and took a cat with him, which he likewise threw out in a like vehicle, which descended gradually, and lighted on a tree, where the cat has since been found, inclosed in a net. He himself descended near Woolwich.

Saturday 4.

Being the anniversary of his majesty's

birth-day, when he entered into the 48th year of his age, the same was observed with more than ordinary magnificence. The usual solemnities were attended to; and the Ode, see p. 473, performed with good effect. The drawing-room, in point of splendor, never appeared with more brilliancy.

Monday 6.

The disturbances which have for some time past prevailed among the sailors in Sunderland (see p. 397) were completely settled, and upwards of 300 sail of ships have lately sailed from that port.

The musical commemoration at Westminster Abbey was again represented. It consisted of a selection of Handel's miscellaneous pieces. The performers were the same as in the last concert, and the composition was admirably correct in all its parts. Their majesties countenanced this performance likewise with their presence.

Wednesday 8.

In the committee of ways and means, Ld. Surrey, in the room of the tax on maid-servants, which he utterly disliked, proposed, 1. a tax of 1s. for leave to wear silk stockings. This, he said, would produce 70,000l. 2. A similar licence for wearing hair-powder, which, he said, would produce about the same sum, 70,000l. And, 3. a licence to wear watches; to married men 2s. 6d.—to bachelors 1s. 6d. more. These taxes, though they were negatived, will probably, like his lordship's tax on running horses (see vol. LIV. p. 859) be all hereafter adopted.

As soon as the House had got rid of his Lordship's taxes;

Mr. Pitt rose, and proposed his taxes on Bachelors and Attornies.

This day the sacred Oratorio of the Messiah, the most sublime of all Handel's compositions, was performed as the entertainment of the *third day* of the musical festival, in an orchestra, consisting of more than 600 musicians. The performance was so exquisitely correct, that it was heard by their Majesties, and all present, with the most rapturous attention.

Thursday 9.

John Adams, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had a private audience of her Majesty.

Friday 10.

Mr. Pitt delivered a message from his Majesty, stating, that in 1767 his Majesty settled an annuity of 9000l. a year as a provision in part, for the honourable support of his dearly beloved brother the Duke of Gloucester, payable out of the 4 per cent. duties in Barbados, and the Leeward Islands; but that fund not being sufficient for the regular payment of the said annuity, &c. recommends the consideration thereof to the House.

His Royal Highness Prince William Henry arrived at the Queen's Palace from Hanover,

Hanover, and was most affectionately received by their Majesties.

This evening was celebrated Carlton-house *Fête*, when more than 400 of the first nobility and persons of distinction were entertained in a style never before known in this kingdom. Lord and Lady Southampton were left to receive the company, while the Prince went to Buckingham-house to welcome his favourite brother Prince William, and to invite him to be a partaker in the entertainment. A little before twelve the Prince returned, made his apology, and expressed his concern that he could not succeed.

Wednesday 22.

Was celebrated in the theatre, at Oxford, Lord Crewe's Anniversary Commemoration of founders and benefactors to the University; during which ceremony the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Lord Wycombe, eldest son of the Marquis of Landdown; to which he was presented by the Rev. Mr. Sawkins, student of Christ Church. The Degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred, by Diploma, on the Rev. Mr. Hornsby, Savilian Professor of Astronomy; and Dr. Ayrton, of Cambridge, Doctor in Musick, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The Commemoration Speech on this occasion was spoken by the Poetry Professor; after which the English Essay on *Dramatic Composition*, and the Latin Verses on the *Destruction of Rome by the Goths*, to which the Chancellor's Prizes had been previously adjudged, was recited: the former by Mr. Blackstone, Fellow of New College; the latter by Mr. Benwell, scholar of Trinity.

Thursday 23.

Was held the annual Meeting of the President and Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary; when a Sermon suited to the solemnity, was preached at St. Mary's church by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Dean of Christ Church.—In the course of the choir service were introduced Hall and Hine's *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*; the Old Hundredth Psalm, with accompaniments, by the late Dr. Hayes, and an anthem composed for the Charity by Dr. Philip Hayes, Professor of Musick in this University.—After the Sermon a Collection was made at the Church, amounting to 145*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The Governors afterwards dined together at the Star Inn, when Oldfield Bowes, esq. of North Aston, and John Fane, esq. of Wormsley, were appointed stewards for the ensuing year.

The Solicitor General moved for leave to bring in a bill, for the better securing the peace of the city of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark. The outline of his plan is, to divide the metropolis and its neighbourhood into nine divisions, each division to have an established officer; one Magistrate constantly to attend, with two others at his call; three Commissioners to

superintend all the rest, in whose hands the whole power of the police to be concentrated. Each division to have a patrol of 25; 12, with a leader, to do duty nightly; the nightly watch to be new modelled; the periods of gaol-delivery to be shortened from six weeks to one week; Barristers of ten years standing, being Justices, to try offenders (except for treason or murder); destitute and friendly boys to be recommended to the Marine Society, &c. This plan, so far as it goes, seems to be well enough digested for the *detection* and *punishment* of rogues in the metropolis. But no means is provided for *prevention*. Till some mode of employing rogues is devised, all other modes are only traps to hasten them to the gallows. What are rogues to do? no honest man will employ them; no honest servant, knowingly, will associate with them, and, if they do, they soon will be corrupted.—Drive them from the metropolis, and no traveller will be safe; no farm or lone house in the country will escape robbery. Render them desperate, and they will murder; they are already cruel: the Solicitor General owns, that Patrols have been productive of a new species of robbery called the *Rush*; that is, a number of villains assemble at the door of a house, and as soon as opened *rush* in, bind the family, and plunder the house. The above plan is therefore rather calculated for *patrol* than *prevention*, as all employers are to be paid by the public, and the reward for felons, in part, is to cease. It begins at the wrong end, viz. First, establish in every County Houses of Industry. The same in each of the above divisions. Confine prostitutes to certain places of public notoriety, and place them under proper regulation. Enforce the laws against Sabbath-breaking. Empower and oblige beadle to apprehend all vagrant and idle boys and girls, and pass them to their respective parishes. Punish parents who abandon their children. Put a stop to tippling in sermon-time. Establish Sunday-schools in every parish, and encourage children to attend them. These regulations will lay a foundation for future reformation. And for the present; pitch upon some pleasant, fruitful, and desolate island, of which there are many, for the banishment of the abandoned. Furnish them with provisions for six or eight months, in proportion to the numbers you transport, and with tools and instruments for building and cultivation; and establish a government among them for their own preservation.

Sunday 26.

A murder, attended with most uncommon circumstances of barbarity, was perpetrated in Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place. Mr. Orrell, an attorney in that street, and his wife, went out at three o'clock, leaving their servant-maid in the house. They returned within the hour, when the servant not an-

swering

twering the door, they concluded that she had stepped out; and they went away again for a short time. Upon their second return, the same difficulty occurring, it was determined to enter the back part of the house, by getting over a wall; when the girl was discovered upon the kitchen-floor, weltering in her blood, a most horrid spectacle. From the various marks of violence, she must have made a strong resistance. Her head appeared to have been struck at with a poker; her throat effectually cut through the wind-pipe; two fingers nearly cut off; a deep gash on one breast, and otherways dreadfully mangled. She was yet alive, and made signs, but was unable to speak; and was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital, where she expired about one in the morning. The house was found to be robbed of spoons, and some other plate; and the suspicion falls upon a man who had visited the girl as a sweetheart on two or three preceding Sundays.

Monday 27.

At a Court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, present the Lord Mayor, Recorder, the Aldermen Townsend, Wilkes, Halifax, Lewes, Flower, Peckham, Saintsbury, Wright, Kitchen, Gill, Pickett, Watson, Skinner, Curtis, Hammet, Baydell and Hopkins, Sheriffs.

The Lord Mayor laid before the court a copy of a bill, intitled, "An Act for the further prevention of crimes, and for the more speedy detection and punishment of offenders against the peace, in the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of

Southwark, and certain parts adjacent to them." Whereupon the court

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this court, that the bill now read appears founded upon principles the most arbitrary and dangerous, and that the provisions of it, if passed into a law, would be injurious to the regular and legal administration of justice, and utterly subversive not only to the charter rights of the City of London, but to the constitutional liberties of all his Majesty's subjects, who shall be so unfortunate as to be included within its jurisdiction:

Resolved unanimously, That it is the duty of this Court, both to the City of London, and the public at large, by every legal means, and with their most zealous exertions, to oppose a measure so dangerous and alarming:

Resolved unanimously, That this Court do now resolve itself into a committee forthwith, to prepare a petition to the House of Commons against the said bill:

Resolved unanimously, That the Lord Mayor be requested to call a court of Common Council for Thursday next, in order to take their sense upon the dangerous situation into which the rights of the City of London and the liberties of the kingdom are brought, by such a measure being proposed in Parliament, and that the cause thereof be specially inserted in the summons.

Thursday 30.

The Court of Common Council met on the business referred to them as above, but too late for us to report.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1785.	HOME.	OXFORD.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND	NORTHERN	WESTERN
	E. Mansfield B. Eyre.	L. Loughbo B. Hotham.	C B Skynner J. Athhurst.	J. Gould. J. Willes.	J. Nares. J. Heath.	B. Perryn. J. Buller.
Mond. July 4	Hertford	Abingdon	Buckingham.			
Tuesday 5				Northampton.		Winchester
Wednesday 6	Chelmsford	Oxford				
Thursday 7			Bedford			
Friday 8				Oxford		
Saturday 9		Worc & City	Huntingdon	Lincoln & City	York & City	Southampton & Salisbury
Monday 11	Maidstone		Cambridge			
Wednesday 13		Oxford & City				
Thursday 14			Bury St. Edmund.	Northampton & Town		Dorchester
Saturday 16		Monmouth		Derby		
Monday 18	Lewes		Norwich & City			Exeter & City
Tuesday 19		Hereford			Durham	
Wednesday 20	Croydon			Leicester & Boston.		
Saturday 23		Shrewsbury		Coventry & Warwick.	Newcastle & Town	
Monday 25						Bodmin
Wednesday 27		Stafford				
Friday 29					Carlisle	
Saturday 30						Bridgewater
Wed. Aug. 3					Appleby	
Thursday 4						Bristol
Saturday 6					Lancaster	

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, May 5.*
I SEND you the parish registers and poor's
 levies in Leicester for 1784.
 W. BICKERSTAFFE.

St. Mary's.
 There is a General Infirmary within the pre-
 cincts of this parish.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	41	Males	49
Females	47	Females	62
<hr/>		<hr/>	
88		111	
Decreased	6	Decreased	7
Deduct, for the Infirmary interments, from			
the above			
-		15	
Decreased	-	-	9
Marriages	4	-	36
Increased	-	-	11

For the year, poor's rates 3s. 1d. in the pound.
 Much field.

St. Margaret's.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	54	Males	35
Females	44	Females	33
<hr/>		<hr/>	
98		73	
Decreased	9	Decreased	24
Marriages	-	-	32
Increased	-	-	1

For the year, poor's rates 2d. 8d. in the pound.

St. Leonard's.
 A pro tempore appendage to St. Margaret's,
 having neither church nor chapel,
 but a burying-ground.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	3	Males	3
Females	5	Females	5
<hr/>		<hr/>	
8		8	
Decreased	5	Increased	3
Marriages	-	-	4
Increased	-	-	1

For the year, poor's rates 8s. d. in the pound.
 Field.

St. Martin's.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	52	Males	39
Females	35	Females	33
<hr/>		<hr/>	
87		74	
Decreased	3	Decreased	2
Marriages	-	-	33
Increased	-	-	1

For the year, poor's rates 3s. 9d. in the pound.
 No Field.

The poor are said to charge this parish
 with £ 100. per annum.

All Saints.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	40	Males	35
Females	34	Females	36
<hr/>		<hr/>	
74		71	
Increased	12	Increased	6

Marriages - - - 25
 Increased - - - 6
 N.B. Eight Persons, each above 80, died
 within seven weeks, towards the close
 of the year.

For the year, poor's rates, 5s. 9d. in the pound.
 No field.

St. Nicholas's.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	16	Males	12
Females	8	Females	11
<hr/>		<hr/>	
24		23	
Increased	8	Increased	10
Marriages	-	-	6
Decreased	-	-	5

For the year, poor's rates 5s. in the pound.
 No field.

Trinity Hospital.
 Deaths, 4 men, and 3 women.

Methodists are included in the established
 church.

The Presbytery.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	5	Males	9
Females	6	Females	13
<hr/>		<hr/>	
11		22	
Decreased	13	Increased	8

The registers of the other *Dissenters* are com-
 prised as under.

Births.		Burials.	
Males	5	Males	6
Females	4	Females	13
<hr/>		<hr/>	
9		19	
Decreased	4	Increased	10

P. S. As landlords have greatly advanced
 their rents, taxes and levies sit easier on them
 than on the labourer and manufacturer, who
 have no advance, but rather abatement, in
 wages, though provisions have doubled the
 price they took a few years ago, even in this
 plentiful season, to answer the exorbitant va-
 lue of land.

I know of a lordship, not far from Leice-
 ster, which from 700l. is improved to 2100l.
 per annum, whereby the tenants are greatly
 distressed with no prospect of redress.

Hear a brief for the country; it ever al-
 leges rack rents and a numerous poor. I be-
 lieve, when Religion retires, Oppression suc-
 ceeds. The English should consider, that an
 oppressive gentry in Denmark forced the free
 populace to take refuge, and seek redress, in
 arbitrary monarchy.

W. B.

MR URBAN, *Canterbury, April 19.*
THE Meteorological Account which has
 lately appeared in the papers relating to
 the greatest degrees of cold in the several win-
 ters for ten years past, said to be taken, with
 Reaumur's Thermometer, at the Royal Ob-
 servatory

servatory at Breslaw, although curious in itself, will, I presume, convey little information to the generality of your readers, without at the same time acquainting them with a circumstance not therein mentioned; that is, the difference between the scales of Reaumur's and Fahrenheit's thermometers; the former being hardly known, but the latter universally made use of in England.

The scales of both these instruments are constructed by taking the same fixed points, or two different degrees of heat, by means of freezing and boiling water; but the intermediate space between those points being divided into a greater number of parts in one than the other; and the zero, or cypher, from which the degrees are numbered, as well upwards as downwards, being placed at different parts of the scale in respect to the fixed points before-mentioned, render them totally different from each other.

The zero of Reaumur's scale is placed at the freezing point, and the degrees numbered upwards to 80 only, before they reach the boiling heat; in Fahrenheit's, zero is placed 32 degrees below the freezing point, the numbers ascending to 112, the degree of boiling heat on that scale; in either of them the degrees are numbered from zero downward, as far as there may be occasion for them.

Taking it therefore for granted, that the beforementioned observations were made with such a mercurial thermometer of Reaumur's, as is now in common use on the continent, the degrees of cold compared with Fahrenheit's will be nearly as under.

Greatest deg. of Reaumur's T. Fahrenheit's T.
cold in the years below zero. below zero.

1776	—	21°	—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
1777	—	17	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1778	—	16	—	4
1779	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10
1780	—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5
1781	—	17	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1782	—	17	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1783	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784	—	17	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
F. 28, 1785	—	24	—	23
Same day at Petersburg.	30	—	—	35

Canterbury, April 19.

J. S.

P. 407. Dr. Dacarel's publications shall be enumerated in our next: such of them as relate to English Antiquities may be seen on our wrapper.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the lady of Randolph Marriott, esq. at Leases, near Bedal, Yorksh. a dau.

June 4. Lady Mahon, a son.

6. Lady Hereford, a dau.

10. Lady Maitland, a son.

Lady of Thomas Boothby Perkin, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

IN Edinburgh, Sir James Nasmyth, to Miss Eleonora Murray.

Hon. Fred. Robnson, brother to Lord Grantham, and M.P. for Ripon, to Miss Harris, sister to Sir James H. ambassador at the Hague.

At Sparshall, Berks, Lieut. Gen. Joseph Gabbit, colonel of the 66th reg. of foot, to Mrs. Richmond, heiress of the late Seymour R. esq.

May 10. At Lisbon, the hon. Robert Walpole, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal, to Miss Stert, dau. of Richard S. esq. merchant, of Lisbon.

26. Thomas Garforth, esq. son of John Baynes G. esq. of Steeron hall, near Craven, to Miss Graham, only dau. of the late rev. Dr. G. and sister to the present Sir James G. bart. of Netherby, co. Cumberl.

30. Peter Nugent, esq. of Donore, to Mrs. Hodges, dau. of the late Sir James H.

June 1. At St. Clement Danes, aged 85, Mr. John Hopkins, of Millbank-str. Westminster, senior officer of his majesty's palace-court, to Mrs. Mary Johnson, a widow lady, of Carey-street, aged 90.

At Danby, co. York, Capt. John Pierlon, of Whitby, to Miss Polly Agar, of Friup.

2. John Osborne, esq. of Melchet Park, co. Hants, to Miss A'deane, dau. of Gen. A. M.P. for Camb.

Michael Bourke, esq. of Compton-street, Soho, to Miss Sherratt, sister to Sir Nicholas Nugent.

4. At Kensington, Edward Knatchbull, esq. only son of Sir Edw. K. bart. of Merstham Hatch, Kent, to Miss Frances Graham, ad dau. of Gov. Graham.

7. Matthew Gosser, jun. esq. viscount of the island of Jersey, to Miss Mary Lys.

Rev. Mr. Foley, Rector of Christ Church, Middlesex, to Miss Morris, of Windsor.

9. Sir James Graham, bart. of Netherby, co. Cumberland, to the right hon. Lady Catherine Stewart, eldest daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

13. John Cologan, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Fitzgerald.

14. Hon. Richard Howard, secretary to her majesty, and brother to the Earl of Effingham, to Miss March, dau. of John M. esq. of Horsley Park, Huntingdonsh.

20. By special licence; Clem. Sam. Strong, esq. of Parcras-lane, to Miss Streatfeild, eldest dau. of Rob. S. esq. of Budge-row, and niece of Tho. S. esq. of Stoke Newington.

24. At St. James's, Westminster, by the rev. George Turnor, Thomas Whichcote, esq. of Harpswell, co. Linc. only son of Sir Chr. W. bart. to Miss Diana Turnor, third dau. of Edmund T. esq. of Panton-house, co. Linc.

28. Sir W. A. Cunyngham, bart. M.P. for Linlithgowshire, to Miss Udney.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at St. Helena, Lieut. Gov. Maj. Gen. GIZARD.
In the East Indies, M. de Buffy, governor of Pondicherry.

Capt. Arthur, of the Major East Indiaman. Having lost his ship by fire while she lay at her moorings in Bengal river, he was coming home passenger in the Southampton East Indiaman, when he was seized upon the voyage with a violent fit of the gout, which fell upon his stomach, and carried him off about a fortnight before the ship arrived.

At Paris, l'Abbé Milot, author of several useful abridgements of history, histories of France and England, elements of general history, political memoirs, and literary history of the Troubadours. He is succeeded in the French academy by Abbé Morellet.

Rev. Mr. Ramsay, rector of Bushy, Herts.
At Milan, Father Frin.

At Leyden, the great Valkenaer.

George John Cooke, esq. colonel of the west reg. of Middx. militia.

At York, Mrs. Howarth, relict of Col. H. and sister to Gen. Baugh, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in Ireland.

At Hellefchau, in Moravia, Thomas Kaspruck, weaver, in his 118th year. He never had any illness in the course of that long life; and till the day of his death he retained the use of his senses. He continued to work at his trade till his 114th year.

Aged 80, John Williams, esq. of Nevis, son of Col. W. of St. Kitt's. He was the oldest planter in the old sugar islands, and had been senior member of the council above 40 years.

May 16. At Magheratempany, near Ballynahinch, in the county of Down, aged 118, Mary M'Donnell. She was born in the isle of Sky, in Scotland, which place she left in the year 1683, and resided ever since in Down. Last year she walked to Moira, 14 miles, in one day, to see her landlord; and in the year 1783 reaped her ridge of corn as well as the youngest people in the country. When she was at Moira, she had all her senses perfect, except a little weakness in her eyes, and seemed strong, healthy, and active.

May . . Suddenly, by a fall from a horse, in his 20th year, at Sebergham, in Cumberland, (where he was upon a visit to his uncle and relations,) Mr. James Robson, son of Mr. R. bookseller, in New Bond-st. His many virtuous and amiable qualities render his loss (especially by such a melancholy accident) most grievous and distressing to his friends and connections.—Mr. Jerminham has written the following elegant epitaph on the occasion: To mark the hapless youth's disastrous doom,
The sorrow-wedded Father rears the tomb;
On which a Mother wishes to express
The mingled pride, that swells with her distress;

For He was all Affection could desire—

All, Duty ask'd—All, Friendship could require!

Simplicity was His, and strength of mind,
With every milder excellence combin'd.

While Virtue, eager to compleat the whole,
Diffus'd her magic colouring o'er the soul.

24. At Boroughbridge, Andrew Wilkinson, esq. a captain in the navy.

At Windleston, Miss Caroline Eden, dau. of Sir John E. bart.

At Bristol, where she had lately opened a boarding-school for young ladies, the wife of Mr. Bowring.—A singular instance of fatality, worthy of recital, has in a short space of time attended the family of Mr. B.—he had a son died April 12 last; May 13 his father died; the 24th of May his wife died, as above mentioned; and May 29 terminated his mother's existence.

In his 80th year, rev. Jacob Wragge, formerly Fellow of Emanuel college, Camb. and late Rector of North Cadbury, co. Somerset.

25. In the Stable-yard, St. James's, in the 79th year of his age, the right hon. Francis Godolphin, lord Godolphin, governor of the Scilly islands. He married first in February, 1734, Barbara, da. of Wm. earl of Portland; which lady dying without issue in 1736, he married secondly, May 28, 1748, Anne, da. of John Earl Fitzwilliam, and dying without issue, the title is extinct; but his estate will be divided between the marq. of Carmarthen and Rob. Godolphin Owen, esq. He was the youngest son of Dr. Henry G. provost of Eton, and dean of St. Paul's. He is said to have died worth a million in ready specie. About five years ago, his lordship, having received 15,000l. dividend on bank and other securities, and returned with it to his country seat, on going to his chest the next morning found he had been robbed of the whole sum. Proper steps were immediately taken, and the delinquent discovered, but, for particular reasons, the matter was hushed up, and carefully concealed till within these few days, when his lordship's executors, in looking over some papers, discovered a letter which served to elucidate the whole transaction! but whether it will be made public remains a matter of uncertainty.

Gideon Dupont, esq. of Charlestown, merchant.

27. Aged 76, Mr. James Hewitt, of Little Carter-lane.

28. Richard Lowe, esq. banker. Among the singularities of the world, few have occurred more extraordinary than some circumstances in the death and will of this gentleman. Though his eldest daughter was esteemed the favourite, he has omitted her entirely in his will, leaving only 2000l. each to her younger children, in case she should have any. To his wife he has bequeathed 1000l. with the same sum annually; and to his youngest daughter, of whom he took little notice during his life, the bulk of his fortune, provided she agrees to marry any one of four gentlemen whom he has named, who is to change his name for that of Lowe. If she

sails in this, she is to have only 10,000*l.* and the residue of his property devolves to a distant relation.

30. Mrs. Blake, wife of Mr. B. proctor, in Doctors Commons.

June 1. At Bath, Richard Shadwell, esq. formerly chief clerk in the Secretary of State's office.

2. Mrs. Dickins, wife of Francis D. esq. of Enfield-chace-side, and daughter of the late Mr. Astley, bookseller, in St. Paul's church-yard.

5. At Rochester, William Hammond, esq. many years master attendant of Chatham dock-yard, but lately superannuated.

6. Mrs. Law, wife of Mr. Henry L. Hamburg merchant.

Rev. James Rawes, B.D. of Chedworth, co. Glouc. and late Fellow of Queen's coll. Oxf.

At Bath, Mr. . . . Street, son of the late Mayor of that city, who had been interred but a few days before, was thrown from his whiskey, and killed on the spot; and his brother, who was with him, had his arm broke, and was otherwise much hurt. A sister of these gentlemen was burnt to death a few years ago, and an elder son disappeared about twenty years since, and has never been heard of.

7. At Broughton, co. Stafford, the lady of the rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, bart. She has left eight sons and five daughters.

At Euston-castle, near Towcester, the right hon. George Fermor, Earl of Pomfret: he is succeeded in the title by his eldest son George Lord Leominster.

8. At Edgware, Mrs. Carolina Linton, sempstress to his present Majesty when Prince of Wales.

Aged 31, the rev. Thomas Carey Leech, Fellow of Exeter coll. Oxf.

10. At Kensington, aged 85. Mr. Benjamin Harvey. He went to Kensington, in a dangerous state of health, in the year 1720, and resided there, much respected, to the day of his death. His character will best appear in the following epitaph written to his memory by his learned friend E—nd B—y G—e, esq. of Kensington.

"Through winter's evening, from the morn of youth,

His deed was virtue, and his word was truth.
Alike that morning, as that eve serene,
Till death reluctant clos'd his earthly scene.
By heaven and prudence lent, the boon of health

Avow'd his gratitude for more than wealth.
Thro' life he wish'd not, nor he fear'd his doom;

A better life he saw beyond the tomb:
While angels, hov'ring o'er the paths he trod,
Conscious attend to guide him to his God."

12. Mr. Joseph Wickenden, banker.

17. At Edmonton, Mrs. Willis.

18. At Norbury, co. Derby, rev. Simon Mills, M.A. Rector of that place, and Vicar of Leek, co. Staff.

19. At Ipswich, aged 75, George Cobb, esq. captain of invalids at Langard fort, and brother to the late Sir Eyre C.

Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. C. printer, in Great Queen-street.

20. At Somerton, co. Somerset, Jonathan Randolph, gent. aged 107: he practised as an attorney upwards of fifty years, by which he acquired a competent fortune, and had retired near thirty years.

23. Mr. William Spence, near fifty years one of the choristers of Chester cathedral, and reckoned one of the finest toned basses in the kingdom.

In St. John's-squ. Clerkenwell, Mr. John Rivington, jun. printer, son of the worthy bookseller of the same name.

25. In Holborn, in her 58th year, Mrs. Langdale.

In Whitechapel, Capt. Gillwright, aged 70, many years in the Russia trade.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Spencer Madan, M.A. Bradley Magna R. co. Suff.

Rev. John Robinson, M.A. Hepworth, R. in the isle of Axholme, co. Linc. worth 450*l.* per ann. vice George William Anderson, dec. Gaz

Rev. Charles Tahourdin, Cornwell R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Thomas Hancy, LL.B. Cowdes R. co. Cambridge

Rev. Thomas Parker, jun. M.A. Churcham V. with Bulling chap. annexed, co. Glouc.

Rev. Mr. Swann, Rector of St. Peter at Arches, in Lincoln, to the Living of Kirton, near Boston, co. Linc.

Rev. Mr. Partridge, jun Boston V. co. Linc. vice rev. Mr. Calthorpe, dec.

DISPENSATION.

REV. Joseph Guest, Staunton-upon-Arrow V. with Lugwardine V. both co. Heref.

Rev. Thomas Scott, LL.B. Lenham V. and Denton R. co. Kent.

Rev. John Fagg, M.A. (only son of Sir William F.) Chislet and St. Nicholas VV. co. Kent.

Rev. Jos. Plumtre, M.A. Fellow of Q's college, Camb. Newton R. in the isle of Ely, with Stretton R. co. Rutland.

Rev. Francis Crane Parsons, M.A. chap. to the right hon. Earl Poulett, Rector of Rampton, co. Somerset, to hold Limplham R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Sackville Austen, West Wickham R. co. Kent, with Horsted Caines R.

Rev. Thomas Watson, M.A. chaplain to Lord Montfort, to hold North Cheriton with Maperton P.R. both co. Somerset.

Rev. James Wiggeth, Crudwell R. with Hackerton V. both co. Wilts.

Rev. Edward Townsend, Henley-upon-Thames R. with Stokeley V. both co. Bucks.

Rev.

Rev. Thomas Booth, Friskney V. with
Hellow R. both co. Linc.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

MATTHEW GOSSETT, jun. esq.
viscount of the isle of Jersey, vice T.
Ducell, esq. dec.

James Stewart, esq. commissary clerk of
the commissariat of Dunkeld, vice J. Fisher,
esq. dec.

Rev. George Todd, church and parish of
Eyemouth, co. Berwick, vice J. Williamson.

Rev. Donald Martin, church and parish of
Kilmuir, in the isle of Sky, vice Donald Mac-
queen, dec.

Gerald Fortescue, esq. supervisor of barrack
accounts in Ireland, vice T. St. George, esq.
dec.

David Courtney and Arthur Cole, esqrs.
general-inspectors of barracks in Ireland.

Thomas Stevenson, esq. serjeant at arms in
ordinary to his Majesty, vice Alex. Barker,
esq. dec.

Marquis of Carmarthen, Governor of the
Scilly Islands, vice Lord Godolphin, dec.

Earl of Uxbridge, Constable of Carnarvon
castle, ranger of Snowdon forest, and Steward
of the lands, &c. of Bardsey monastery.

James Walker, esq. Marshal of the Mar-
shallea of the King's Bench, vice Benjamin
Thomas, esq. resign.

Mr. Alexander Christie, jun. Clerk of the
Commissariat of Lauder, vice Mr. James Le-
raine, dec.

BANKRUPTS.

Jonathan Newton, of Ashborne, Derbysh.
shopkeeper.

Rob. Kennett, of New Bond-st. upholster.

Henry Houghton, late of Peckham Rye Com-
mon, Surry, dealer.

William Ashton, of Liverpool, ale-brewer.

Geo. Donadieu, of Charles-street, Soho, per-
fumer.

William Taylor, of Lower East Smithfield,
sail-maker.

Edw. Whitehead, of Lancaster, merchant.

Humphrey Sydenham, of Witney, Oxfordsh.
draper.

Alex. Forbes, of Wood-st. inn-keeper.

Tho. Whitehead, of Clerkenwell-close, tailor.

John Morley, of Trowbridge, Wiltsh. draper.

Sam. Carne, of Danbury, Essex, merchant.

Samuel Sealy, of Yeovill, in Somersetshire,
glove manufacturer.

John Baptist Thevenot, Eliz. Thornton, and

John Louis L'Evesque, of Albemarle-st.
Piccadilly, milliners.

Nich. Ridgeway, of Stoke-Newington, stock-
broker.

John Hardcastle, of Derby, grocer and flax-
dresser.

Will. Spalding, Liverpool, silversmith.

Hen. Ladd, Dover, Kent, ship-builder.

Jos. Vernon, North Waltham, Southampton,
inn-holder.

Tho. Watson, Bedford-st. Cov. Gard. hofier.

Wm. Payne, Walton, Essex, mealman.

John Vindin, Newton St. Loos, Somersetsh.
mealman.

Rob. Rowley, Hallow, Worcestershire, hop-
merchant.

Benj. Passon, Debenham, Suffolk, shop-keeper

Geo. Daniel, Kilgarren, Pembrokehire, iron-
master.

Wm. Blew, Bromland, Herefordsh. butcher.

Thom. Carter, Grove-st. Hackney, brandy-
merchant.

Cha. Woodhead, Stockwell, Surry, Dyer.

Rich. Jolleff, Bristol, butcher.

Thomas Wigan, jun. Bristol, banker.

Wm. Taylor, Southampton, shop-keeper.

John Piant, Plymouth, soap-boiler.

Joseph Owen, Lindey, Yorksh. merchant.

John Faffey, Walthamstow, Essex, merchant.

Robert Arnold, Bristol, inn holder.

Rich. Tyler, Bartholemew close, carpenter.

Benj. Prince, Leeds, Yorksh. wine-merchant.

Wm. Fisher, Bath Easton, Somersetsh. carrier.

Jos. Graham, Lancaster, broker and grocer.

Tho. Natterefs, Holborn, money-scrivener.

John Lee, of Bread-street.

James Hipwood, Market Weighton, Yorksh.
dealer and chapman.

John Hallehurst, Macclesfield, Cheshire, inn-
holder.

John Hall and Richard Green, Borough of
Southwark, cheesemongers.

Hen. Nethercote, of East Greenwich, Kent,
malster.

Sam. Harrington, Turnmill-st. Clerkenwell,
pawnbroker.

John Lonsdale, Sunderland, Dorham, mercer.

John Perrey, Deptford, Kent, soap-maker.

Roger Baron, Cabbie End, within Oswald-
twisle, Lancash. cotton-manufacturer.

Richardson Bower and Geo. Langton, Liver-
pool, grocers.

William Roads, St. Mary Magdalen, Ber-
mondsey. cooper.

Rob. Patrick, Whitechapel, bell-founder.

William Foss, Kingston upon Hull, hatter.

Wm. Stivolph, Chafford mill, Kent, paper-
maker.

Wm. Agate, Rudgwich, Suffex, shop keeper.

John Poldvine, South Merton-st. milliner.

Rich. Watkinson, Liverpool, linen-draper.

Hen. Heston, jun. Dalton, Yorksh. merchant.

John Dawson, York, linen-draper.

Bill of Mortality from May 3, to May 17, 1785.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 523	Males 497
Females 527	Females 493
1050	
990	
Whereof have died under two years old 267	

Peck Loaf 2s. 3d.

Between	2 and 5	73	50 and 60	107
	5 and 10	39	60 and 70	91
	10 and 20	47	70 and 80	49
	20 and 30	82	80 and 90	47
	30 and 40	102	90 and 100	6
	40 and 50	99		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1785.

	Bank Stock.	1 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	New 1777	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bond. 25. dif.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	5 per Ct. Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
29	Sunday																				
30																					
31	117	57	57 1/2	73 1/2				12 1/2			1						91 1/2				
1	116 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2			17 1/2		12 1/2			1						91			50. ci	
2	116	56 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2									91 1/2				
3	116 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	73		17 1/2		12 1/2			1						91 1/2				
4	Sunday																				
5		56 1/2	57 1/2	73				12 1/2		53											
6	116 1/2	57	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2			133 1/2		1						91 1/2				
7	116 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2					1			56 1/2			91 1/2				
8	116 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2											92				
9	117 1/2	57		73 1/2							2										
10		57 1/2		73 1/2																	
11																					
12	Sunday																				
13		57		73 1/2							2			56 1/2							
14	117	57 1/2		73 1/2							2									6	
15	117 1/2	57 1/2									2			56 1/2		7 1/2				5	
16	117 1/2	57 1/2		73 1/2							2										
17	117 1/2	57 1/2		73 1/2							3										
18		57 1/2	58 1/2	73 1/2					135 1/2		3					7 1/2					
19	Sunday																				
20		57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2						53 1/2	3		56 1/2			7 1/2	92				
21	117 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74							3						91 1/2			4	
22		57 1/2	58 1/2	73 1/2							4		56 1/2								
23	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	73 1/2							4						91 1/2				
24																					
25		57 1/2	58 1/2	74							4					7 1/2	91 1/2			3	
26	Sunday																				
27		57 1/2	58 1/2	74							5					7 1/2	91 1/2			3	
28	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74												7 1/2	91 1/2				
29																					

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

INDEX to the Essays, Dissertations, Transactions, and Historical Passages, 1785. Part I.

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GENT. MAG. 1784. P. 492. l. 16. r. *literatum*. p. 715. col. 2. l. 44. dele only. p. 682. note. for 458. r. 485. p. 936. the verses to a young lady who wished not to hear a funeral bell, were written by Jos. Cradeck, Esq. and are printed in Misc. and Fug. Pieces, vol. III. p. 216. 1784. Index to part II. for *How* 638 read *Hone* 638. This is the more necessary to be corrected, as it refers to the death of an eminent artist.

TABLE of the OLD DUTY on Houses and Windows, and of the New DUTY on Houses, with the Total Amount which every House is to pay up to 18p Windows.

House Number	Old Duty.			New Duty.			Amount of both.			Win- dows.	Old Duty.			New Duty.			Amount of both.			Win- dows.	Old Duty.			New Duty.			Amount of both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
65	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	65	6	13	0	8	0	14	13	0	124	12	11		14	0	0	26	13	0	
66	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	66	6	15	0			14	15	0	125	12	13					26	15	0	
67	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	67	6	17	0			14	17	0	126	12	15					26	17	0	
68	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	19	0	68	6	19	0			14	19	0	127	12	17					26	19	0	
69	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	24	0	69	7	1	0			15	1	0	128	12	19					26	19	0	
70	0	14	0	0	15	0	0	29	0	70	7	3	0	8	10	15	13	0	129	13	1					27	1	0	
71	0	17	0	0	18	0	0	35	0	71	7	5	0			15	15	0	130	13	3	15	0			28	3	0	
72	0	19	0	0	20	0	0	39	0	72	7	7	0			15	17	0	131	13	5					28	5	0	
73	0	21	0	0	22	0	0	43	0	73	7	9	0			15	19	0	132	13	7					28	7	0	
74	0	23	0	0	24	0	0	47	0	74	7	11	0			16	1	0	133	13	9					28	9	0	
75	0	25	0	0	26	0	0	51	0	75	7	13	0	9	0	16	3	0	134	13	11					28	11	0	
76	0	27	0	0	28	0	0	55	0	76	7	15	0			16	5	0	135	13	13					28	13	0	
77	0	29	0	0	30	0	0	59	0	77	7	17	0			16	7	0	136	13	15					28	15	0	
78	0	31	0	0	32	0	0	63	0	78	7	19	0			16	9	0	137	13	17					28	17	0	
79	0	33	0	0	34	0	0	67	0	79	8	1	0			17	1	0	138	13	19					28	19	0	
80	0	35	0	0	36	0	0	71	0	80	8	3	0	9	10	17	13	0	139	14	1					29	1	0	
81	0	37	0	0	38	0	0	75	0	81	8	5	0			17	15	0	140	14	3	26	0			30	3	0	
82	0	39	0	0	40	0	0	79	0	82	8	7	0			17	17	0	141	14	5					30	5	0	
83	0	41	0	0	42	0	0	83	0	83	8	9	0			17	19	0	142	14	7					30	7	0	
84	0	43	0	0	44	0	0	87	0	84	8	11	0			18	1	0	143	14	9					30	9	0	
85	0	45	0	0	46	0	0	91	0	85	8	13	0	10	0	18	3	0	144	14	11					30	11	0	
86	0	47	0	0	48	0	0	95	0	86	8	15	0			18	5	0	145	14	13					30	13	0	
87	0	49	0	0	50	0	0	99	0	87	8	17	0			18	7	0	146	14	15					30	15	0	
88	0	51	0	0	52	0	0	103	0	88	8	19	0			18	9	0	147	14	17					30	17	0	
89	0	53	0	0	54	0	0	107	0	89	9	1	0			19	1	0	148	14	19					30	19	0	
90	0	55	0	0	56	0	0	111	0	90	9	3	0	10	20	19	13	0	149	15	1					31	1	0	
91	0	57	0	0	58	0	0	115	0	91	9	5	0			19	15	0	150	15	3	17	0			31	3	0	
92	0	59	0	0	60	0	0	119	0	92	9	7	0			19	17	0	151	15	5					31	5	0	
93	0	61	0	0	62	0	0	123	0	93	9	9	0			19	19	0	152	15	7					31	7	0	
94	0	63	0	0	64	0	0	127	0	94	9	11	0			20	1	0	153	15	9					31	9	0	
95	0	65	0	0	66	0	0	131	0	95	9	13	0	11	1	20	3	0	154	15	11					31	11	0	
96	0	67	0	0	68	0	0	135	0	96	9	15	0			20	5	0	155	15	13					31	13	0	
97	0	69	0	0	70	0	0	139	0	97	9	17	0			20	7	0	156	15	15					31	15	0	
98	0	71	0	0	72	0	0	143	0	98	9	19	0			20	9	0	157	15	17					31	17	0	
99	0	73	0	0	74	0	0	147	0	99	10	1	0			21	1	0	158	15	19					31	19	0	
100	0	75	0	0	76	0	0	151	0	100	10	3	0	12	0	22	3	0	159	16	1					33	1	0	
101	0	77	0	0	78	0	0	155	0	101	10	5	0			22	5	0	160	16	3	18	0			34	3	0	
102	0	79	0	0	80	0	0	159	0	102	10	7	0			22	7	0	161	16	5					34	5	0	
103	0	81	0	0	82	0	0	163	0	103	10	9	0			22	9	0	162	16	7					34	7	0	
104	0	83	0	0	84	0	0	167	0	104	10	11	0			22	11	0	163	16	9					34	9	0	
105	0	85	0	0	86	0	0	171	0	105	10	13	0			22	13	0	164	16	11					34	11	0	
106	0	87	0	0	88	0	0	175	0	106	10	15	0			22	15	0	165	16	13					34	13	0	
107	0	89	0	0	90	0	0	179	0	107	10	17	0			22	17	0	166	16	15					34	15	0	
108	0	91	0	0	92	0	0	183	0	108	10	19	0			22	19	0	167	16	17					34	17	0	
109	0	93	0	0	94	0	0	187	0	109	11	1	0			23	1	0	168	16	19					34	19	0	
110	0	95	0	0	96	0	0	191	0	110	11	3	0	13	0	24	3	0	169	17	1					35	1	0	
111	0	97	0	0	98	0	0	195	0	111	11	5	0			24	5	0	170	17	3	19	0			36	3	0	
112	0	99	0	0	100	0	0	199	0	112	11	7	0			24	7	0	171	17	5					36	5	0	
113	0	101	0	0	102	0	0	203	0	113	11</																		

* The Old Duty on Houses is *Three Shillings* for every House, and *Two Shillings* for every Window in Houses which have 25 and upwards, without any Limitation as to Number.

† The New Duty on Houses does not increase beyond *Twenty Pence*, nor is any Person liable Duty for more than two Houses.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

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AUG 28 1907



Handwritten text, possibly "The University of Michigan"

